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W. Everett.

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JOURNAL

OF

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF

THE UNITED STATES:

BEING

THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS,

BEGUN AND HELD

AT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON,

DECEMBER 1, 1834,

AND IN THE FIFTY-NINTH YEAR OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY GALES & SEATON.

1835.



JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

BEGUN and held at the Capitol, in the City of Washington, in the Territory of Columbia, on Monday, the first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, being the *Second Session* of the TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS, held under the Constitution of Government of the United States.

On which day, being that fixed by the Constitution of the United States for the meeting of Congress, JOHN BELL, the Speaker, (one of the Representatives from the State of Tennessee,) and the following named members of the House of Representatives, appeared, and took their seats, viz.

From the State of

MAINE.



{ Joseph Hall.
Leonard Jarvis.
Edward Kavanagh.
Rufus McIntire.
Gorham Parks.
Francis O. J. Smith.
Moses Mason, Jr.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

{ Benning M. Bean.
Robert Burns.
Joseph M. Harper.
Henry Hubbard.
Franklin Pierce.

MASSACHUSETTS.

{ John Quincy Adams.
Isaac C. Bates.
William Baylies.
George N. Briggs.
Edward Everett.
George Grennell, Jr.
Levi Lincoln.
Gayton P. Osgood.
John Reed.

RHODE ISLAND.

{ Dutee J. Pearce.

CONNECTICUT.	- -	{ Noyes Barber. Samuel Tweedy.
VERMONT.	- - -	{ Horace Everett. Hiland Hall. William Slade.
NEW YORK.	- - -	{ John Adams. Samuel Beardsley. Abraham Bockee. John W. Brown. Churchill C. Cambreleng. Samuel Clark. John Cramer. Rowland Day. John Dickson. Millard Fillmore. William K. Fuller. Ransom H. Gillet. Nicol Halsey. Gideon Hard. Samuel C. Hathaway. Abel Huntington. Noadiah Johnson. Gerrit Y. Lansing. George W. Lay. Abijah Mann, Jr. Henry C. Martindale. Charles McVean. Henry Mitchell. Sherman Page. Job Pierson. William Taylor. Joel Turrill. Aaron Vanderpoel. Isaac B. Van Houten. Aaron Ward. Daniel Wardwell. Campbell P. White.
NEW JERSEY.	- -	{ Philemon Dickerson. Thomas Lee. James Parker. Ferdinand S. Schenck.
PENNSYLVANIA.	- -	{ Joseph B. Anthony. Charles A. Barnitz. Andrew Beaumont. Horace Binney George Chambers. William Clark. Edward Darlington. Harmar Denny.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> James Harper. Samuel S. Harrison. William Hiester. Joseph Henderson. Henry King. John Laporte. Thomas M. T. McKennan.
PENNSYLVANIA—Con'd.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joel K. Mann. Jesse Miller. Henry A. Muhlenberg. David Potts, Jr. Robert Ramsay. Joel B. Sutherland. David D. Wagener. John G. Watmough.
DELAWARE. - - -		John J. Milligan.
MARYLAND. - - -		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> James P. Heath. William Cost Johnson. Isaac McKim. John T. Stoddert. Francis Thomas. James Turner.
VIRGINIA. - - -		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> John J. Allen. James M. H. Beale. Nathaniel H. Claiborne. Thomas Davenport. William F. Gordon. George Loyall. Edward Lucas. William McComas. Charles F. Mercer. Samuel McDowell Moore. John M. Patton. William P. Taylor. Edgar C. Wilson. Henry A. Wise.
NORTH CAROLINA. -		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daniel L. Barringer. Henry W. Connor. Edmund Deberry. Thomas H. Hall. Micajah T. Hawkins. James J. McKay. Abraham Rencher. William B. Shepard. Augustine H. Shepperd. Jesse Speight. Lewis Williams.

SOUTH CAROLINA. - - -	{ William K. Clowney. William J. Grayson. John K. Griffin. Henry L. Pinckney.
GEORGIA. - - -	{ Augustine S. Clayton. John Coffee. Thomas F. Foster. Roger L. Gamble. George R. Gilmer. William Schley. James M. Wayne. Richard H. Wilde.
KENTUCKY. - - -	{ Chilton Allan. Martin Beaty. Thomas Chilton. Amos Davis. Benjamin Hardin. Albert G. Hawes. Richard M. Johnson. James Love. Chittenden Lyon. Thomas A. Marshall. Patrick H. Pope. Christopher Tompkins.
TENNESSEE. - - -	{ John Blair. Samuel Bunch. David W. Dickinson. William C. Dunlap. John B. Forester. William M. Inge. Cave Johnson. Luke Lea. James K. Polk. James Standifer.
OHIO. - - -	{ James M. Bell. John Chaney. Benjamin Jones. Jeremiah McLene. Robert Mitchell. William Patterson. Jonathan Sloane. David Spangler. John Thomson. Joseph Vance. Samuel F. Vinton. Elisha Whittlesey.
LOUISIANA. - - -	Philemon Thomas.

INDIANA.	-	-	-	{ Ratliff Boon. John Carr. John Ewing. George L. Kinnard. Amos Lane. Jonathan McCarty.
MISSISSIPPI.	-	-	-	{ Harry Cage.
ILLINOIS.	-	-	-	{ Zadok Casey.
ALABAMA.	-	-	-	{ Clement C. Clay. Samuel W. Mardis. John McKinley.
MISSOURI.	-	-	-	{ William H. Ashley. John Bull.

Several new members appeared, produced their credentials, were sworn to support the constitution of the United States, and took their seats, to wit :

From the State of Massachusetts.

Stephen C. Phillips, in the place of Rufus Choate, resigned.

From the State of Connecticut.

Ebenezer Jackson, Phineas Miner, and Joseph Trumbull, in the place of Jabez W. Huntington, Samuel A. Foot, and William W. Ellsworth, all of whom have resigned.

From the State of New York.

Charles G. Ferris, in the place of Dudley Selden, resigned.

John J. Morgan, in the place of Cornelius W. Lawrence, resigned.

From the State of Virginia.

John Robertson, in the place of Andrew Stevenson, resigned.

From the State of Kentucky.

Robert P. Letcher, to supply the vacancy declared at the last session to exist in the representation of that State.

From the State of Ohio.

Daniel Kilgore, in the place of Humphrey H. Leavitt, resigned.

From the State of Louisiana.

Henry Johnson, in the place of Edward D. White, resigned.

From the State of Illinois.

William L. May, in the place of Joseph Duncan, resigned.

John Reynolds, in the place of Charles Slade, deceased.

Delegates from Territories also appeared, and took their seats, viz.

From the Territory of Michigan—Lucius Lyon.

From the Territory of Florida—Joseph M. White.

And a quorum, consisting of a majority of the whole number of members of the House being present, it was,

On motion of Mr. McKinley,

Ordered, That a message be sent to the Senate, informing that body that a quorum of the House of Representatives has assembled, and that the House is ready to proceed to business.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Lowrie, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker : I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled, and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business. The Senate have passed a resolution for the appointment of a committee, on their part, to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the House of Representatives, to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that a quorum of the two Houses is assembled, and that Congress is ready to receive any communications he may be pleased to make; and have appointed Mr. White, of Tennessee, and Mr. Swift, of Vermont, of the committee on their part. And then he withdrew.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the said resolution from the Senate ; and the same being read, was agreed to by the House.

And Mr. McKinley and Mr. Lansing were appointed of the committee on the part of this House.

On motion of Mr. Ward,

Ordered, That the daily hour to which this House shall stand adjourned be 12 o'clock meridian, until otherwise ordered.

On motion of Mr. Ward,

Resolved, That the Clerk be directed to cause the members to be furnished with such newspapers as they, respectively, may elect; the expense of each member not to exceed the price of three daily papers per annum.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow, 12 o'clock meridian.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1834.

Several other members appeared, and took their seats, viz.

From the State of Massachusetts—William Jackson.

From the State of Connecticut—Ebenezer Young.

From the State of New York—Philo C. Fuller, Abner Hazeltine, and Edward Howell.

From the State of New Jersey—Samuel Fowler and William N. Shinn.

From the State of Pennsylvania—John Banks, Joseph Henderson, Richard Coulter, and John Galbraith.

From the State of Virginia—James W. Bouldin and Joseph W. Chinn.

From the State of Ohio—William Allen.

From the State of Maryland—John N. Steele and Richard B. Carmichael.

A new member, viz. from the State of Vermont, Henry F. Jones, in the place of Benjamin F. Deming, deceased, appeared, produced his credentials, was sworn to support the constitution of the United States, and took his seat.

Mr. McKinley, from the joint committee appointed to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that quorums of the two Houses have assembled, and that Congress are ready to receive any communications he may be pleased to make, reported that the committee

had waited on the President of the United States accordingly, and discharged the duties of their appointment; and that the President answered that he would make a communication, in writing, to the two Houses of Congress to-day, at 12 o'clock meridian.

A communication, in writing, was then received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his private Secretary; which was read, and is as follows:

*Fellow-citizens of the Senate
and House of Representatives:*

In performing my duty at the opening of your present session, it gives me pleasure to congratulate you again upon the prosperous condition of our beloved country. Divine Providence has favored us with general health, with rich rewards in the fields of agriculture and in every branch of labor, and with peace to cultivate and extend the various resources which employ the virtue and enterprise of our citizens. Let us trust that, in surveying a scene so flattering to our free institutions, our joint deliberations to preserve them may be crowned with success.

Our foreign relations continue, with but few exceptions, to maintain the favorable aspect which they bore in my last annual message, and promise to extend those advantages which the principles that regulate our intercourse with other nations are so well calculated to secure.

The question of the northeastern boundary is still pending with Great Britain, and the proposition made in accordance with the resolution of the Senate for the establishment of a line according to the treaty of 1783, has not been accepted by that Government. Believing that every disposition is felt on both sides to adjust this perplexing question to the satisfaction of all the parties interested in it, the hope is yet indulged that it may be effected on the basis of that proposition.

With the Governments of Austria, Russia, Prussia, Holland, Sweden, and Denmark, the best understanding exists. Commerce, with all, is fostered and protected by reciprocal good will, under the sanction of liberal conventional or legal provisions.

In the midst of her internal difficulties, the Queen of Spain has ratified the convention for the payment of the claims of our citizens arising since 1819. It is in the course of execution on her part, and a copy of it is now laid before you for such legislation as may be found necessary to enable those interested to derive the benefits of it.

Yielding to the force of circumstances, and to the wise counsels of time and experience, that Power has finally resolved no longer to occupy the unnatural position in which she stood to the new Governments established in this hemisphere. I have the great satisfaction of stating to you that, in preparing the way for the restoration of harmony between those who have sprung from the same ancestors, who are allied by common interests, profess the same religion, and speak the same language, the United States have been actively instrumental. Our efforts to effect this good work will be persevered in while they are deemed useful to the parties, and our entire disinterestedness continues to be felt and understood. The act of Congress to countervail the discriminating duties to the prejudice of our navigation, levied in Cuba and Porto Rico, has been transmitted to the minister of the United States at Madrid, to be

communicated to the Government of the Queen. No intelligence of its receipt has yet reached the Department of State. If the present condition of the country permits the Government to make a careful and enlarged examination of the true interests of these important portions of its dominions, no doubt is entertained that their future intercourse with the United States will be placed upon a more just and liberal basis.

The Florida archives have not yet been selected and delivered. Recent orders have been sent to the agent of the United States at Havana, to return with all that he can obtain, so that they may be in Washington before the session of the Supreme Court, to be used in the legal questions there pending, to which the Government is a party.

Internal tranquillity is happily restored to Portugal. The distracted state of the country rendered unavoidable the postponement of a final payment of the just claims of our citizens. Our diplomatic relations will be soon resumed, and the long subsisting friendship with that Power affords the strongest guaranty that the balance due will receive prompt attention.

The first instalment due under the convention of indemnity with the King of the Two Sicilies has been duly received, and an offer has been made to extinguish the whole by a prompt payment—an offer I did not consider myself authorized to accept, as the indemnification provided is the exclusive property of individual citizens of the United States. The original adjustment of our claims, and the anxiety displayed to fulfil at once the stipulations made for the payment of them, are highly honorable to the Government of the Two Sicilies. When it is recollected that they were the result of the injustice of an intrusive Power, temporarily dominant in its territory, a repugnance to acknowledge and to pay which would have been neither unnatural nor unexpected, the circumstances cannot fail to exalt its character for justice and good faith in the eyes of all nations.

The treaty of amity and commerce between the United States and Belgium, brought to your notice in my last annual message, as sanctioned by the Senate, but the ratifications of which had not been exchanged, owing to a delay in its reception at Brussels, and a subsequent absence of the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been, after mature deliberation, finally disavowed by that Government as inconsistent with the powers and instructions given to their minister who negotiated it. This disavowal was entirely unexpected, as the liberal principles embodied in the convention, and which form the groundwork of the objections to it, were perfectly satisfactory to the Belgian representative, and were supposed to be not only within the powers granted, but expressly conformable to the instructions given to him. An offer, not yet accepted, has been made by Belgium to renew negotiations for a treaty less liberal in its provisions, on questions of general maritime law.

Our newly established relations with the Sublime Porte promise to be useful to our commerce, and satisfactory in every respect to this Government. Our intercourse with the Barbary Powers continues without important change, except that the present political state of Algiers has induced me to terminate the residence there of a salaried consul, and to substitute an ordinary consulate, to remain so long as the place continues in the possession of France. Our first treaty with one of these Powers,

the Emperor of Morocco, was formed in 1786, and was limited to fifty years. That period has almost expired. I shall take measures to renew it with the greater satisfaction, as its stipulations are just and liberal, and have been, with mutual fidelity and reciprocal advantage, scrupulously fulfilled.

Intestine dissensions have too frequently occurred to mar the prosperity, interrupt the commerce, and distract the Governments of most of the nations of this hemisphere, which have separated themselves from Spain. When a firm and permanent understanding with the parent country shall have produced a formal acknowledgment of their independence, and the idea of danger from that quarter can be no longer entertained, the friends of freedom expect that those countries, so favored by nature, will be distinguished for their love of justice, and their devotion to those peaceful arts, the assiduous cultivation of which confers honor upon nations, and gives value to human life. In the mean time, I confidently hope that the apprehensions entertained that some of the people of these luxuriant regions may be tempted, in a moment of unworthy distrust of their own capacity for the enjoyment of liberty, to commit the too common error of purchasing present repose by bestowing on some favorite leaders the fatal gift of irresponsible power, will not be realized. With all these Governments, and with that of Brazil, no unexpected changes in our relations have occurred during the present year. Frequent causes of just complaint have arisen upon the part of the citizens of the United States—sometimes from the irregular action of the constituted subordinate authorities of the maritime regions, and sometimes from the leaders or partisans of those in arms against the established Governments. In all cases, representations have been, or will be, made; and so soon as their political affairs are in a settled position, it is expected that our friendly remonstrances will be followed by adequate redress.

The Government of Mexico made known, in December last, the appointment of commissioners and a surveyor, on its part, to run, in conjunction with ours, the boundary line between its territories and the United States, and excused the delay for the reasons anticipated—the prevalence of civil war. The commissioners and surveyors not having met within the time stipulated by the treaty, a new arrangement became necessary, and our chargé d'affaires was instructed, in January last, to negotiate, at Mexico, an article additional to the pre-existing treaty. This instruction was acknowledged, and no difficulty was apprehended in the accomplishment of that object. By information just received, that additional article to the treaty will be obtained, and transmitted to this country, as soon as it can receive the ratification of the Mexican Congress.

The re-union of the three States of New Granada, Venezuela, and Equador, forming the Republic of Colombia, seems every day to become more improbable. The commissioners of the two first are understood to be now negotiating a just division of the obligations contracted by them when united under one Government. The civil war in Equador, it is believed, has prevented even the appointment of a commissioner on its part.

I propose, at an early day, to submit, in the proper form, the appointment of a diplomatic agent to Venezuela; the importance of the commerce of that country to the United States, and the large claims of our

citizens upon the Government, arising before and since the division of Colombia, rendering it, in my judgment, improper longer to delay this step.

Our representatives to Central America, Peru, and Brazil, are either at, or on their way to, their respective posts.

From the Argentine Republic, from which a minister was expected to this Government, nothing further has been heard. Occasion has been taken, on the departure of a new consul to Buenos Ayres, to remind that Government that its long delayed minister, whose appointment has been made known to us, had not arrived.

It becomes my unpleasant duty to inform you that this pacific and highly gratifying picture of our foreign relations does not include those with France at this time. It is not possible that any Government and people could be more sincerely desirous of conciliating a just and friendly intercourse with another nation, than are those of the United States with their ancient ally and friend. This disposition is founded, as well on the most grateful and honorable recollections associated with our struggle for independence, as upon a well grounded conviction that it is consonant with the true policy of both. The people of the United States could not, therefore, see, without the deepest regret, even a temporary interruption of the friendly relations between the two countries—a regret which would, I am sure, be greatly aggravated, if there should turn out to be any reasonable ground for attributing such a result to any act of omission or commission on our part. I derive, therefore, the highest satisfaction from being able to assure you that the whole course of this Government has been characterized by a spirit so conciliatory and forbearing, as to make it impossible that our justice and moderation should be questioned, whatever may be the consequences of a longer perseverance, on the part of the French Government, in her omission to satisfy the conceded claims of our citizens.

The history of the accumulated and unprovoked aggressions upon our commerce, committed by authority of the existing Government of France, between the years 1800 and 1817, has been rendered too painfully familiar to Americans to make its repetition either necessary or desirable. It will be sufficient here to remark that there has, for many years, been scarcely a single administration of the French Government by whom the justice and legality of the claims of our citizens to indemnity were not, to a very considerable extent, admitted, and yet near a quarter of a century has been wasted in ineffectual negotiations to secure it.

Deeply sensible of the injurious effects resulting from this state of things upon the interests and character of both nations, I regarded it as among my first duties to cause one more effort to be made to satisfy France that a just and liberal settlement of our claims was as well due to her own honor as to their incontestable validity. The negotiation for this purpose was commenced with the late Government of France, and was prosecuted with such success as to leave no reasonable ground to doubt that a settlement of a character quite as liberal as that which was subsequently made, would have been effected, had not the revolution, by which the negotiation was cut off, taken place. The discussions were resumed with the present Government, and the result showed that we were not wrong in supposing that an event by which the two Governments were

made to approach each other so much nearer in their political principles, and by which the motives for the most liberal and friendly intercourse were so greatly multiplied, could exercise no other than a salutary influence upon the negotiation. After the most deliberate and thorough examination of the whole subject, a treaty between the two Governments was concluded and signed at Paris on the 4th of July, 1831, by which it was stipulated that "the French Government, in order to liberate itself from all the reclamations preferred against it by citizens of the United States for unlawful seizures, captures, sequestrations, confiscations, or destruction of their vessels, cargoes, or other property, engages to pay a sum of twenty-five millions of francs to the United States, who shall distribute it among those entitled, in the manner and according to the rules it shall determine;" and it was also stipulated, on the part of the French Government, that this twenty-five millions of francs should "be paid at Paris in six annual instalments of four million one hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-six francs and sixty-six centimes each, into the hands of such person or persons as shall be authorized by the Government of the United States to receive it." The first instalment to be paid "at the expiration of one year next following the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, and the others at successive intervals of a year, one after another, till the whole shall be paid. To the amount of each of the said instalments shall be added interest at four per centum thereupon, as upon the other instalments then remaining unpaid, the said interest to be computed from the day of the exchange of the present convention."

It was also stipulated, on the part of the United States, for the purpose of being completely liberated from all the reclamations presented by France on behalf of its citizens, that the sum of one million five hundred thousand francs should be paid to the Government of France, in six annual instalments, to be deducted out of the annual sums which France had agreed to pay, interest thereupon being in like manner computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications. In addition to this stipulation, important advantages were secured to France by the following article, viz. "The wines of France, from and after the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention, shall be admitted to consumption in the States of the Union, at duties which shall not exceed the following rates by the gallon, (such as it is used at present for wines in the United States,) to wit: six cents for red wines in casks; ten cents for white wines in casks; and twenty-two cents for wines of all sorts in bottles. The proportion existing between the duties on French wines thus reduced, and the general rates of the tariff which went into operation the 1st of January, 1829, shall be maintained in case the Government of the United States should think proper to diminish those general rates in a new tariff.

"In consideration of this stipulation, which shall be binding on the United States for ten years, the French Government abandons the reclamations which it had formed in relation to the eighth article of the treaty of cession of Louisiana. It engages, moreover, to establish on the *long staple* cottons of the United States, which, after the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention, shall be brought directly thence to France by the vessels of the United States, or by French vessels, the same duties as on *short staple* cottons."

This treaty was duly ratified in the manner prescribed by the constitutions of both countries, and the ratification was exchanged at the city of Washington on the 2d of February, 1832. On account of its commercial stipulations, it was, within five days thereafter, laid before the Congress of the United States, which proceeded to enact such laws favorable to the commerce of France as were necessary to carry it into full execution; and France has, from that period to the present, been in the unrestricted enjoyment of the valuable privileges that were thus secured to her. The faith of the French nation having been thus solemnly pledged, through its constitutional organ, for the liquidation and ultimate payment of the long deferred claims of our citizens, as also for the adjustment of other points of great and reciprocal benefits to both countries, and the United States having, with a fidelity and promptitude by which their conduct will, I trust, be always characterized, done every thing that was necessary to carry the treaty into full and fair effect on their part, counted, with the most perfect confidence, on equal fidelity and promptitude on the part of the French Government. In this reasonable expectation we have been, I regret to inform you, wholly disappointed. No legislative provision has been made by France for the execution of the treaty, either as it respects the indemnities to be paid, or the commercial benefits to be secured to the United States, and the relations between the United States and that Power, in consequence thereof, are placed in a situation threatening to interrupt the good understanding which has so long and so happily existed between the two nations.

Not only has the French Government been thus wanting in the performance of the stipulations it has so solemnly entered into with the United States, but its omissions have been marked by circumstances which would seem to leave us without satisfactory evidences that such performance will certainly take place at a future period. Advice of the exchange of ratifications reached Paris prior to the 8th of April, 1832. The French Chambers were then sitting, and continued in session until the 21st of that month; and although one instalment of the indemnity was payable on the 2d of February, 1833, one year after the exchange of ratifications, no application was made to the Chambers for the required appropriation, and, in consequence of no appropriation having then been made, the draft of the United States Government for that instalment was dishonored by the Minister of Finance, and the United States thereby involved in much controversy. The next session of the Chambers commenced on the 19th of November, 1832, and continued until the 25th of April, 1833. Notwithstanding the omission to pay the first instalment had been made the subject of earnest remonstrance on our part, the treaty with the United States, and a bill making the necessary appropriations to execute it, were not laid before the Chamber of Deputies until the 6th of April, nearly five months after its meeting, and only nineteen days before the close of the session. The bill was read, and referred to a committee, but there was no further action upon it. The next session of the Chambers commenced on the 26th of April, 1833, and continued until the 26th of June following. A new bill was introduced on the 11th of June, but nothing important was done in relation to it during the session. In the month of April, 1834, nearly three years after the signature of the treaty, the final action of the French Chambers upon the bill to carry the treaty into ef-

fect was obtained, and resulted in a refusal of the necessary appropriations. The avowed grounds upon which the bill was rejected, are to be found in the published debates of that body, and no observations of mine can be necessary to satisfy Congress of their utter insufficiency. Although the gross amount of the claims of our citizens is probably greater than will be ultimately allowed by the commissioners, sufficient is, nevertheless, shown, to render it absolutely certain that the indemnity falls far short of the actual amount of our just claims, independently of damages, and interest for the detention. That the settlement involved a sacrifice in this respect, was well known at the time—a sacrifice which was cheerfully acquiesced in by the different branches of the Federal Government, whose action upon the treaty was required, from a sincere desire to avoid further collision upon this old and disturbing subject, and in the confident expectation that the general relations between the two countries would be improved thereby.

The refusal to vote the appropriation, the news of which was received from our minister in Paris about the 15th day of May last, might have been considered the final determination of the French Government not to execute the stipulations of the treaty, and would have justified an immediate communication of the facts to Congress, with a recommendation of such ultimate measures as the interest and honor of the United States might seem to require. But with the news of the refusal of the Chambers to make the appropriation, were conveyed the regrets of the King, and a declaration that a national vessel should be forthwith sent out, with instructions to the French minister to give the most ample explanations of the past, and the strongest assurances for the future. After a long passage, the promised despatch vessel arrived. The pledges given by the French minister, upon receipt of his instructions, were, that as soon after the election of the new members as the charter would permit, the Legislative Chambers of France should be called together, and the proposition for an appropriation laid before them; that all the constitutional powers of the King and his Cabinet should be exerted to accomplish the object; and that the result should be made known early enough to be communicated to Congress at the commencement of the present session. Relying upon these pledges, and not doubting that the acknowledged justice of our claims, the promised exertions of the King and his Cabinet, and, above all, that sacred regard for the national faith and honor for which the French character has been so distinguished, would secure an early execution of the treaty in all its parts, I did not deem it necessary to call the attention of Congress to the subject at the last session.

I regret to say that the pledges made through the minister of France have not been redeemed. The new Chambers met on the 31st July last, and although the subject of fulfilling treaties was alluded to in the speech from the throne, no attempt was made by the King or his Cabinet to procure an appropriation to carry it into execution. The reasons given for this omission, although they might be considered sufficient in an ordinary case, are not consistent with the expectations founded upon the assurances given here, for there is no constitutional obstacle to entering into legislative business at the first meeting of the Chambers. This point, however, might have been overlooked, had not the Chambers, instead of being called to meet at so early a day that the result of their delibera-

tions might be communicated to me before the meeting of Congress, been prorogued to the 29th of the present month—a period so late that their decision can scarcely be made known to the present Congress prior to its dissolution. To avoid this delay, our minister in Paris, in virtue of the assurance given by the French minister in the United States, strongly urged the convocation of the Chambers at an earlier day, but without success. It is proper to remark, however, that this refusal has been accompanied with the most positive assurances, on the part of the Executive Government of France, of their intention to press the appropriation at the ensuing session of the Chambers.

The executive branch of this Government has, as matters stand, exhausted all the authority upon the subject with which it is invested, and which it had any reason to believe could be beneficially employed.

The idea of acquiescing in the refusal to execute the treaty will not, I am confident, be for a moment entertained by any branch of this Government; and further negotiation upon the subject is equally out of the question.

If it shall be the pleasure of Congress to await the further action of the French Chambers, no further consideration of the subject will, at this session, probably be required at your hands. But if, from the original delay in asking for an appropriation; from the refusal of the Chambers to grant it when asked; from the omission to bring the subject before the Chambers at their last session; from the fact that, including that session, there have been five different occasions when the appropriation might have been made; and from the delay in convoking the Chambers until some weeks after the meeting of Congress, when it was well known that a communication of the whole subject to Congress at the last session was prevented by assurances that it should be disposed of before its present meeting, you should feel yourselves constrained to doubt whether it be the intention of the French Government in all its branches to carry the treaty into effect, and think that such measures as the occasion may be deemed to call for should be now adopted, the important question arises, what those measures shall be.

Our institutions are essentially pacific. Peace and friendly intercourse with all nations are as much the desire of our Government as they are the interest of our people. But these objects are not to be permanently secured, by surrendering the rights of our citizens, or permitting solemn treaties for their indemnity, in cases of flagrant wrong, to be abrogated or set aside.

It is undoubtedly in the power of Congress seriously to affect the agricultural and manufacturing interests of France, by the passage of laws relating to her trade with the United States. Her products, manufactures, and tonnage, may be subjected to heavy duties in our ports, or all commercial intercourse with her may be suspended. But there are powerful, and, to my mind, conclusive objections to this mode of proceeding. We cannot embarrass or cut off the trade of France, without, at the same time, in some degree, embarrassing or cutting off our own trade. The injury of such a warfare must fall, though unequally, upon our own citizens, and could not but impair the means of the Government, and weaken the united sentiment in support of the rights and honor of the nation which must now pervade every bosom. Nor is it impossible that such a course

of legislation would introduce once more into our national councils those disturbing questions in relation to the tariff of duties which have been so recently put to rest. Besides, by every measure adopted by the Government of the United States with the view of injuring France, the clear perception of right which will induce our own people, and the rulers and people of all other nations, even of France herself, to pronounce our quarrel just, will be obscured, and the support rendered to us, in a final resort to more decisive measures, will be more limited and equivocal. There is but one point in the controversy, and upon that the whole civilized world must pronounce France to be in the wrong. We insist that she shall pay us a sum of money, which she has acknowledged to be due; and of the justice of this demand there can be but one opinion among mankind. True policy would seem to dictate that the question at issue should be kept thus disencumbered, and that not the slightest pretence should be given to France to persist in her refusal to make payment, by any act on our part affecting the interests of her people. The question should be left as it is now, in such an attitude that, when France fulfils her treaty stipulations, all controversy will be at an end.

It is my conviction that the United States ought to insist on a prompt execution of the treaty, and, in case it be refused, or longer delayed, take redress into their own hands. After the delay, on the part of France, of a quarter of a century, in acknowledging these claims by treaty, it is not to be tolerated that another quarter of a century is to be wasted in negotiating about the payment. The laws of nations provide a remedy for such occasions. It is a well-settled principle of the international code, that where one nation owes another a liquidated debt, which it refuses or neglects to pay, the aggrieved party may seize on the property belonging to the other, its citizens or subjects, sufficient to pay the debt, without giving just cause of war. This remedy has been repeatedly resorted to, and recently by France herself towards Portugal, under circumstances less unquestionable.

The time at which resort should be had to this, or any other mode of redress, is a point to be decided by Congress. If an appropriation shall not be made by the French Chambers at their next session, it may justly be concluded that the Government of France has finally determined to disregard its own solemn undertaking, and refuse to pay an acknowledged debt. In that event, every day's delay on our part will be a stain upon our national honor, as well as a denial of justice to our injured citizens. Prompt measures, when the refusal of France shall be complete, will not only be most honorable and just, but will have the best effect upon our national character.

Since France, in violation of the pledges given through her minister here, has delayed her final action so long that her decision will not probably be known in time to be communicated to this Congress, I recommend that a law be passed authorizing reprisals upon French property, in case provision shall not be made for the payment of the debt at the approaching session of the French Chambers. Such a measure ought not to be considered by France as a menace. Her pride and power are too well known to expect any thing from her fears, and preclude the necessity of the declaration that nothing partaking of the character of intimidation is intended by us. She ought to look upon it as the evidence only

of an inflexible determination on the part of the United States to insist on their rights. That Government, by doing only what it has itself acknowledged to be just, will be able to spare the United States the necessity of taking redress into their own hands, and save the property of French citizens from that seizure and sequestration which American citizens so long endured without retaliation or redress. If she should continue to refuse that act of acknowledged justice, and, in violation of the law of nations, make reprisals on our part the occasion of hostilities against the United States, she would but add violence to injustice, and could not fail to expose herself to the just censure of civilized nations, and to the retributive judgments of Heaven.

Collision with France is the more to be regretted, on account of the position she occupies in Europe in relation to liberal institutions. But, in maintaining our national rights and honor, all Governments are alike to us. If, by a collision with France, in a case where she is clearly in the wrong, the march of liberal principles shall be impeded, the responsibility for that result, as well as every other, will rest on her own head.

Having submitted these considerations, it belongs to Congress to decide whether, after what has taken place, it will still await the further action of the French Chambers, or now adopt such provisional measures as it may deem necessary, and best adapted to protect the rights and maintain the honor of the country. Whatever that decision may be, it will be faithfully enforced by the Executive, as far as he is authorized so to do.

According to the estimates of the Treasury Department, the revenue accruing from all sources, during the present year, will amount to twenty million six hundred and twenty-four thousand seven hundred and seventeen dollars, which, with the balance remaining in the Treasury on the 1st of January last, of eleven million seven hundred and two thousand nine hundred and five dollars, produces an aggregate of thirty-two million three hundred and twenty-seven thousand six hundred and twenty-three dollars. The total expenditure during the year for all objects, including the public debt, is estimated at twenty-five million five hundred and ninety-one thousand three hundred and ninety dollars, which will leave a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1835, of six million seven hundred and thirty-six thousand two hundred and thirty-two dollars. In this balance, however, will be included about one million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of what was heretofore reported by the department as not effective.

Of former appropriations, it is estimated that there will remain unexpended at the close of the year eight million two thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars, and that of this sum there will not be required more than five million one hundred and forty-one thousand nine hundred and sixty-four dollars, to accomplish the objects of all the current appropriations. Thus it appears that, after satisfying all those appropriations, and after discharging the last item of our public debt, which will be done on the 1st of January next, there will remain unexpended in the Treasury an effective balance of about four hundred and forty thousand dollars. That such should be the aspect of our finances, is highly flattering to the industry and enterprise of our population, and auspicious of the wealth and prosperity which await the future cultivation of their growing resources. It is not deemed prudent, however, to recommend any change

for the present in our impost rates, the effect of the gradual reduction now in progress in many of them not being sufficiently tested to guide us in determining the precise amount of revenue which they will produce.

Free from public debt, at peace with all the world, and with no complicated interests to consult in our intercourse with foreign Powers, the present may be hailed as that epoch in our history the most favorable for the settlement of those principles in our domestic policy, which shall be best calculated to give stability to our republic, and secure the blessings of freedom to our citizens. Among these principles, from our past experience, it cannot be doubted that simplicity in the character of the Federal Government, and a rigid economy in its administration, should be regarded as fundamental and sacred. All must be sensible that the existence of the public debt, by rendering taxation necessary for its extinguishment, has increased the difficulties which are inseparable from any exercise of the taxing power; and that it was, in this respect, a remote agent in producing those disturbing questions which grew out of the discussions relating to the tariff. If such has been the tendency of a debt incurred in the acquisition and maintenance of our national rights and liberties, the obligation of which all portions of the Union cheerfully acknowledged, it must be obvious, that whatever is calculated to increase the burdens of Government without necessity, must be fatal to all our hopes of preserving its true character. While we are felicitating ourselves, therefore, upon the extinguishment of the national debt, and the prosperous state of our finances, let us not be tempted to depart from those sound maxims of public policy, which enjoin a just adaptation of the revenue to the expenditures that are consistent with a rigid economy, and an entire abstinence from all topics of legislation that are not clearly within the constitutional powers of the Government, and suggested by the wants of the country. Properly regarded, under such a policy, every diminution of the public burdens, arising from taxation, gives to individual enterprise increased power, and furnishes to all the members of our happy confederacy new motives for patriotic affection and support. But, above all, its most important effect will be found in its influence upon the character of the Government, by confining its action to those objects which will be sure to secure to it the attachment and support of our fellow-citizens.

Circumstances make it my duty to call the attention of Congress to the Bank of the United States. Created for the convenience of the Government, that institution has become the scourge of the people. Its interference to postpone the payment of a portion of the national debt, that it might retain the public money appropriated for that purpose, to strengthen it in a political contest; the extraordinary extension and contraction of its accommodations to the community; its corrupt and partisan loans; its exclusion of the public directors from a knowledge of its most important proceedings; the unlimited authority conferred on the president to expend its funds in hiring writers, and procuring the execution of printing, and the use made of that authority; the retention of the pension money and books after the selection of new agents; the groundless claim to heavy damages, in consequence of the protest of the bill drawn on the French Government, have, through various channels, been laid before Congress. Immediately after the close of the last ses-

sion, the Bank, through its president, announced its ability and readiness to abandon the system of unparalleled curtailment, and the interruption of domestic exchanges, which it had practised upon from the 1st of August, 1833, to the 30th of June, 1834, and to extend its accommodations to the community. The grounds assumed in this annunciation amounted to an acknowledgment that the curtailment, in the extent to which it had been carried, was not necessary to the safety of the Bank, and had been persisted in merely to induce Congress to grant the prayer of the Bank in its memorial relative to the removal of the deposits, and to give it a new charter. They were substantially a confession that all the real distresses which individuals and the country had endured for the preceding six or eight months, had been needlessly produced by it, with the view of affecting, through the sufferings of the people, the legislative action of Congress. It is a subject of congratulation that Congress and the country had the virtue and firmness to bear the infliction; that the energies of our people soon found relief from this wanton tyranny, in vast importations of the precious metals from almost every part of the world; and that, at the close of this tremendous effort to control our Government, the Bank found itself powerless, and no longer able to loan out its surplus means. The community had learned to manage its affairs without its assistance, and trade had already found new auxiliaries; so that, on the 1st of October last, the extraordinary spectacle was presented of a National Bank, more than one-half of whose capital was either lying unproductive in its vaults, or in the hands of foreign bankers.

To the needless distresses brought on the country during the last session of Congress, has since been added the open seizure of the dividends on the public stock, to the amount of one hundred and seventy thousand and forty-one dollars, under pretence of paying damages, cost, and interest, upon the protested French bill. This sum constituted a portion of the estimated revenues for the year 1834, upon which the appropriations made by Congress were based. It would as soon have been expected that our collectors would seize on the customs, or the receivers of our land offices on the moneys arising from the sale of public lands, under pretences of claims against the United States, as that the Bank would have retained the dividends. Indeed, if the principle be established that any one who chooses to set up a claim against the United States may, without authority of law, seize on the public property or money wherever he can find it, to pay such claim, there will remain no assurance that our revenue will reach the Treasury, or that it will be applied after the appropriation to the purposes designated in the law. The paymasters of our army, and the pursers of our navy, may, under like pretences, apply to their own use moneys appropriated to set in motion the public force, and in time of war leave the country without defence. This measure, resorted to by the Bank, is disorganizing and revolutionary, and, if generally resorted to by private citizens in like cases, would fill the land with anarchy and violence.

It is a constitutional provision, that "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law." The palpable object of this provision is to prevent the expenditure of the public money, for any purpose whatsoever, which shall not have been first approved by the representatives of the people and the States in

Congress assembled. It vests the power of declaring for what purposes the public money shall be expended, in the Legislative Department of the Government, to the exclusion of the Executive and Judicial, and it is not within the constitutional authority of either of those departments to pay it away without law, or to sanction its payment. According to this plain constitutional provision, the claim of the Bank can never be paid without an appropriation by act of Congress. But the Bank has never asked for an appropriation. It attempts to defeat the provision of the constitution, and obtain payment without an act of Congress. Instead of awaiting an appropriation passed by both Houses, and approved by the President, it makes an appropriation for itself, and invites an appeal to the Judiciary to sanction it. That the money had not technically been paid into the Treasury, does not affect the principle intended to be established by the constitution. The Executive and Judiciary have as little right to appropriate and expend the public money without authority of law, before it is placed to the credit of the Treasurer, as to take it from the Treasury. In the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in his correspondence with the president of the Bank, and the opinions of the Attorney General accompanying it, you will find a further examination of the claims of the Bank, and the course it has pursued.

It seems due to the safety of the public funds remaining in that Bank, and to the honor of the American people, that measures be taken to separate the Government entirely from an institution so mischievous to the public prosperity, and so regardless of the constitution and laws. By transferring the public deposits, by appointing other pension agents, as far as it had the power, by ordering the discontinuance of the receipt of bank checks in payment of the public dues after the first day of January next, the Executive has exerted all its lawful authority to sever the connexion between the Government and this faithless corporation.

The high-handed career of this institution imposes upon the constitutional functionaries of this Government, duties of the gravest and most imperative character—duties which they cannot avoid, and from which I trust there will be no inclination on the part of any of them to shrink. My own sense of them is most clear, as is also my readiness to discharge those which may rightfully fall on me. To continue any business relations with the Bank of the United States, that may be avoided without a violation of the national faith, after that institution has set at open defiance the conceded right of the Government to examine its affairs; after it has done all in its power to deride the public authority in other respects, and to bring it into disrepute at home and abroad; after it has attempted to defeat the clearly expressed will of the people, by turning against them the immense power entrusted to its hands, and by involving a country otherwise peaceful, flourishing, and happy, in dissension, embarrassment, and distress, would make the nation itself a party to the degradation so sedulously prepared for its public agents, and do much to destroy the confidence of mankind in popular Governments, and to bring into contempt their authority and efficiency. In guarding against an evil of such magnitude, considerations of temporary convenience should be thrown out of the question, and we should be influenced by such motives only as look to the honor and preservation of the republican system. Deeply and solemnly impressed with the justice of these views,

I feel it to be my duty to recommend to you that a law be passed authorizing the sale of the public stock ; that the provision of the charter requiring the receipt of notes of the Bank in payment of public dues, shall, in accordance with the power reserved to Congress in the 14th section of the charter, be suspended until the Bank pays to the Treasury the dividends withheld ; and that all laws connecting the Government or its officers with the Bank, directly or indirectly, be repealed ; and that the institution be left hereafter to its own resources and means.

Events have satisfied my mind, and I think the minds of the American people, that the mischiefs and dangers which flow from a National Bank far overbalance all its advantages. The bold effort the present Bank has made to control the Government, the distresses it has wantonly produced, the violence of which it has been the occasion in one of our cities famed for its observance of law and order, are but premonitions of the fate which awaits the American people should they be deluded into a perpetuation of this institution, or the establishment of another like it. It is fervently hoped that, thus admonished, those who have heretofore favored the establishment of a substitute for the present Bank, will be induced to abandon it, as it is evidently better to incur any inconvenience that may be reasonably expected, than to concentrate the whole moneyed power of the republic, in any form whatsoever, or under any restrictions.

Happily it is already illustrated that the agency of such an institution is not necessary to the fiscal operations of the Government. The State banks are found fully adequate to the performance of all services which were required of the Bank of the United States, quite as promptly, and with the same cheapness. They have maintained themselves, and discharged all these duties, while the Bank of the United States was still powerful, and in the field as an open enemy ; and it is not possible to conceive that they will find greater difficulties in their operations, when that enemy shall cease to exist.

The attention of Congress is earnestly invited to the regulation of the deposits in the State banks, by law. Although the power now exercised by the Executive Department in this behalf is only such as was uniformly exerted through every administration from the origin of the Government up to the establishment of the present Bank, yet it is one which is susceptible of regulation by law, and, therefore, ought so to be regulated. The power of Congress to direct in what places the Treasurer shall keep the moneys in the Treasury, and to impose restrictions upon the Executive authority, in relation to their custody and removal, is unlimited, and its exercise will rather be courted than discouraged by those public officers and agents on whom rests the responsibility for their safety. It is desirable that as little power as possible should be left to the President or Secretary of the Treasury over those institutions, which, being thus freed from Executive influence, and without a common head to direct their operations, would have neither the temptation nor the ability to interfere in the political conflicts of the country. Not deriving their charters from the national authorities, they would never have those inducements to meddle in general elections, which have led the Bank of the United States to agitate and convulse the country for upwards of two years.

The progress of our gold coinage is creditable to the officers of the mint, and promises in a short period to furnish the country with a sound

and portable currency, which will much diminish the inconvenience to travellers of the want of a general paper currency, should the State banks be incapable of furnishing it. Those institutions have already shown themselves competent to purchase and furnish domestic exchange for the convenience of trade, at reasonable rates, and not a doubt is entertained that, in a short period, all the wants of the country, in bank accommodation and in exchange, will be supplied as promptly and cheaply as they have heretofore been by the Bank of the United States. If the several States shall be induced gradually to reform their banking systems, and prohibit the issue of all small notes, we shall, in a few years, have a currency sound, and as little liable to fluctuations, as any other commercial country.

The report of the Secretary of War, together with the accompanying documents from the several bureaux of that department, will exhibit the situation of the various objects committed to its administration.

No event has occurred since your last session, rendering necessary any movements of the army, with the exception of the expedition of the regiment of dragoons into the territory of the wandering and predatory tribes inhabiting the western frontier, and living adjacent to the Mexican boundary. These tribes have been heretofore known to us principally by their attacks upon our own citizens, and upon other Indians entitled to the protection of the United States. It became necessary for the peace of the frontiers to check these habitual inroads, and I am happy to inform you that the object has been effected without the commission of any act of hostility. Col. Dodge, and the troops under his command, have acted with equal firmness and humanity, and an arrangement has been made with those Indians, which it is hoped will assure their permanent pacific relations with the United States, and the other tribes of Indians upon that border. It is to be regretted that the prevalence of sickness in that quarter has deprived the country of a number of valuable lives, and particularly that Gen. Leavenworth, an officer well known and esteemed for his gallant services during the late war, and for subsequent good conduct, has fallen a victim to his zeal and exertions in the discharge of his duty.

The army is in a high state of discipline. Its moral condition, so far as that is known here, is good, and the various branches of the public service are carefully attended to. It is amply sufficient, under its present organization, for providing the necessary garrisons for the seaboard, and for the defence of the internal frontier, and also for preserving the elements of military knowledge, and for keeping pace with those improvements which modern experience is continually making. And these objects appear to me to embrace all the legitimate purposes for which a permanent military force should be maintained in our country. The lessons of history teach us its danger, and the tendency which exists to an increase. This can be best met and averted by a just caution on the part of the public itself, and of those who represent them in Congress.

From the duties which devolve on the Engineer Department, and upon the topographical engineers, a different organization seems to be demanded by the public interest, and I recommend the subject to your consideration.

No important change has, during this season, taken place in the con-

dition of the Indians. Arrangements are in progress for the removal of the Creeks, and will soon be for the removal of the Seminoles. I regret that the Cherokees east of the Mississippi have not yet determined to remove. How long the personal causes which have hitherto retarded that ultimately inevitable measure will continue to operate, I am unable to conjecture. It is certain, however, that delay will bring with it accumulated evils, which will render their condition more and more unpleasant. The experience of every year adds to the conviction that emigration, and that alone, can preserve from destruction the remnant of the tribes yet living among us. The facility with which the necessaries of life are procured, and the treaty stipulations providing aid for the emigrant Indians in their agricultural pursuits, and in the important concern of education, and their removal from those causes which have heretofore depressed all, and destroyed many of the tribes, cannot fail to stimulate their exertions, and to reward their industry.

The two laws passed at the last session of Congress on the subject of Indian affairs, have been carried into effect, and detailed instructions for their administration have been given. It will be seen, by the estimates for the present session, that a great reduction will take place in the expenditures of the department in consequence of these laws. And there is reason to believe that their operation will be salutary, and that the colonization of the Indians on the western frontier, together with a judicious system of administration, will still further reduce the expenses of this branch of the public service, and at the same time promote its usefulness and efficiency.

Circumstances have been recently developed, showing the existence of extensive frauds under the various laws granting pensions and gratuities for revolutionary services. It is impossible to estimate the amount which may have been thus fraudulently obtained from the National Treasury. I am satisfied, however, that it has been such as to justify a re-examination of the system, and the adoption of the necessary checks in its administration. All will agree that the services and sufferings of the remnant of our revolutionary band should be fully compensated; but while this is done, every proper precaution should be taken to prevent the admission of fabricated and fraudulent claims. In the present mode of proceeding, the attestations and certificates of the judicial officers of the various States form a considerable portion of the checks which are interposed against the commission of frauds. These, however, have been, and may be fabricated, and in such a way as to elude detection at the examining offices; and, independently of this practical difficulty, it is ascertained that these documents are often loosely granted; sometimes even blank certificates have been issued; sometimes prepared papers have been signed without inquiry; and, in one instance at least, the seal of the court has been within reach of a person most interested in its improper application. It is obvious that, under such circumstances, no severity of administration can check the abuse of the law; and information has, from time to time, been communicated to the Pension Office, questioning or denying the right of persons placed upon the pension list to the bounty of the country. Such cautions are always attended to and examined, but a far more general investigation is called for; and I therefore recommend, in conformity with the suggestion of the Secretary of War, that an a

inspection should be made, in each State, into the circumstances and claims of every person now drawing a pension. The honest veteran has nothing to fear from such a scrutiny, while the fraudulent claimant will be detected, and the public Treasury relieved to an amount, I have reason to believe, far greater than has heretofore been suspected. The details of such a plan could be so regulated as to interpose the necessary checks without any burdensome operation upon the pensioners. The object should be twofold :

1. To look into the original justice of the claims, so far as this can be done under a proper system of regulations, by an examination of the claimants themselves, and by inquiring, in the vicinity of their residence, into their history, and into the opinion entertained of their revolutionary services.

2. To ascertain, in all cases, whether the original claimant is living, and this by actual personal inspection.

This measure will, if adopted, be productive, I think, of the desired results, and I therefore recommend it to your consideration, with the further suggestion, that all payments should be suspended till the necessary reports are received.

It will be seen, by a tabular statement annexed to the documents transmitted to Congress, that the appropriations for objects connected with the War Department, made at the last session, for the service of the year 1834, excluding the permanent appropriation for the payment of military gratuities under the act of June 7, 1832, the appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars for arming and equipping the militia, and the appropriation of ten thousand dollars for the civilization of the Indians, which are not annually renewed, amounted to the sum of nine million three thousand two hundred and sixty-one dollars, and that the estimates of appropriations necessary for the same branch of service for the year 1835 amount to the sum of five million seven hundred and seventy-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-four dollars, making a difference in the appropriations of the current year over the estimates of appropriations for the next, of three million two hundred and twenty-four thousand two hundred and ninety-seven dollars.

The principal causes which have operated at this time to produce this great difference, are shown in the reports and documents, and in the detailed estimates. Some of these causes are accidental and temporary, while others are permanent, and, aided by a just course of administration, may continue to operate beneficially upon the public expenditures.

A just economy, expending where the public service requires, and withholding where it does not, is among the indispensable duties of the Government.

I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy, and to the documents with it, for a full view of the operations of that important branch of our service during the present year. It will be seen that the wisdom and liberality with which Congress have provided for the gradual increase of our navy material, have been seconded by a corresponding zeal and fidelity on the part of those to whom has been committed the execution of the laws on the subject ; and that but a short period would now be required to put in commission a force large enough to meet any exigency into which the country may be thrown.

held from it my approval, and now return it to the Senate, the body in which it originated.

There can be no question connected with the administration of public affairs, more important, or more difficult to be satisfactorily dealt with, than that which relates to the rightful authority and proper action of the Federal Government upon the subject of internal improvements. To inherent embarrassments have been added others resulting from the course of our legislation concerning it.

I have heretofore communicated freely with Congress upon this subject, and, in adverting to it again, I cannot refrain from expressing my increased conviction of its extreme importance, as well in regard to its bearing upon the maintenance of the constitution, and the prudent management of the public revenue, as on account of its disturbing effect upon the harmony of the Union.

We are in no danger from violations of the constitution, by which encroachments are made upon the personal rights of the citizen. The sentence of condemnation long since pronounced by the American people upon acts of that character, will, I doubt not, continue to prove as salutary in its effects as it is irreversible in its nature. But against the dangers of unconstitutional acts which, instead of menacing the vengeance of offended authority, proffer local advantages, and bring in their train the patronage of the Government, we are, I fear, not so safe. To suppose that, because our Government has been instituted for the benefit of the people, it must therefore have the power to do whatever may seem to conduce to the public good, is an error, into which even honest minds are too apt to fall. In yielding themselves to this fallacy, they overlook the great considerations in which the federal constitution was founded. They forget that, in consequence of the conceded diversities in the interest and condition of the different States, it was foreseen, at the period of its adoption, that although a particular measure of the Government might be beneficial and proper in one State, it might be the reverse in another—that it was for this reason the States would not consent to make a grant to the Federal Government of the general and usual powers of Government, but of such only as were specifically enumerated, and the probable effects of which they could, as they thought, safely anticipate: and they forget also the paramount obligation upon all to abide by the compact, then so solemnly, and, as it was hoped, so firmly established. In addition to the dangers to the constitution springing from the sources I have stated, there has been one which was perhaps greater than all. I allude to the materials which this subject has afforded for sinister appeals to selfish feelings, and the opinion heretofore so extensively entertained of its adaptation to the purposes of personal ambition. With such stimulants it is not surprising that the acts and pretensions of the Federal Government, in this behalf, should sometimes have been carried to an alarming extent. The questions which have arisen upon this subject have related—

1st. To the power of making internal improvements within the limits of a State, with the right of territorial jurisdiction, sufficient at least for their preservation and use.

2d. To the right of appropriating money in aid of such works when carried on by a State, or by a company in virtue of State authority, surrendering the claim of jurisdiction: and

3d. To the propriety of appropriations for improvements of a particular class, viz. for light-houses, beacons, buoys, public piers, and for the removal of sand bars, sawyers, and other temporary and partial impediments in our navigable rivers and harbors.

The claims of power for the General Government upon each of these points certainly present matter of the deepest interest. The first is, however, of much the greatest importance, inasmuch as, in addition to the dangers of unequal and improvident expenditures of public moneys, common to all, there is superadded to that the conflicting jurisdictions of the respective Governments. Federal jurisdiction, at least to the extent I have stated, has been justly regarded by its advocates as necessarily appertenant to the power in question, if that exists by the constitution. That the most injurious conflicts would unavoidably arise between the respective jurisdictions of the State and Federal Governments, in the absence of a constitutional provision marking out their respective boundaries, cannot be doubted. The local advantages to be obtained would induce the States to overlook in the beginning the dangers and difficulties to which they might ultimately be exposed. The powers exercised by the Federal Government would soon be regarded with jealousy by the State authorities, and originating, as they must, from implication or assumption, would be impossible to affix to them certain and safe limits. Opportunities and temptations to the assumption of power incompatible with State sovereignty, would be increased, and those barriers which resist the tendency of our system towards consolidation greatly weakened. The officers and agents of the General Government might not always have the discretion to abstain from intermeddling with State concerns; and if they did, they would not always escape the suspicion of having done so. Collisions and consequent irritations would spring up; that harmony which should ever exist between the General Government and each member of the confederacy, would be frequently interrupted; a spirit of contention would be engendered; and the dangers of disunion greatly multiplied.

Yet we all know that, notwithstanding these grave objections, this dangerous doctrine was at one time apparently proceeding to its final establishment with fearful rapidity. The desire to embark the Federal Government in works of internal improvement, prevailed, in the highest degree, during the first session of the first Congress that I had the honor to meet in my present situation. When the bill authorizing a subscription on the part of the United States for stock in the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike Company, passed the two Houses, there had been reported, by the Committees on Internal Improvements, bills containing appropriations for such objects, inclusive of those for the Cumberland road, and for harbors and light-houses, to the amount of about one hundred and six millions of dollars. In this amount was included authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe for the stock of different companies to a great extent, and the residue was principally for the direct construction of roads by this Government. In addition to these projects, which had been presented to the two Houses under the sanction and recommendation of their respective Committees on Internal Improvements, there were then still pending before the committees, and in memorials presented, but not referred, different projects for works of a similar

apply my best exertions to a faithful application of the rule upon which it is founded. I sincerely regret that I could not give my assent to the bill entitled "An act to improve the navigation of the Wabash river;" but I could not have done so without receding from the ground which I have, upon the fullest consideration, taken upon this subject, and of which Congress has been heretofore apprised, and without throwing the subject again open to abuses which no good citizen, entertaining my opinions, could desire.

I rely upon the intelligence and candor of my fellow-citizens, in whose liberal indulgence I have already so largely participated, for a correct appreciation of my motives in interposing, as I have done, on this, and other occasions, checks to a course of legislation which, without, in the least degree, calling in question the motives of others, I consider as sanctioning improper and unconstitutional expenditures of public treasure.

I am not hostile to internal improvements, and wish to see them extended to every part of the country. But I am fully persuaded, if they are not commenced in a proper manner, confined to proper objects, and conducted under an authority generally conceded to be rightful, that a successful prosecution of them cannot be reasonably expected. The attempt will meet with resistance where it might otherwise receive support, and, instead of strengthening the bonds of our confederacy, it will only multiply and aggravate the causes of disunion.

ANDREW JACKSON.

December 1, 1834.

Ordered, That the said message be committed to the Committee of the whole House on the state of the Union, and that ten thousand copies thereof, together with the documents accompanying the same, be printed for the use of the members of the House.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1834.

Several other members appeared, and took their seats, viz.

From the State of Vermont—Heman Allen.

From the State of Pennsylvania—Andrew Stewart.

From the State of Virginia—James H. Gholson and John H. Fulton.

From the State of North Carolina—James Graham.

From the State of Ohio—Joseph H. Crane and Thomas Corwin.

From the State of Tennessee—David Crockett and John Blair.

From the State of Indiana—Edward A. Hannegan.

From the State of Alabama—John Murphy.

Mr. Casey announced to the House that his colleague, Charles Slade, one of the members of this House from the State of Illinois, died during the late recess of Congress, and, thereupon, moved the following resolution; which was agreed to unanimously, viz.

Resolved, That the members of this House will testify their respect for the memory of Charles Slade, deceased, late a member of this House from the State of Illinois, by wearing crape on the left arm for one month.

Mr. Janes announced to the House that his colleague, Benjamin F.

Deming, one of the members of this House from the State of Vermont, died during the late recess of Congress, and, thereupon, moved the following resolution; which was read, and agreed to unanimously, viz.

Resolved, That the members of this House will testify their respect for the memory of Benjamin F. Deming, deceased, late a member of this House from the State of Vermont, by wearing crape on the left arm for one month.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow, 12 o'clock meridian.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1834.

Several other members appeared, and took their seats, viz.

From the State of Ohio—Thomas L. Hamer.

From the State of Tennessee—Balie Peyton.

On motion of Mr. Elisha Whittlesey, it was

Ordered, That the several standing committees be now appointed, pursuant to the standing rules and orders of the House; and, thereupon,

A Committee of Elections was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Claiborne, Griffin, Hawkins, Vanderpoel, Hannegan, Hard, Burns, Bouldin, and Kilgore.

A Committee of Ways and Means was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Polk, Wilde, Cambreleng, McKim, Binney, Loyall, McKinley, Hubbard, and Corwin.

A Committee of Claims was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Elisha Whittlesey, Barber, McIntire, Gholson, Forester, Stoddert, Banks, Fulton, and Miner.

A Committee on Commerce was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Sutherland, Harper, of New Hampshire, Pinckney, Heath, Pearce, of Rhode Island, Gilet, Phillips, Johnson, of Louisiana, and Morgan.

A Committee on the Public Lands was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Clay, Boon, Clayton, Slade, Ashley, Inge, Williams, Lincoln, and Casey.

A Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Connor, Kavanagh, Thomas, of Louisiana, Briggs, Murphy, Lane, Laporte, Hall, of Vermont, and Schley.

A Committee for the District of Columbia was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Chinn, William B. Shepard, McKennan, Allen, of Virginia, Hiester, Fillmore, King, Vanderpoel, and Steele.

A Committee on the Judiciary was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Foster, Gordon, Beardsley, Thomas, of Maryland, Hardin, Parks, Pierce, of New Hampshire, Robertson, and Hamer.

A Committee on Revolutionary Claims was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Muhlenberg, Crane, Bates, Standifer, Marshall, Young, Baylies, Turrill, and Kinnard.

A Committee on Public Expenditures was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Davenport, Lyon, Page, Clark, of Pennsylvania, Tweedy, Molene, Jackson, of Massachusetts, Hazeltine, and Ferris.

A Committee on Private Land Claims was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Johnson, of Tennessee, Mardis, Carr, Galbraith, Mann, of New York, Bull, Chambers, Davis, of Kentucky, and May.

A Committee on Manufactures was appointed, consisting of Messrs.

John Quincy Adams, Denny, Dickerson, of New Jersey, Martindale, McComas, Osgood, Clowney, Cramer, and Jackson, of Connecticut.

A Committee on Agriculture was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Booke, Taylor, of Virginia, Hathaway, Barnitz, Bean, Dunlap, Clowney, Turner, and Beaty.

A Committee on Indian Affairs was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Gilmer, McCarty, Everett, of Vermont, Graham, Allen, of Ohio, David W. Dickinson, Howell, Love, and Grennell.

A Committee on Military Affairs was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Johnson, of Kentucky, Vance, Speight, Ward, Thomson, Coffee, Bunch, McKay, and Anthony.

A Committee on Naval Affairs was appointed, consisting of Messrs. White, of New York, Milligan, Watmough, Lansing, Reed, Grayson, Parker, Smith, and Wise.

A Committee on Foreign Affairs was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Wayne, Everett, of Massachusetts, Hall, of North Carolina, Coulter, Jarvis, Pierson, Patton, Letcher, and Peyton.

A Committee on the Territories was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Chilton Allan, Potts, Johnson, of New York, Wilson, Jones, of Ohio, Ewing, Gamble, Cage, and Trumbull.

A Committee on Revolutionary Pensions was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Wardwell, Barringer, Tompkins, Moore, of Virginia, Lea, of Tennessee, William K. Fuller, Fowler, Bell, of Ohio, and Lay.

A Committee on Invalid Pensions was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Miller, Beale, John Adams, Schenck, Chilton, Chaney, Mitchell, of Ohio, Brown, and Janes.

A Committee on Roads and Canals was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Mercer, Blair, Vinton, Stewart, Rencher, Johnson, of Maryland, Lucas, Pope, and Reynolds.

A Committee on Revisal and Unfinished Business was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Dickson, Harrison, McVean, Shinn, and Taylor, of New York.

A Committee of Accounts was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Mann, of Pennsylvania, Lee, of New Jersey, Mitchell, of New York, Crockett, and Osgood.

On motion of Mr. Grennell,

Resolved, That two Chaplains of different denominations be elected by Congress, one by each House, to serve during the present session, who shall interchange weekly.

Ordered, That the Clerk notify the Senate of the adoption of this resolution.

The Speaker laid before the House sundry communications, viz.

I. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting his annual report on the state of the finances; which report was ordered to lie on the table, and ten thousand copies thereof were ordered to be printed for the use of the members of the House.

II. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a printed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States for the year 1833, prepared in pursuance of the standing order of the House of Representatives of the 30th December, 1791; which letter was read, and laid on the table.

III. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copies of two reports of the register and receiver of the land office for the district of St. Stephen's, in the State of Alabama, prepared in obedience to the third section of the act of March 2, 1829; which letter and reports were laid on the table.

IV. The annual statement of expenditures on account of contingencies for the House of Representatives of the United States for the year ending November 30, 1834, and of the clerks and other persons employed in the service of the said House, prepared by the Clerk in obedience to the joint resolution of March 1, 1823; which statement and accompanying papers were ordered to lie on the table.

V. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an estimate of the sums necessary to be appropriated for the support of Government for the year 1835; which was ordered to lie on the table.

VI. A letter from the Treasurer of the United States, transmitting transcripts of sundry accounts of his office for the year 1834; which letter and accounts were laid on the table.

A message, in writing, was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his private Secretary; which was read, and is as follows, viz.

WASHINGTON, December 4, 1834.

To the House of Representatives :

I transmit to Congress a communication addressed to me by Mr. George Washington Lafayette, accompanying a copy of the Declaration of Independence, engraved on copper, which his illustrious father bequeathed to Congress, to be placed in their library, as a last tribute of respect, patriotic love, and affection for his adopted country.

I have a mournful satisfaction in transmitting this precious bequest of that great and good man, who, through a long life, under many vicissitudes, and in both hemispheres, sustained the principles of civil liberty asserted in that memorable Declaration, and who, from his youth to the last moment of his life, cherished for our beloved country the most generous attachment.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The said message was read, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Wardwell submitted the following resolution; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table one day, under the rule, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to report to this House the amount expended in erecting the ship-house at Navy Point, in the county of Jefferson, and State of New York, and the expense of keeping the same in repair; also, the like information in relation to the vessel built, and lately sold, at Storrs' Harbor, in said county, and the amount of compensation allowed to the officer or officers, person or persons, who have, from time to time, had charge of the same; also, the reasons, if any exist, for the further preservation of the vessel and ship-house at Navy Point; also, that he report the amount heretofore paid for the use and occupation of the land now belonging to the heirs of Henry Eckford, deceased, at Navy Point and Storrs' Harbor, on which the ves-

sels *New Orleans* and *Chippewa* were built; and, also, the terms of any contract which may have been made with the Government, or its authorized agent, for the use and occupation of such land.

On motion of Mr. White, of Florida,

Ordered, That the message from the President of the United States, communicated to the House of Representatives on the 9th December, 1833, accompanied by surveys of canal routes in the Territory of Florida, be printed for the use of the House.

On motion of Mr. Mann, of New York,

Ordered, That when this House shall adjourn this day, it will adjourn to meet again on Monday next, the 8th instant.

And then the House adjourned until Monday, the 8th instant, at 12 o'clock meridian.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1834.

Several other members appeared, and took their seats, viz.

From the State of Maine—George Evans.

From the State of Massachusetts—Benjamin Gorham.

From the State of New York—Reuben Whallon.

From the State of Pennsylvania—George Burd.

From the State of Virginia—William S. Archer and John Y. Mason.

From the State of Louisiana—Rice Garland.

From the State of South Carolina—Robert B. Campbell.

From the State of Alabama—Dixon H. Lewis.

Two new members, viz. from the State of South Carolina, Richard J. Manning, in the place of James Blair, deceased, and Francis W. Pickens, in the place of George McDuffie, resigned, appeared, were sworn to support the constitution of the United States, and took their seats.

Mr. Jarvis presented a petition of Ezekiel Foster, of Eastport, in the State of Maine, praying that certain extra or discriminating duties on tonnage paid by Ezekiel Foster & Co., in 1822, on a British brig called the *Superior*, may be refunded.

Mr. Sutherland presented a petition of merchants, pilots, and ship masters, of and trading to the city of Philadelphia, praying that a light-house may be erected on the southern end of Reedy island.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Hubbard presented a petition of Edmund Roberts, of Portsmouth, in the State of New Hampshire, praying to be allowed and paid additional compensation for services performed by him as the diplomatic agent from the Government of the United States to the Governments of Cochin China, Siam, and Muscat.

Mr. John Quincy Adams presented a memorial of Thomas Aspinwall, consul of the United States at London, in England, praying that the allowance for official expenses heretofore to the consulate at London may be confirmed and continued.

Mr. Edward Everett presented a memorial of John Downes, a captain in the navy of the United States, praying to be reimbursed the expenses incurred by him as late commander of the squadron in the Pacific, in

holding diplomatic and official intercourse with sundry foreign nations; as, also, that a ration may be allowed to his secretary.

Mr. Barber presented a memorial of Francis Allyn, of New London, in the State of Connecticut, praying remuneration for losses he sustained in consequence of giving to General Lafayette a free passage from France to the United States, in the ship Cadmus, in the month of July, 1824.

Ordered, That the said memorials be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The undermentioned petitions, heretofore presented, were again presented, and referred to the Committee of Claims, viz.

By Mr. Bates: The petition of the Springfield Manufacturing Company, in the State of Massachusetts, by Benjamin Jencks, their agent and attorney, presented January 13, 1834.

By Mr. Wardwell: The petition of Clarke Allen, presented December 11, 1833.

By Mr. Fillmore: The petition of Lieutenant Frederick Richmond, presented February 25, 1833.

By Mr. Fillmore: The petition of Robert Kaene, presented December 30, 1833.

By Mr. Fillmore: The claim of Daniel Brayman, presented January 16, 1833.

By Mr. Chambers: The petition of Sampson S. King, presented May 19, 1834.

By Mr. Sutherland: The petition of Rebecca Comly, presented December 15, 1829.

Mr. Heath presented a memorial of Thomas Spicer, of the city of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, praying compensation for services rendered as assistant clerk of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of Maryland.

Mr. Loyall presented a memorial of Stephen Harris, of Norfolk, in the State of Virginia, praying to be paid for a vessel taken and sunk for the defence of the harbor of Norfolk, during the late war with Great Britain.

Mr. Lyon presented a petition of David S. Campbell, late a sergeant in Captain Reeve's company of Colonel Barbour's regiment of Kentucky militia, in service in the year 1812, praying to be paid for a rifle gun lost in service.

Mr. Ashley presented a petition of Thomas R. Ezzell, of the State of Missouri, late a mounted ranger, praying payment for a horse lost in the military service of the United States in the year 1832.

Ordered, That the said petitions and memorials do lie on the table.

The undermentioned petitions, heretofore presented, were again presented, and referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, viz.

By Mr. Ward: The petition of Samuel Young, presented December 17, 1827.

By Mr. Chambers: The petition of John Murphy, presented March 24, 1834.

By Mr. Chinn: The petition of Francis A. Thornton and Eliza P. Gwynn, representatives of Presley Thornton, deceased, presented April 30, 1832.

By Mr. Parker: The petition of George Townley, presented January 19, 1829.

By Mr. Parker: The petition of Margaret White, widow of Colonel Anthony Walton White, deceased, presented December 12, 1833.

By Mr. Chinn: The petition of Thomas Wishart, presented December 11, 1833.

By Mr. Gholson: The petition of the heirs of Richard Kennon, deceased, presented January 6, 1834.

Mr. Beaumont presented a petition of the children and heirs at law of William Hooper Smith, deceased, a surgeon in the army of the revolution, praying that the commutation of half pay promised to officers of the army of the revolution may now be granted to them.

Mr. Patton presented a petition of Thacker Vivian Webb, executor of the last will and testament of William C. Webb, deceased, late of Orange county, in the State of Virginia, praying to be paid the amount due the estate of the deceased for a number of beef cattle sold to the commissary's department of the revolutionary army in 1780.

Mr. Gholson presented a petition of John Cole, of Dinwiddie county, in the State of Virginia, praying to be paid the commutation of half pay for life to which he conceives his father, John Cole, deceased, was entitled as an officer of the revolutionary army.

Mr. Pope presented a petition of the heirs at-law of John Chilton, deceased, who was a captain in the army of the revolution, and killed in the battle of Brandywine, praying that the seven years' half pay promised to the widows and children of officers killed in service may now be paid to them.

Mr. Lyon presented a petition of D. S. Morrison, executor of Isaac Morrison, deceased, a captain in the army of the United States, and who became supernumerary prior to October, 1780, praying that the one year's pay to which he conceives his testator to have been entitled may be paid to him.

Mr. Marshall presented a petition of the legal representative and heirs at law of Robert Power, deceased, who was a captain of cavalry in the Virginia line of the army of the revolution, praying payment for the service of the said Robert Power in the capacity aforesaid.

Mr. Marshall presented a petition of the heirs at law of Nicholas Taliaferro, deceased, who was a lieutenant in the Virginia line of the army of the revolution, praying that the five years' full pay as the commutation of half pay for life promised to the officers of said army, to which the said Nicholas Taliaferro was entitled, may now be paid to them.

Mr. Vinton presented a petition of John Peebles, eldest son of William Peebles, deceased, who was killed while a captain in the army of the revolution, praying for a grant of the bounty land to which he conceives the heirs of said Captain Peebles entitled.

Mr. White (Delegate from Florida) presented a memorial of the daughters of the late French General, the Marshal de Rochambeau, deceased, who commanded the army of France serving in America during the war of the revolution, praying pecuniary aid from the Government of the United States.

Ordered, That the said petitions and memorials be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. Pearce, of Rhode Island, presented a petition of Elizabeth Mays, of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, mother of Wilson Mays, de-

ceased, late of the navy of the United States, praying that the pension heretofore allowed her may be renewed and continued.

Mr. Loyall presented a petition of David G. Farragut, a lieutenant in the navy of the United States, praying to be paid for extra duties performed by him as an assistant quartermaster in the marine corps; also, for the usual compensation for recruiting seamen for the ship *Natchez*; also, compensation for his services in paying off the crew of the schooner *Boxer*, in July, 1834.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Letcher,

Ordered, That the memorials of Colonel Anthony Gale, late commanding officer of the marine corps, heretofore presented to the House of Representatives, be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Letcher,

Ordered, That the petition of Thomas Buford, presented December 19, 1831, be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Mann, of New York, presented a petition of Robert Little, of New Fairfield, in the State of Connecticut, praying for a grant of the bounty land to which he conceives himself entitled as a soldier in the army in the late war with Great Britain; which petition was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Hubbard presented a petition of Josiah Brown, of the county of Merrimack, in the State of New Hampshire, praying that the letters patent heretofore granted him for improvements in the winnowing machine may be renewed for an additional period of fourteen years.

Mr. Pope presented a petition of inhabitants of Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, praying that a district court, with jurisdiction over maritime causes, may be established at Louisville.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Sutherland presented a petition of John Hunter, of the city of Philadelphia, a seaman in the navy in the war of the revolution, praying for a pension.

Mr. Beardsley presented a petition of John Wilson, of the county of Oneida, in the State of New York, praying for a pension.

Mr. Wayne presented a petition of Benjamin Thomson, of the State of Georgia, praying for an increase of pension.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

Mr. Vinton presented documents in relation to an error committed by James Morman, of the State of Ohio, in an entry of land purchased by him of the United States.

Mr. Mardis presented a petition of inhabitants of the county of Pickens, in the State of Alabama, praying that the act of June 19, 1834, granting rights of pre-emption in the purchase of public lands may be so amended as to authorize transfers of pre-emption rights.

Mr. Ashley presented a petition of James Rubey, of the State of Missouri, praying for a grant of public land as a remuneration for losses sustained by the recent burning of his dwelling-house.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. Garland presented a petition of George Rowe, of the State of Louisiana, praying permission to locate a claim to land which he contends to be valid, on any unlocated public land in the State of Louisiana; which petition was referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

On motion of Mr. Cage,

Ordered, That the report of the Postmaster General, dated December 14, 1827, and communicated to the House of Representatives on the 17th day of the same month, in relation to the obstructions that exist on the great mail route from Natchez to New Orleans, by the Homochitto swamp, and the probable expense of removing the same, be referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Ashley presented a petition of M. McNair, of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, widow, praying compensation for depredations committed on her property by Indians; which petition was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Sutherland presented a memorial of Catharine Rinker, widow of Samuel Rinker, deceased, formerly of the navy of the United States, praying to be allowed a pension from the Navy Pension fund; which petition was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Sutherland presented a petition of Elizabeth Rapp, of the city of Philadelphia, widow, praying Congress to purchase 300 copies of Seybert's Statistics, which belong to her, and which she proposes to dispose of at a very low price.

Ordered, That the said petition do lie on the table.

Mr. Joseph M. White (Delegate from Florida) presented to the House a book, in French, entitled "*Histoire de la Louisiane et de la cession de cette Colonie par la France aux Etats Unis de L'Amerique Septentrionale; précédée—D'un Discours sur la Constitution et le Gouvernement des Etats Unis—Par M. Barbé Marbois, avec une carte relative à l'étendue pays cédés;*" which work he said he had been requested by the author, a Peer of France, to present to this House, to be deposited in the Library of Congress.

On motion of Mr. Clay,

Ordered, That the petition of Isaac Wellborn, junior, presented on the 26th of May, 1834, be again referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. Jarvis presented a petition of Robert Ramsay, of the State of Maine, praying to be allowed a pension in consequence of a wound received during the revolutionary war.

Mr. McIntire presented a petition of Leonard Smallwood, of the State of Maine, praying to be allowed a pension in consequence of a wound received while in the military service of the United States.

Mr. Bean presented a petition of John Bryant, praying to be allowed a pension in consequence of a wound received by him during the late war, while in the service of the United States.

Mr. Harper, of New Hampshire, presented a petition of Simon S. Morrill, praying that his name may be placed on the pension roll of the United States, in consequence of a disability incurred in the service of the United States.

Mr. Halsey presented a petition of Archer Green, of the State of New

York, praying to be allowed a pension in consequence of a disability incurred by him while in the discharge of his duty as a soldier in the late war.

Mr. Lyon, of Kentucky, presented a petition of Moses Archer, of the State of Kentucky, praying to be allowed a pension in consequence of a wound received by him during the late war, while in the military service of the United States.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. Ward presented a petition of William A. Weaver, praying to be allowed and paid arrears of pension to which he conceives himself entitled on account of wounds received while a midshipman, in the action between the United States frigate Chesapeake and the British frigate Shannon, in the late war; which petition was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, presented a petition of Robert Spedden, of the city of New Orleans, praying to be allowed a pension in consequence of a wound received by him while in command as a lieutenant in the United States navy of one of the gunboats attached to the flotilla during the late war.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. Lyon, of Kentucky, presented a petition of Anna Little, widow of William Little, praying to be allowed a pension in consequence of services rendered by her husband in the revolutionary war.

Ordered, That the said petition be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

On motion of Mr. Harper,

Ordered, That the petition of Captain Cole, presented December 26, 1832, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, be again referred to the same committee.

On motion of Mr. Beardsley,

Ordered, That the petition of Chester Griswold, presented January 2, 1833, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, be again presented, and referred to the same committee.

On motion of Mr. Harper,

Ordered, That the petition of Daniel Page, presented on the 11th December, 1833, be again presented, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

On motion of Mr. Clay,

Ordered, That the memorial of the commissioners appointed to superintend the improvements of the Tennessee river, within the State of Alabama, in conformity with the act of Congress of May 23, 1828, presented April 3, 1834, be referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, presented a petition of James Taylor, formerly a quartermaster general in the army, praying that the accounting officers may be directed to settle his accounts on the principles of equity; which petition was referred to the Committee of Claims.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. Wardwell on the 4th instant; and the same being modified, was agreed to by the House, as follows, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to report to this House the amount expended in erecting the ship-house at Navy Point, in the county of Jefferson, and State of New York, and the expenses of keeping the same in repair; also, the like information in relation to the vessel built, and lately sold, at Storrs' Harbor, in said county, and the amount of compensation allowed to the officer or officers, person or persons, who have, from time to time, had charge of the same; also, the reasons, if any exist, for the further preservation of the vessel and ship-house at Navy Point; also, that he report the amount heretofore paid for the use and occupation of the land now belonging to the heirs of Henry Eckford, deceased, at Navy Point and Storrs' Harbor, on which the vessels New Orleans and Chippewa were built; and, also, the terms of any contract which may have been made with the Government, or its authorized agent, for the use and occupation of such land; and any other information in possession of the department relative thereto.

The Speaker laid before the House sundry communications, viz.

I. A report of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the erection of a bridge over the river Potomac, in the city of Washington, authorized by the act of June 30, 1834, and on the claim of O. H. Dibble on account of damage sustained under a contract to erect said bridge under a law formerly passed for that purpose; which report was laid on the table.

II. A report of the Secretary of the Treasury of a plan for the re-organization of the Treasury Department, prepared in pursuance of a resolution of the House of the 18th of February, 1834; which report was ordered to lie on the table.

III. A report of the Comptroller of the Treasury, accompanied by a statement of the accounts which have remained unsettled, or on which balances appear to have been due more than three years prior to the 30th of September, 1834, on the books of the Second Auditor of the Treasury; which report was ordered to lie on the table.

IV. A report of the Comptroller of the Treasury, transmitting a list of balances which have remained unsettled, or appear to have been due more than three years prior to the 30th of September, 1834, on the books of receipts and expenditures in the office of the Register of the Treasury; which report was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Watmough,

Ordered, That Tuesday, the 16th of December instant, be assigned for the consideration of the bill (No. 334,) to equalize and regulate the pay of the officers of the navy of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Edward Everett,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed on the part of this House, who, together with three persons to be appointed on the part of the Senate, shall direct the expenditure of the money appropriated for the Library of Congress.

Mr. Edward Everett, Mr. Wayne, and Mr. Loyall, were appointed of the committee on the part of this House.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in the said resolution.

On motion of Mr. Jarvis,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to

consider all matters referred to them touching the public grounds and buildings in the city of Washington.

Mr. Jarvis, Mr. Ward, Mr. Watmough, Mr. Lincoln, and Mr. William B. Shepard, were appointed the said committee.

On motion of Mr. Clayton,

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means inquire into the expediency of establishing a branch of the mint in some central position of what is denominated the gold region lying between the States of Virginia and Alabama.

On motion of Mr. Pearce,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Wickford, in the State of Rhode Island, to Newport, in the same State, by the most direct course from one place to the other by water.

On motion of Mr. Hubbard,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the publication, *semi-annually*, in those newspapers printed in the respective States which, from their location, may be best calculated to give information, and which shall be designated for that purpose by the Secretary of War for the time being, *the names and the residences* of all those persons represented to be living in said States who are on the rolls of the invalid and revolutionary pensioners and annuitants under the several acts of Congress.

Mr. Beaty moved the following resolution ; which was read, and laid upon the table, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to send to this House the aggregate amount of revenue collected on imported merchandise, tonnage, &c. in each State of this Union for the year 1833.

Mr. Hawes moved the following resolution :

Resolved, That a select committee, consisting of one member from each State, be appointed, with power to inquire into the expediency of amending the laws relating to the Military Academy, at West Point, in the State of New York, or whether it would not comport with the public interests to abolish said institution.

The said resolution was read ; when

A motion was made by Mr. Parker to amend the same by striking out these words, " consisting of one member from each State ;" as, also, these words, " or whether it would not comport with the public interests to abolish said institution."

Mr. Williams moved to amend the said resolution by striking out these words, " a select committee, consisting of one member from each State, be appointed, with power," and inserting the following : " the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed."

A motion was made by Mr. Hardin that the said resolution do lie on the table.

And the question being put, that the House do agree to this motion,

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas, 20.
Nays, 190.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. Chilton Allan
William S. Archer

Mr. William H. Ashley
Samuel Clark

Mr. George Evans
Edward Everett

Mr. Benjamin Gorham
Benjamin Hardin
William Hiester
Leonard Jarvis
Richard M. Johnson

Mr. James Love
Richard J. Manning
Stephen C. Phillips
Joseph Vance
Samuel F. Vinton

Mr. Aaron Ward
Daniel Wardwell
Reuben Whallon
Richard H. Wilde

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
John Adams
Heman Allen
William Allen
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Charles A. Barnitz
Daniel L. Barringer
Isaac C. Bates
William Baylies
James M. H. Beale
Benning M. Bean
Samuel Beardale
Martin Beaty
Andrew Beaumont
James M. Bell
Horace Binney
John Blair
Abraham Bockee
George N. Briggs
John W. Brown
John Bull
Samuel Bunch
George Burd
Robert Burns
Harry Cage
Churchill C. Cambreleng
Robert B. Campbell
Richard B. Carmichael
John Carr
Zadok Casey
George Chambers
John Chaney
Thomas Chilton
Joseph W. Chinn
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
William Clark
Clement C. Clay
Augustine S. Clayton
William K. Clowney
John Coffee
Henry W. Connor
Thomas Corwin
John Cramer
Joseph H. Crane
David Crockett
Edward Darlington
Amos Davis
Thomas Davenport
Rowland Day
Edmund Deberry
John Dickson
Philemon Dickerson
David W. Dickinson
William C. Dunlap
Horace Everett
John Ewing
Charles G. Ferris
Millard Fillmore

Mr. John B. Forester
Thomas F. Foster
Samuel Fowler
Philo C. Fuller
William K. Fuller
John H. Fulton
John Galbraith
Roger L. Gamble
James H. Gholson
Ransom H. Gillet
George R. Gilmer
William F. Gordon
James Graham
William J. Grayson
George Grennell, jr.
Joseph Hall
Hiland Hall
Thomas H. Hall
Nicol Halsey
Thomas L. Hamer
Edward A. Hannegan
Gideon Hard
Joseph M. Harper
James Harper
Samuel S. Harrison
Samuel G. Hathaway
Micajah T. Hawkins
Albert G. Hawes
Abner Hazeltine
James P. Heath
Joseph Henderson
Edward Howell
Henry Hubbard
Abel Huntington
William M. Inge
William Jackson
Ebenezer Jackson
Henry F. Janes
Noadiah Johnson
Cave Johnson
Henry Johnson
Benjamin Jones
Edward Kavanagh
Daniel Kilgore
Henry King
George L. Kinnard
Amos Lane
Gerrit Y. Lansing
John Laporte
George W. Lay
Luke Lea
Thomas Lee
Robert P. Letcher
Dixon H. Lewis
Levi Lincoln
George Loyall
Chittenden Lyon
Abijah Mann, jr.
Joel K. Mann

Mr. Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall
Samuel W. Mardis
John Y. Mason
Moses Mason, jr.
Jonathan McCarty
William McComas
Rufus McIntire
James J. McKay
Isaac McKim
John McKinley
Jeremiah McLene
Charles McVean
Jesse Miller
Phineas Miner
Henry Mitchell
Robert Mitchell
Samuel McDowell Moore
John J. Morgan
Henry A. Muhlenberg
John Murphy
Gayton P. Osgood
Sherman Page
Gorham Parks
James Parker
John M. Patton
William Patterson
Dutee J. Pearce
Balie Peyton
Francis W. Pickens
Franklin Pierce
Job Pierson
Henry L. Pinckney
James K. Polk
Patrick H. Pope
David Potts, jr.
Robert Ramsey
John Reed
Abraham Rencher
John Reynolds
John Robertson
Ferdinand S. Schenck
William Schley
Augustine H. Shepperd
William N. Shinn
William Slade
Jonathan Sloane
Francis O. J. Smith
David Spangler
Jesse Speight
James Standifer
John N. Steele
Joel B. Sutherland
William Taylor
William P. Taylor
Philemon Thomas
John Thomson
Christopher Tompkins
Joseph Trumbull

Mr. James Turner
Joel Turrill
Samuel Tweedy
Aaron Vanderpoel
Isaac B. Van Houten

Mr. David D. Wagener
John G. Watmough
James M. Wayne
Campbell P. White

Mr. Frederick Whittlesey
Lewis Williams
Henry A. Wise
Ebenezer Young

The question was then put on the motion made by Mr. Williams,
And was decided in the negative.

The question was then put on so much of the motion made by Mr. Parker as proposes to strike out these words, viz. "consisting of one member from each State,"

And was decided in the negative.

And the question was then also put on so much of the motion made by Mr. Parker as proposes to strike out these words, viz. "or whether it would not comport with the public interests to abolish said institution,"

And was decided in the negative.

A motion was made by Mr. Mann, of New York, to amend the said resolution by adding thereto the following, viz.

"And that said committee be also instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of major general commanding in chief, and apportioning more equitably the pay, rations, and emoluments of the general officers of the army."

And on the question to agree to this amendment,

It was decided in the negative.

The question was then put, Will the House agree to the resolution as moved by Mr. Hawes,

And passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, : 181,
 { Nays, : 27.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
John Adams
Heman Allen
William Allen
William S. Archer
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Daniel L. Barringer
Isaac C. Bates
William Baylies
James M. H. Beale
Benning M. Bean
Samuel Beardaley
Martin Beaty
Andrew Beaumont
James M. Bell
John Blair
James W. Bouldin
George N. Briggs
John W. Brown
John Bull
Samuel Bunch
George Burd
Robert Burns
Churchill C. Cambreleng
Robert B. Campbell
Richard B. Carmichael
John Carr
Zadok Casey
George Chambers

Mr. John Chaney
Thomas Chilton
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
William Clark
Clement C. Clay
Augustine S. Clayton
William K. Clowney
John Coffee
Henry W. Connor
Thomas Corwin
Joseph H. Crane
David Crockett
Edward Darlington
Amos Davis
Thomas Davenport
Rowland Day
Edmund Deberry
Philemon Dickerson
David W. Dickinson
William C. Dunlap
George Evans
Horace Everett
John Ewing
Millard Fillmore
John B. Forester
Thomas F. Foster
Samuel Fowler
Philo C. Fuller
William K. Fuller
John Galbraith

Mr. Roger L. Gamble
Rice Garland
James H. Gholson
Ransom H. Gillet
George R. Gilmer
William F. Gordon
James Graham
William J. Grayson
George Grennell, jr.
Joseph Hall
Hiland Hall
Thomas H. Hall
Thomas L. Hamer
Edward A. Hannegan
Gideon Hard
Joseph M. Harper
James Harper
Samuel S. Harrison
Micajah T. Hawkins
Albert G. Hawes
James P. Heath
Joseph Henderson
William Hiester
Henry Hubbard
Abel Huntington
William M. Inge
William Jackson
Ebenezer Jackson
Henry F. Jones
Noadiah Johnson

Mr. Cave Johnson
 Henry Johnson
 Benjamin Jones
 Edward Kavanagh
 Daniel Kilgore
 Henry King
 George L. Kinnard
 Amos Lane
 Gerrit Y. Lansing
 John Laporte
 George W. Lay
 Luke Lea
 Thomas Lee
 Dixon H. Lewis
 Levi Lincoln
 George Loyall
 Ottenden Lyon
 Abijah Mann, jr.
 Joel K. Mann
 Henry C. Martindale
 Thomas A. Marshall
 Samuel W. Mardis
 John Y. Mason
 Moses Mason, jr.
 William L. May
 Jonathan McCarty
 William McComas
 Rufus McIntire
 James J. McKay
 Isaac McKim
 John McKinley

Mr. Jeremiah McLene
 Charles McVean
 Jesse Miller
 John J. Milligan
 Phineas Miner
 Henry Mitchell
 Robert Mitchell
 Samuel McDowell Moore
 John J. Morgan
 Henry A. Muhlenberg
 John Murphy
 Gayton P. Osgood
 Sherman Page
 Gorham Parks
 John M. Patton
 William Patterson
 Dutee J. Pearce
 Balie Peyton
 Francis W. Pickens
 Franklin Pierce
 Job Pierson
 Henry L. Pinckney
 James K. Polk
 Patrick H. Pope
 David Potts, jr.
 Robert Ramsey
 John Reed
 Abraham Rencher
 John Reynolds
 John Robertson

Mr. Ferdinand S. Schenck:
 William Schley
 Augustine H. Sheppard
 William N. Shinn
 William Slade
 Jonathan Sloane
 Francis O. J. Smith
 David Spangler
 Jesse Spright
 James Standifer
 John N. Steele
 Joel B. Sutherland
 William Taylor
 William P. Taylor
 Philemon Thomas
 John Thomson
 Christopher Tompkins
 Joseph Trumbull
 James Turner
 Joel Turrill
 Samuel Tweedy
 Aaron Vanderpool
 Isaac B. Van Houten
 David D. Wagener
 James M. Wayne
 Campbell P. White
 Frederick Whittlesey
 Lewis Williams
 Henry A. Wise
 Ebenezer Young.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. Chilton Allan
 William H. Ashley
 Charles A. Barnitz
 Abraham Bockee
 Samuel Clark
 John Cramer
 John Dickson
 Edward Everett
 Charles G. Ferris

Mr. Nicoll Halsey
 Benjamin Hardin
 Samuel G. Hathaway
 Abner Hazeltine
 Edward Howell
 Leonard Jarvis
 Richard M. Johnson
 James Love
 Richard J. Manning

Mr. James Parker
 Stephen C. Phillips
 William B. Shepard
 Joseph Vance
 Samuel F. Vinton
 Aaron Ward
 Daniel Wardwell
 Reuben Whallon
 Richard H. Wilde

Mr. Hawes, of Kentucky, Mr. Smith, of Maine, Mr. Pierce, of New Hampshire, Mr. Briggs, of Massachusetts, Mr. Pearce, of Rhode Island, Mr. Young, of Connecticut, Mr. Hall, of Vermont, Mr. Mann, of New York, Mr. Dickerson, of New Jersey, Mr. Laporte, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Milligan, of Delaware, Mr. Carmichael, of Maryland, Mr. Gholson, of Virginia, Mr. Augustine H. Sheppard, of North Carolina, Mr. Campbell, of South Carolina, Mr. Gamble, of Georgia, Mr. Forester, of Tennessee, Mr. Allen, of Ohio, Mr. Garland, of Louisiana, Mr. Hannegan, of Indiana, Mr. Cage, of Mississippi, Mr. Casey, of Illinois, Mr. Lewis, of Alabama, and Mr. Ashley, of Missouri, were appointed a committee in pursuance of the said resolution.

On motion of Mr. Wayne,

Ordered, That the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, of a plan for a reorganization of the Treasury Department, be referred to a select committee, and that five thousand additional copies thereof be printed for the use of the members.

Mr. Wayne, Mr. Mason, of Virginia, Mr. McKennan, Mr. Cambreleng, Mr. Rencher, Mr. Evans, Mr. Pope, Mr. Jarvis, and Mr. McKay, were appointed the said committee.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow, 12 o'clock meridian.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1834.

Two other members, viz. from South Carolina, John M. Felder, and from Rhode Island, Tristram Burges, appeared, and took their seats.

Ambrose H. Sevier, the Delegate from the Territory of Arkansas, also appeared, and took his seat.

Mr. Lincoln presented a petition of Elias Carpenter, of the State of Massachusetts, praying to be allowed a pension in consequence of wounds received while in the military service of the United States during the late war.

Mr. Burd presented a petition of James A. McDonald, of the State of New York, praying to be allowed a pension in consequence of a disability incurred by him while in the service of the United States.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

On motion of Mr. Ward,

Ordered, That the petition of Daniel Dunham, heretofore presented on the 4th of February, 1833, be again presented, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

On motion of Mr. John Quincy Adams,

Ordered, That the petition of Delia Tudor, widow of William Tudor, deceased, presented January 29, 1833, be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. Muhlenberg presented a memorial of the heirs at law of Stephen Moylan, deceased, who was a brigadier general in the army of the revolution, praying to be paid the commutation of half pay for life to which the said General Moylan was entitled at the close of the revolutionary war.

Mr. Archer presented a petition of William Minter, legal representative of John Stephenson, deceased, praying to be paid the commutation of half pay to which the said John Stephenson was entitled as a major in the Virginia line of the army of the revolution.

Mr. Pope presented a petition of Henry B. Westby, and Martha, his wife, formerly Martha Townes, heirs at law of John Townes, deceased, a lieutenant in the Virginia line of the army of the revolution, praying to be paid the commutation of half pay for life to which the said John Townes was entitled.

Mr. Pope presented a petition of Samuel Dickinson, administrator of Robert Elliott, deceased, who was a lieutenant in the Virginia line of the army of the revolution, praying to be paid the commutation of half pay for life to which the said Robert Elliott was entitled.

Mr. Pope presented a petition of the heirs at law of Samuel Smith, deceased, who was a surgeon in the Virginia line of the army of the revolution, praying to be paid the commutation of half pay for life to which the said Samuel Smith was entitled.

Mr. Chilton Allan presented a petition of John Woodford, of the county of Clarke, in the State of Kentucky, praying for a grant of the bounty in land to which he conceives himself entitled for the services of his father, who was a brigadier general in the army of the revolution, and who died in service.

Mr. Blair presented documents in support of a claim of the heirs at law of Joseph Holt, deceased, to his commutation of half pay for life as a lieutenant in the Virginia line of the army of the revolution.

Mr. Blair presented documents in support of a claim of the heirs at law of Captain John Cunningham, deceased, to his commutation of half pay for life as a lieutenant in the Virginia line of the army of the revolution.

Mr. Crane presented a petition of Lewis Boyer, of the county of Miami, in the State of Ohio, praying to be paid the bounty of eighty dollars, to which he is entitled as a soldier of the army of the revolution, who served to the end of the war.

Ordered, That the said petitions and documents be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

The undermentioned petitions, heretofore presented, were again presented, and referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, viz.

By Mr. Clayton: The petition of Richard Paulett, presented January 6, 1834.

By Mr. Dunlap: The petition of Robert Clarke, presented January 6, 1834.

By Mr. Dunlap: The petition of Samuel P. Ash, presented January 13, 1834.

By Mr. Claiborne: The petition of Hugh M. Pettus, presented December 24, 1833.

By Mr. Claiborne: The petition of the heirs at law of Captain William Poythress, presented December 27, 1833.

By Mr. Claiborne: The petition of Maria Duval, and the other heirs at law of Captain William Duval, presented January 16, 1832.

Mr. Phillips presented a petition of inhabitants of the district of Ipswich, in the State of Massachusetts, praying that one or more light-houses may be erected at suitable places in the harbor of Ipswich; which petition was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Banks presented a petition of Hosea King, late a musician in the army of the United States, praying for a grant of military bounty land.

Mr. Banks presented a petition of James Maxwell, of Butler county, in the State of Pennsylvania, a soldier in the army of the revolution, praying for a grant of military bounty land.

Mr. Crane presented a petition of the heirs at law of Peter Dominick Robert, deceased, praying a confirmation of their claim to a large tract of land lying in the State of Illinois.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

On motion of Mr. Garland,

The undermentioned petitions, heretofore presented, and referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims, were again referred to that committee, viz.

The petition of Celestin Lavergne, presented December 16, 1833.

The petition of John Thompson, Christopher Adams, and Samuel Spraggins, presented April 4, 1826.

The petition of Cornelius Innis, presented May 6, 1834.

The petition of the representatives of Francis Segura, deceased, presented February 27, 1832.

The petition of the heirs and legal representatives of Francois Gonsoulin, presented February 10, 1834.

The petition of the heirs of Theophilus Collins, presented February 15, 1830.

The petition of Andrew Martin, presented January 29, 1829.

The petition of Jean Baptiste Breville, presented December 12, 1832.

On motion of Mr. Mardis,

Ordered, That the petition of R. C. Scott and E. K. Wilson, presented December 18, 1833, be referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. Garland presented a petition of Francis Povet, of the State of Louisiana, praying that his claim to certain lands therein described may be confirmed; which petition was referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. Henry King presented a petition of Daniel Parker, late adjutant and inspector general of the army, and subsequently paymaster general of the army, praying that his accounts for pay and emoluments in the capacities aforesaid may be adjusted at the proper department, on just and equitable principles.

Mr. Richard M. Johnson presented a petition of William Christy, of the city of New Orleans, late paymaster of the 1st regiment of infantry, praying to be relieved from the effects of a judgment recovered against him at the suit of the United States, and that his accounts may be directed to be settled on just and equitable principles.

Mr. Chilton Allan presented a petition of Benjamin W. Dudley, executor of Charles Wilkins, deceased, praying to be allowed and paid the interest due on a draft drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury in favor of Jonathan Taylor, Charles Wilkins, and James Morrison, composing the Saline Company in the State of Illinois, and which draft was not paid for many years after the same became due.

Mr. Gordon presented a petition of Norbonne B. Spottswood, of the county of Amherst, in the State of Virginia, praying to be paid for his services as a surgeon in the northwestern army, commanded by General Harrison, in the late war with Great Britain.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee of Claims.

On motion of Mr. Garland,

Ordered, That the petition of Henry Stoker, presented February 10, 1834, be referred to the Committee of Claims.

On motion of Mr. Garland,

Ordered, That the petition of Remy Poissot, presented May 6, 1834, be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. Ashley,

Ordered, That the case of the heirs of Thomas F. Reddick, assignee of Lewis Tesson Honoré (or Honoré Tesson) presented January 16, 1833, be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. Dunlap,

Ordered, That the petition of Green Pryor, presented March 3, 1828, be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. Bouldin presented a petition of Robert Tucker, and Amy, his wife, formerly Amy Lawson, praying to be allowed and paid the arrears of pension due Benjamin Lawson, deceased, the former husband of the said Amy; which petition was referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

Mr. Sevier presented five memorials of the General Assembly of the Territory of Arkansas, viz.

1st. For an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars, to aid in opening and establishing a road from Jonesborough, in Miller county, to Columbia, in Chicot county.

2d. For an appropriation to aid in the construction of a national road, to commence at the most practicable point, for a road from Little Rock to Washington, in Hempstead county, by the way of the Hot springs and Caddo cove, to the Choctaw line.

3d. For an appropriation to establish a mail road from Munall's post office to the post office at Miller court-house, in said Territory.

4th. For an appropriation of twenty-five hundred dollars, to aid in opening a road from Cote à Fabre, on the Washita river, to the Hot springs.

5th. For an appropriation of five thousand dollars, to aid in the opening and construction of a road from the Antoine bridge, on the United States road leading from Jackson to Washington, by the three forks of the Little Missouri river, to the Choctaw line, in a direction to Fort Towson.

Ordered, That the said memorials be referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

On motion of Mr. Richard M. Johnson,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making a further appropriation to satisfy Virginia military land warrants.

On motion of Mr. Beaty,

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making a further appropriation to continue the improvement of the navigation of the Cumberland river.

On motion of Mr. Philemon Thomas,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be, and is hereby, instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a light-house at the pass between Lake Pontchartrain and Lake Maurepas.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to remove the obstructions to the navigation of vessels over the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi river, and to deepen the harbor at that place.

On motion of Mr. Garland,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation of land or money, for the purpose of making levees on the public lands on the western bank of the Mississippi river, from the northern boundary of the State of Louisiana, as low down as the grand levee of Point Coupée, and on the southern bank of Red river, from the mouth thereof as far up as may be necessary, to protect the country from the inundations of that river.

On motion of Mr. Hannegan,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a port of entry at the town of Lafayette, or some other suitable point above the Rapids, on the river Wash,

On motion of Mr. Carr,

Resolved, That all the papers and documents heretofore referred to the Committee of Claims, on the subject of making provision by law for the payment of property lost by individuals in the Tippecanoe campaign, in the year 1811; also, for the payment of property lost by the rangers of Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, in the late war with Great Britain, and the six companies of mounted rangers organized in the year 1832, for the protection of the Northwestern frontier, be again referred to the Committee of Claims.

On motion of Mr. Ewing,

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency (in strict accordance with the policy heretofore pursued) of making an appropriation to improve the navigation of the Wabash river, from its junction with the canal a few miles north of Tippecanoe, to its junction with the Ohio river.

On motion of Mr. McKinley,

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the State of Alabama to lay and collect tolls on the navigation of the canal now constructing round the Muscle shoals, to be applied to keeping the canal in repair, attending to the locks, and collecting the tolls, and the surplus, if any, to be applied in aid of the completion of the canal.

On motion of Mr. Mardis,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing in the State of Alabama a third district of the United States Federal Court, to be held in the town of Tuscaloosa, to consist of the counties of Fayette, Walker, Pickens, Sumpter, Greene, Perry, Tuscaloosa, Bibb, Shelby, Jefferson, St. Clair, Benton, Talladega, Chambers, and Randolph.

Ordered, That the Committees of the Whole House to which are committed the bill (No. 320) to extend the provisions of an act entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," approved June 7, 1832, and the bill (No. 216) extending the provisions of an act entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," be discharged; and that the said bills be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

On motion of Mr. Polk,

Ordered, That the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances, and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the estimates of appropriation for the service of the year 1835, be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Crockett,

Ordered, That Wednesday next, the 17th instant, be assigned for the consideration of the bill (No. 126) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the State of Tennessee to issue grants and perfect titles to certain lands therein described, and to settle the claims to the vacant and unappropriated land within the same."

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Lowrie, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have concurred in the resolution of this House for the appointment of Chaplains to Congress; as, also, in the resolution of this House for the appointment of a joint committee to di-

rect the expenditure of the money appropriated for the Library of Congress, and have appointed Mr. Robbins, Mr. Poindexter, and Mr. Bibb, of the committee on their part. And then he withdrew.

On motion of Mr. Wise,

Ordered, That the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, to which is committed the bill (No. 497) to carry into effect a resolution of Congress, passed on the 29th day of October, 1781, to erect a marble column at York, in Virginia, be discharged from the consideration thereof, and that Wednesday, the 17th instant, be assigned for the consideration of said bill.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, setting forth certain obstacles which have interposed to prevent the execution of the act of Congress of the 15th of June, 1832, "to compromise and finally settle with the trustee of the late firm of Thomas H. Smith & Son;" which letter was read, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Ashley,

Resolved, That the Committee of Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of liquidating the claim of Messrs. Shrophire and Ross for supplies furnished the troops of the United States during the summer of 1832.

On motion of Mr. Sevier,

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making a further appropriation to complete the improvement of the navigation of the Arkansas river.

Mr. Jarvis moved the following resolution; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House any information he may possess respecting the burning of the building occupied by the Treasury Department in the year 1833.

On motion of Mr. Smith,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the improvement of the harbor at Portland, in Maine, by the erection of a breakwater, pursuant to the recommendation and survey of Col. — Anderson, of the engineer corps, in 1832.

On motion of Mr. Hubbard,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the act of Congress approved February 19, 1833, in addition to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution, passed June 7, 1832, that all persons entitled to pensions for any disabilities incurred in the war of the revolution shall have the right to claim and receive the same in addition to any pension or annuity to which they may be entitled, under any act of Congress, for revolutionary services.

On motion of Mr. Pearce, of Rhode Island,

Resolved, That the petitions, resolutions, and documents, presented and submitted to this House at the last session, praying for, and relating to, the erection of certain marine hospitals at places in said petitions and resolutions named, and referred to the Committee on Commerce, be again referred to the same committee.

On motion of Mr. Whallon,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for building two light-houses, the one on Split Rock point, and the other on Cumberland head, Lake Champlain.

On motion of Mr. Morgan,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce inquire into the expediency of obliging all merchant ships or vessels of the United States, over the burden of two hundred tons, bound south of the Equator, to have on board, as a part of their crew, two apprentices at least, as a means of benefiting the naval and commercial interests of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Adams, of New York,

Resolved, That the Committee on Invalid Pensions inquire into the expediency of granting a pension to Lambert L. Van Valkenburgh, of the town of Lexington, county of Greene, and State of New York.

On motion of Mr. Abijah Mann, junior,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire and report upon the expediency of abolishing the office of major general commanding in chief, and of providing for a fixed allowance, and for a reduction and more equitable distribution of the pay, rations, and emoluments of the general and staff officers of the army.

On motion of Mr. Fillmore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a marine hospital at the city of Buffalo, New York.

On motion of Mr. Henderson,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the present mail route from Bellefonte to Mill Hall, (Centre county,) to the town of Salina, a distance of three miles farther.

On motion of Mr. Chambers,

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary to consider the expediency of reporting a bill limiting the liability of the sureties of deceased, removed, or resigned public officers of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Miller,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting a pension to Andrew Lawbe, of Perry county, Pennsylvania, agreeably to the terms of the act of 1832.

On motion of Mr. McKim,

Resolved, That so much of the report of the Secretary of War as relates to the joint resolution of Congress passed at the last session, and providing for the construction of a railroad through the public grounds at Harper's Ferry, be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Davenport,

Resolved, That the petition and papers of John W. Godfrey, deceased, late of the State of Virginia, now on the files of this House, which have at previous sessions of Congress been referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, and not finally acted on, be again referred to that committee.

On motion of Mr. John Y. Mason,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to erect a hospital at City Point, in Virginia, for the reception of sick seamen.

On motion of Mr. John Y. Mason,

Resolved, That the message of the President of the United States on the subject of a present received by the consul of the United States at Tangier from the Emperor of Morocco, made to this House at the last session of Congress, be recommitted to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, with instructions to report a bill directing the sale of the lion and horses presented, and such application of the proceeds of such sale as shall be deemed most appropriate; also, to inquire into the expediency of making disposition of such other presents as have been made to officers of the Government, and deposited in the Secretary of State's office, as being presented contrary to the constitution.

On motion of Mr. Speight,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the building of a light-boat, to be stationed at or near Harbor Island bar, in the State of North Carolina.

On motion of Mr. Williams,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the payment to the militia of the same pensions that are paid to the soldiers and officers of the regular army.

On motion of Mr. Grayson,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for erecting light-houses and placing buoys at the entrance of the inlets of St. Helena and Port Royal, on the coast of South Carolina.

On motion of Mr. Hubbard,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed on the part of this House, to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to consider and report the arrangements necessary to be adopted in order to carry into effect the last resolution reported on the 24th June 1834, by the joint committee appointed at the last session of Congress, on the occasion of the death of General Lafayette.

Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Lincoln, Mr. White, Mr. Allen, of Virginia, and Mr. Marshall, were appointed of the committee on the part of this House.

Ordered, That the Clerk acquaint the Senate therewith.

The resolution moved on the 9th instant by Mr. Beaty, was read, considered, and agreed to by the House.

The House, according to order, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union; and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Speight reported that the committee had, according to order, had the state of the Union under consideration, and had come to sundry resolutions thereupon, which he was directed to report to the House; which said resolutions were read at the Clerk's table, and concurred in by the House as follows, viz.

1. *Resolved*, That so much of the President's message as relates to the political relations of the United States with other nations, be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2. *Resolved*, That so much of said message as relates to the commerce of the United States with foreign nations, be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

3. *Resolved*, That so much of said message as relates to the finances, and to the Bank of the United States, be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

4. *Resolved*, That so much of said message as relates to the report of the Secretary of War, and the public interests entrusted to the War Department, be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

5. *Resolved*, That so much of said message as relates to the Indian tribes, be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

6. *Resolved*, That so much of said message as relates to the "existence of extensive frauds, under the various laws granting pensions and gratuities for revolutionary services, and the re-examination of those laws," be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

7. *Resolved*, That so much of said message as relates to the report of the Secretary of the Navy and the naval service, be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

8. *Resolved*, That so much of said message as relates to the Post Office Department, be referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

9. *Resolved*, That so much of said message as relates to the extension of the Judiciary system of the United States, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

10. *Resolved*, That so much of said message as relates to the amendment of the constitution, in relation to the election of President and Vice President of the United States, be referred to a select committee, and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

11. *Resolved*, That so much of said message as relates to the destruction of the building occupied by the Treasury Department, and to the erection of a new building for the use of the Treasury Department, be referred to the Select Committee on the Public Buildings.

Mr. Gilmer, Mr. Archer, Mr. Binney, Mr. Beardsley, Mr. Gorham, Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, Mr. Speight, Mr. Hubbard, and Mr. Carr, were appointed a committee on so much of the message as relates to an amendment of the constitution in relation to the election of President and Vice President, in pursuance of the tenth resolution.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow, 12 o'clock meridian.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1834.

The undermentioned petitions, heretofore presented, were again presented, and referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, viz.

By Mr. Hubbard: The petition of Nathaniel Rix, presented February 10, 1834.

By Mr. Briggs: The petition of George Allen, presented April 6, 1832.

By Mr. Harper: The petition of the heirs of Gregory Strahan, deceased, presented January 14, 1833.

By Mr. Heath: The petition of Ann J. Smith, widow and executrix of Nathan Smith, deceased, presented December 31, 1833.

By Mr. Heath: The petition of Martha Quarles, widow of Rober Quarles, deceased, presented February 10, 1834.

By Mr. Heath: The petition of Eleanor Cookerly, heir of Benjamin Price, deceased, presented April 4, 1826.

By Mr. Robertson: The petition of Henry Tatum, presented December 11, 1833.

By Mr. Robertson: The petition of the heirs at law of Colonel William Fontain, presented January 6, 1834.

By Mr. Robertson: The petition of the heirs at law of Captain Garland Burnley, deceased, presented December 11, 1833.

By Mr. Loyall: The petition of the executor of Captain Larkin Smith, deceased, presented December 11, 1833.

By Mr. Fulton: The petition of John Bruce, administrator of Philip Bush, deceased, presented December 19, 1833.

Mr. Chambers presented a petition of Robert Allison, of the county of Franklin, in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for a grant of the bounty in land to which he conceives himself entitled as a lieutenant of the revolutionary army.

Mr. Kinnard presented a petition of the heirs at law of Humphrey Barrett, deceased, praying compensation for property impressed into the military service of the United States during the revolutionary war.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

On motion of Mr. Osgood,

Ordered, That the petition of Joseph W. Wormstead, presented December 31, 1833, be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Gorham presented a petition of John Crowninshield, Levi R. Lincoln, S. Eveleth, and J. P. Robinson, appraisers of goods imported into the city of Boston, praying for an increase of compensation.

Mr. Pearce presented a memorial of citizens of the United States, residing in the State of Rhode Island, praying that provision may be made by law for a voyage of discovery and survey to the South Seas.

Accompanying this memorial is a resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, expressive of the opinion of the said General Assembly, that the objects set forth in said memorial are highly important to the shipping and commercial interests, and recommending the same to the favorable consideration of Congress.

Mr. White, of New York, presented a petition of inhabitants of the city and county of New York, praying that a revolving or double light may be constructed on the south side of Execution rock, in Long Island sound.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

On motion of Mr. Reed,

Ordered, That the petition of Lieutenant William P. Piercy, of the United States navy, presented February 10, 1834, be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Chilton,

Ordered, That the memorial of Mordecai Boothe, on behalf of the widows and orphans of the officers and crew of the United States schooner *Wild Cat*, lost at sea in 1824, presented March 22, 1830, be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Cambreleng presented a memorial of Mary O'Sullivan, widow and

administratrix of John O'Sullivan, deceased, stating that a vessel called "*The Dick*" was arrested on her voyage in 1822, at Buenos Ayres, by the agent of the United States, upon frivolous pretences, and sent to New York for trial, which trial never took place; by reason of which arrest and detention, great loss was sustained by her late husband, and asks indemnity for the same; which memorial was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Chinn presented a memorial and petition of a committee appointed by the corporation of the city of Washington, setting forth the distressed pecuniary condition of said corporation, and of the causes which have produced the same; and praying such relief in the premises as, in the wisdom of Congress, may seem meet; which memorial was referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

Mr. Cambreleng presented a petition of Francis B. Ogden, a citizen of the United States, consul of the United States at Liverpool, in Great Britain, praying that letters patent may issue to him for a steam engine invented by himself and a certain John Erickson, who is not a citizen of the United States; which petition was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Claiborne,

Ordered, That the petition of Joel Wright, presented at a former session, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Pope presented a petition of citizens of Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, praying that a district court, with jurisdiction over maritime causes, may be established at Louisville; which petition was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Pinckney presented a petition of John Baker Rodgers, of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, praying that the value of certain stamps, issued under the laws in force during the late war with Great Britain, and which he purchased in the transaction of his business, and did not use, amounting to \$15 55, may be refunded to him; which petition was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Pearce, of Rhode Island,

Ordered, That the petition of Stephen T. Northam, and John G. and Samuel Whitehorne, presented January 22, 1827, be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Letcher presented a petition of Wilson Tharp, of the State of Kentucky, praying Congress to grant him a right of pre-emption in the purchase of a tract of public land, because he is very old and very poor.

Mr. Garland presented a petition of inhabitants of the parish of St. Landry, in the State of Louisiana, in the land district south of Red river, praying that the lands in the purchase of which pre-emption rights have been granted to them, may be surveyed in sections, quarter sections, half sections, &c.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, of Louisiana,

Ordered, That the petition of John Bartlett, presented December 11, 1832, be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. Crane,

Ordered, That the petition of George Moffett, presented December 12, 1832, be referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, of Louisiana,

Ordered, That the petition of William Marbury, presented December 11, 1833, be referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, of Louisiana,

Ordered, That the petition of Benjamin Collins and Charles G. Johnson, presented February 10, 1834, be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Cambreleng presented a petition of John Taylor, of the city of New York, praying that his name may be placed upon the invalid pension list, in consequence of a wound received by him while in the revenue service of the United States.

Mr. Fulton presented a petition of John Russell, of Jefferson county, in the State of Tennessee, praying to be allowed a pension in consequence of a disability incurred by him while in the military service of the United States, during the late war with Great Britain.

Mr. Lane presented a petition of Richard Oliver, of Dearborn county, in the State of Indiana, praying that his name may be inscribed on the list of invalid pensioners of the United States, in consequence of a disability incurred while in the service of the United States.

Mr. Ewing presented a petition of John Parker, of Knox county, Indiana, praying to be allowed an increase of pension.

Mr. Ewing also presented a petition of Thomas Piety, of the State of Indiana, praying to be allowed an increase of pension.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. Miller presented a petition of John Smith, of the State of Pennsylvania, praying that his name may be inscribed on the pension roll of the United States, for services rendered as a lieutenant of the Pennsylvania line of the army during the revolutionary war.

Mr. Miller also presented a petition of Andrew Loshe, of the State of Pennsylvania, praying to be allowed a pension for services rendered by him during the revolutionary war.

Mr. Bouldin presented a petition of James Mullings, of Charlotte county, in the State of Virginia, praying that his name may be enrolled as a pensioner of the United States, under the act of June 7, 1832, in consideration of services rendered by him during the revolutionary war.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

Mr. Wagener presented a petition of inhabitants of Northampton, in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the establishment of a post route from Easton to Williamsburg, in said State.

Mr. Clowney presented a petition of sundry inhabitants of Spartanburg district, in the State of South Carolina, praying for the establishment of a post route therein designated and described.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

On motion of Mr. William Jackson,

Ordered, That the petition of Elihu Pond, presented on the 24th December, 1828, be again presented, and referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

On motion of Mr. Letcher,

Ordered, That the petition of Roger R. Harlen, presented April 28, 1834, be again presented, and referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

On motion of Mr. Lucius Lyon,

Ordered, That the petition of inhabitants of the Territory of Michigan, for a road from Fort Gratiot, by Le Pierre and Grand river, to the Chicago road, presented December 5, 1834, be referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

On motion of Mr. Lucius Lyon,

Ordered, That the petition of inhabitants of St. Mary's, in the county of Chippewa, Michigan Territory, for a continuation of the military road from Detroit, by Saginaw, to the Sault St. Marie, presented January 30, 1832, be referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Lucius Lyon presented a petition of Henry Chipman and William Woodbridge, judges of the Territory of Michigan, praying compensation for services as members of the Board of Land Commissioners at Detroit, under the act of Congress of the 21st of April, 1806; which petition was referred to the Committee on the Territories.

The undermentioned petitions, heretofore presented, were again presented, and referred to the Committee of Claims, viz.

By Mr. Chinn: The petition of the heirs of Thomas Beacham, presented March 12, 1832.

By Mr. Heath: The petition of James I. Pattison, presented December 16, 1829.

By Mr. Williams: The petition of Robert and Caroline Brooks, presented January 6, 1834.

By Mr. Chilton: The petition of Joseph Atwell and Edward Hayden, presented January 27, 1834.

By Mr. Crane: The petition of David Hull, presented December 14, 1830.

By Mr. Kinnard: The petition of Andrew Hoover, presented April 7, 1834.

By Mr. Lucius Lyon: The petition of Henry B. Brevoort, presented December 21, 1821; the petition of Michael Brisbois, presented April 17, 1832; the petition of John Brunson, presented December 27, 1833; the petition of Joseph Loranger, presented April 7, 1834.

By Mr. Lucius Lyon: The memorial of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan, for payment for property lost by citizens of that Territory in the late war with Great Britain, presented March 24, 1834.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, of Louisiana,

Ordered, That the petition of Wright Converse, presented December 11, 1833, be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. Loyall presented a petition of Teakle Savage, administrator of Bolitha Laws, deceased, praying to be paid a balance due the estate of the deceased, under certain contracts to furnish materials and execute work on the fortifications at Old Point Comfort.

Mr. Kinnard presented a petition of Scioto Evans, of Hendricks county, in the State of Indiana, praying payment for a horse lost in the late Indian wars on the frontiers of Illinois and Michigan.

Mr. Pearce, of Rhode Island, presented a memorial of David Cooke,

of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, praying that his claim against the United States, arising out of a contract made by Morrison, Taylor, & Co., to furnish the public with a certain quantity of gunpowder in the year 1814, may be allowed.

Mr. Cambreleng presented a petition of James Maguire, of the city of Washington, praying an additional compensation for his services as an assistant to the commissary of subsistence in the harbor of New York, from 1827 to 1832.

Mr. Cambreleng presented a petition of William Eaton, of the State of New York, for indemnity for losses sustained by him under a contract to furnish bread for the army on the Niagara frontier, in the late war with Great Britain.

Mr. Cambreleng presented another petition of William Eaton, praying indemnity for losses sustained under a contract to construct fortifications on Dauphin island.

Mr. Clark, of New York, presented a petition of William Wickham, of Sodus, in the State of New York, praying to be paid for a dwelling-house destroyed by the British troops in the late war with Great Britain.

Mr. Banks presented a petition of John Bentley and George Bentley, of the State of Pennsylvania, heirs at law of Benjamin Bentley, deceased, praying compensation for damages committed on the farm of the said Benjamin Bentley, in the year 1794, by troops of the United States engaged in suppressing what was termed "the Western insurrection."

Mr. Lucius Lyon presented a memorial of John McDonell, of the Territory of Michigan, praying indemnity for losses he sustained of property in Canada, by his adherence to the cause of the United States in the late war with Great Britain.

Ordered, That the said petitions and memorials be referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Hubbard submitted the following resolution; which was read, and laid upon the table, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the House of Representatives, as soon as practicable, copies of the correspondence (not heretofore communicated) which has taken place between him and the president of the Bank of the United States, on the subject of the branch drafts, and in relation to the claim made by the Bank for damages, and the course pursued by that institution "on account of the protest of the bill drawn on the French Government by the Treasury Department."

On motion of Mr. Grennell,

Resolved, That this House will on this day, at one o'clock P. M., proceed to the election of a Chaplain to Congress on its part.

On motion of Mr. White, of New York,

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the establishment of a branch of the Mint of the United States at the city of New York.

On motion of Mr. Parker,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the survey of the river Passaic, in the State of New Jersey, below the port of Newark, and of the channel of Newark bay and the Kill Van Kull, to its termi-

nation in the bay of New York, with a view to improve the navigation thereof.

On motion of Mr. Watmough,

Resolved, That an additional number of copies of the amendment to bill No. 334, with the accompanying report, regulating the pay of the navy of the United States, be printed for the use of this House.

On motion of Mr. Burd,

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of causing a survey and examination of the ground from Cumberland, Maryland, via Bedford, to Hollidaysburg, in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, with a view of connecting the Chesapeake and Ohio canal with the Pennsylvania canal, by a railroad or turnpike between the points aforesaid; and, if expedient, that said committee be instructed to report a bill making a suitable appropriation for said object.

On motion of Mr. William B. Shepard,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing a light-boat in the thoroughfare between Albemarle and Pamlico sounds.

On motion of Mr. Pinckney,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of erecting two small additional light-houses at the bar of Charleston, South Carolina.

Resolved, also, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of constructing a breakwater at Sullivan's island, South Carolina, with a view to the preservation of the fort and other property thereon.

Mr. Chilton moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the justice and expediency of making an appropriation of a portion of the public funds to aid the States of Kentucky and Tennessee in the improvement of the road leading from the city of Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, to Nashville, in the State of Tennessee.

The question was put, that the House do agree to this resolution,

And was decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Chilton Allan,

Resolved, That the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union be discharged from the further consideration of the bill to establish the Territory of Huron.

Resolved, That the said bill be referred to the Committee on the Territories.

On motion of Mr. Dunlap,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a third judicial district in the State of Tennessee, and of requiring the judge of the district of East and West Tennessee to hold one or more terms of said court annually at the town of Jackson, in said State.

On motion of Mr. Dickinson,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from

Readyville, in Rutherford county, Tennessee, to Beech grove, Bedford county.

On motion of Mr. Peyton,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a port of entry at Portageville, at the mouth of Laurel, on the Cumberland river.

On motion of Mr. Vinton,

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river, between the city of Pittsburg and the falls of the Ohio.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell, of Ohio,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a national armory on the waters of the Muskingum river, in the State of Ohio.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, moved the following resolution ; which was read, and laid upon the table, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this House the causes which have retarded the issuing patents in favor of the claimants to lands in the State of Louisiana, which have been confirmed by virtue of the different acts of Congress which have been passed for the adjustment of land claims within the said State.

On motion of Mr. Garland,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from the town of Opelousas, in the State of Louisiana, to pass by Washington, Holmesville, and the bayou Rouge, to intersect the principal mail route from New Orleans to Natchez, at such point as may be deemed most convenient by the Postmaster General.

On motion of Mr. Garland,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the purpose of replacing the buoys that were placed on the coast of Louisiana to mark out the channel from the vicinity of the light-house on Point au Fer, into the Atchafayala bay, which have sunk or been destroyed.

On motion of Mr. Hannegan,

Resolved, That the Committee of the Whole House be discharged from the further consideration of bill No. 349, being a bill to grant an additional quantity of land to the States of Ohio and Indiana, to aid in the construction of the Wabash and Erie canal.

Resolved, That said bill be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

On motion of Mr. Carr,

Resolved, That all the memorials, petitions, &c., together with the estimate made by Captain Henry M. Shreve, by order of the War Department, of the probable cost of improving the navigation through the falls of the Ohio river, and heretofore referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals, be again so referred, and that said committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the above purpose.

On motion of Mr. Lane,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the propriety of establishing a post route from Burlington, Boon county, Kentucky, to Versailles, in Ripley county, Indiana, by the way of the Rising Sun, in the county of Dearborn.

On motion of Mr. Lane,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the propriety of permitting any person not owners of land for actual settlement, and those who are cultivators and owners of land, to add to his or her farm, to enter any quantity of the public land, at fifty cents per acre, not exceeding one quarter section, provided such land shall have been offered at public sale, and been subject to entry for twenty years or upwards, and shall remain unsold at the time of such entry.

On motion of Mr. Kinnard,

Resolved, That the Committee of Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of claims for property lost, captured, or destroyed by the enemy while in the military service of the United States, during the late war with the Indians on the frontiers of Illinois and Michigan Territory," approved 30th June, 1834, so as to apply the provisions of said act to property lost in said service, belonging to other persons besides "volunteers, rangers, and cavalry."

Mr. Ewing moved the following resolution; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table one day, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to transmit, or cause to be transmitted, to this House, a list of all such land claims heretofore noted by, or presented to, the commissioners authorized to receive and adjust the same, as may have been decided unfavorably, or the decision, thereupon suspended, or favorably decided, and not yet satisfied, in the Vincennes land district, with the foundation of the claims and decisions in brief, and such documents in relation to the subject-matter as he may control and deem proper.

On motion of Mr. Casey,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the justice and expediency of granting three hundred and twenty acres of land to the widow and heirs of each person killed by the Indians on the frontiers of Illinois and Michigan in the year 1832.

On motion of Mr. May,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Surveyor General's office in the State of Illinois, and of appointing a Surveyor General, whose duties shall be confined exclusively to that State.

On motion of Mr. Reynolds,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to establish a marine hospital at or near the mouth of the Ohio river, in Illinois.

On motion of Mr. Clay,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing registers and receivers of land offices to administer all oaths connected with the entry or sale of the public lands.

On motion of Mr. Murphy,

Resolved, That the reports Nos. 2, 3, and 4, of the register and receiver of the land office at St. Stephen's, in the State of Alabama, acting as commissioners under the third section of the act of Congress of the 2d of March, 1829, entitled "An act confirming the reports of the register and receiver of the land office for the district of St. Stephen's, in the State of Alabama, and for other purposes," be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. Mardis,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting all settlers on the public lands of the United States (who would have been entitled to enter their improvements at Government price under the provisions of the existing pre-emption laws, and who were prevented from doing so in consequence of the Government of the United States selecting their settlements to satisfy Indian claims to reservations) to enter one hundred and sixty acres of the public domain in the proper land district, free from charge, except office fees.

On motion of Mr. Bull,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a mail route from the town of Richmond, Ray county, to Penniston's, on Grand river, in said county.

On motion of Mr. Ashley,

Resolved, That the bill (No. 451) providing for the improvement of the harbor of St. Louis, be made the order of the day for Thursday week, the 16th instant.

On motion of Mr. Lyon, of Michigan,

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making appropriations for connecting, by a ship canal, the navigable part of the river Raisin with Lake Erie, and for removing the bar at the mouth of Clinton river, in Michigan Territory.

On motion of Mr. Lucius Lyon,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of erecting a light-house at the mouth of Detroit river, one at the mouth of Kalamazoo river, and one at the mouth of Grand river, in the Territory of Michigan.

Mr. Joseph M. White submitted the following resolution; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table one day, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report to this House what progress has been made in the repairs of the fort and the construction of the sea-wall at St. Augustine, Florida, and what further sum will be required to complete the same; with the report and estimate of the engineer charged with that work.

Mr. Foster submitted the following resolution; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table one day, viz.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House (if not, in his opinion, incompatible with the public interest) any communication or correspondence which may have taken place between our minister at Paris and the French Government, or between the minister from France to this Government and the Secre-

tary of State, on the subject of the refusal of the French Government to make provision for the execution of the treaty concluded between the United States and France on the 4th of July, 1831.

On motion of Mr. Jarvis,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that the ships and vessels of the United States be registered, enrolled, and licensed anew, and that the registers, enrolments, and licenses under twenty tons be required to contain, in addition to the names of the owners of the vessels, the share which each owner may have therein. The said documents to be issued, instead of those now in use, without expense to the owners of the vessels.

On motion of Mr. Lucius Lyon,

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making appropriations for the following objects, viz.

1st. An appropriation for constructing a ship canal, to connect the navigable waters of the river Raisin with Lake Erie or La Plaisance bay, in the Territory of Michigan, agreeably to the survey and estimate of the War Department.

2d. An appropriation for surveying the flats, so called, in Lake St. Clair, at the mouth of St. Clair river; and, also, for removing the bar, and building a pier, if necessary, at the mouth of Clinton river, on Lake St. Clair, in Michigan Territory.

3d. An appropriation for constructing a harbor at the mouth of the St. Joseph's river, on Lake Michigan, in Michigan Territory.

4th. An appropriation to defray the expenses of surveying the obstructions to the navigation of the St. Joseph's and Kalamazoo rivers, as far up as the said streams may be considered navigable.

The resolution moved by Mr. Jarvis yesterday, and laid on the table, was read, considered, and agreed to by the House.

On motion of Mr. Clay,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Public Lands be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of James Rubey, and that it lie on the table.

Mr. Clay, from the Committee on the Public Lands, submitted the following:

Resolved, That the bill (No. 92) to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands, reported at the last session, be made the special order of the day for the first Monday in January next.

The resolution was agreed to by the House.

On motion of Mr. Clayton,

Ordered, That five thousand copies of the bill (No. 92) to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands, together with the report which accompanied the same, be printed.

On motion of Mr. Gilmer,

Ordered, That the bill (No. 490) to provide for the establishment of the Western territory, and for the security and protection of the emigrant and other Indian tribes therein, be made the special order of the day for the first Tuesday in January next.

On motion of Mr. Pope,

Ordered, That the Committee of the Whole House to which is com-

mitted the bill (No. 342) in relation to the Louisville and Portland canal, be discharged, and that the said bill be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

On motion of Mr. Sevier,

Ordered, That the bill (No. 362) to provide for taking a census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the eastern division of the Territory of Michigan, and of the Territory of Arkansas, be made the special order of the day for Thursday, the 18th instant.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report of the Engineer Department, in relation to the repairs of the Cumberland road east of the Ohio; which letter and report were laid on the table.

The House proceeded to the election of a Chaplain to Congress on its part; and, upon an examination of the fourth ballot, it was found that the Rev. Edward D. Smith, pastor of the second Presbyterian congregation, in the city of Washington, was duly elected.

Ordered, That the Clerk acquaint the Senate therewith.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow, 12 o'clock meridian.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1834.

Two other members, viz. from the State of Ohio, Taylor Webster, and from the State of North Carolina, Jesse A. Bynum, appeared, and took their seats.

The undermentioned petitions, heretofore presented, were again presented, and referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, viz.

By Mr. Bates: The case of William Stephenson, presented December 16, 1833.

By Mr. Burges: The petition of Ephraim Bowen, presented December 11, 1832.

By Mr. Allen, of Vermont: The petition of Patience Babcock, presented February 4, 1828; and the petition of Phineas Babcock, presented January 8, 1821.

By Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee: The petition of the heirs at law of Reuben Chapman, presented December 23, 1833.

Mr. McLene presented a petition of the heirs at law of George McCormick, deceased, praying to be allowed the commutation of half pay and the bounty in land to which the said George McCormick was entitled as a captain in the Virginia line of the revolutionary army; which petition was referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

The undermentioned petitions, heretofore presented, were again presented, and referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, viz.

By Mr. Bates: The petition of James Taylor, presented December 23, 1833.

By Mr. Reed: The petition of William Hall, presented May 9, 1834.

By Mr. Reed: The petition of Lemuel Tobey, presented March 28, 1834.

Mr. Dickson presented a petition of Timothy Sabin, of the State of New York, praying for a pension.

Mr. Bull presented a petition of Sarah Gooch, widow of James Gooch,

deceased, praying to be allowed the arrears of pension to which she conceives her late husband was entitled.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. Polk presented a petition of William Gann, a pensioner of the United States, praying permission to commute his pension into a grant of public land; which petition was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

On motion of Mr. Burges,

Ordered, That the memorial of the officers and soldiers of the late Rhode Island brigade, their heirs and representatives, presented January 27, 1817, be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Burges, Mr. Augustine H. Shepperd, Mr. Marshall, Mr. William Cost Johnson, Mr. Wise, Mr. Hazeltine, and Mr. Tweedy, were appointed said committee.

On motion of Mr. Burges,

Ordered, That the memorial of the Marine Society of Providence, respecting a marine hospital, presented December 12, 1825, be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Campbell P. White presented a petition of John J. Young, a lieutenant in the navy of the United States, praying to be paid certain arrearages of pension; which petition was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Cambreleng presented a memorial of exiles from Poland, praying that grants of land may be made to them, and other of their unfortunate countrymen who may be driven to this country, on the same terms and conditions as is contained in the act passed at the last session of Congress, granting land to two hundred and thirty-five exiles from Poland.

Mr. McLene presented a petition of John and Jeremiah Armstrong, praying Congress to grant to them a tract of public land, in consequence of their having been carried away by Indians into captivity in their childhood, in the early settlement of the Western country, and remained in captivity during many years.

Mr. Lewis presented a petition of Frederick Hamilton, of the State of Alabama, praying that his title to certain lands therein described may be confirmed.

Ordered, That the said memorial and petitions be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell,

Ordered, That the petition of Abraham Boring, presented April 28, 1834, be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. McKennan presented a memorial of the President and Directors of Georgetown college, in the District of Columbia, praying that the grant of certain lots of land lying in the city of Washington, made said college by the act of the 27th day of February, 1833, may be commuted into a grant of money, equal to the estimated value of said lots; which memorial was referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

Mr. William Cost Johnson presented a petition of the heirs at law of Captain John Cook, deceased, who commanded the ship Defence, in the revolutionary war, praying to be paid a balance of pay due for the services of said Captain Cook, as also for certain property belonging to him

which was destroyed by the enemy ; which petition was referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

The undermentioned petitions, heretofore presented, were again presented, and referred to the Committee of Claims, viz.

By Mr. Cave Johnson: The petition of Reuben N. Bullard, presented December 18, 1832.

By Mr. Thomas, of Louisiana: The petition of John Poret, presented December 11, 1832 ; and the petition of sundry citizens of East Baton Rouge, in the State of Louisiana, for pay for property destroyed by troops of the United States under Colonel Pike in 1810, presented December 19, 1823.

Mr. Polk presented a petition of Anne Anderson, of the State of Tennessee, praying indemnity for property destroyed and taken by the Cherokee Indians.

Mr. Reynolds presented a petition of Harry Wilton, of the State of Illinois, praying to be paid for a wagon and team lost in the military service of the United States in the year 1832.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. McKim presented a petition of Samuel D. Walker, of Baltimore, merchant, praying that certain duties paid by him on Spanish tobacco, under the tariff of July 14, 1832, may be refunded ; which petition was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Speight presented a petition of Frederick Barnard, of the city of Washington, praying payment for services rendered by him as a clerk in the office of the Adjutant General of the army of the United States ; which petition was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Watmough presented a petition of Daniel Palmer, of East Kensington, near Philadelphia, praying for an increase of pension.

Mr. McKennan presented a petition of citizens of Washington county, in the State of Pennsylvania, in behalf of George C. Seaton, praying that certain arrears of pension may be granted to said Seaton.

Ordered, That said petitions be referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

On motion of Mr. Davis, of Kentucky,

Ordered, That the petition of Jacob Stewart, presented December 16, 1833, be referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

On motion of Mr. Howell,

Ordered, That the petition of John Moore, presented December 11, 1832, be referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. Dickinson presented a petition of Moses Perry, a Choctaw Indian, claiming to be entitled to a reservation of land under the treaty concluded at Dancing Rabbit creek, and praying that the same may be granted to him ; which petition was referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

The undermentioned petitions, heretofore presented, were again presented, and referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims, viz.

By Mr. Murphy: The petition of Henry Bright, presented April 7, 1834.

By Mr. Cage: The petition of Richard T. Archer, presented March 25, 1834.

By Mr. Cave Johnson: The petition of Nicholas D. Coleman, presented March 3, 1834.

Mr. Watmough, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill (No. 557) for the relief of Elizabeth Mays; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Campbell P. White, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill (No. 558) amendatory of the act entitled "An act in addition to the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments;" which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Wardwell, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, reported a bill (No. 559) for the relief of Daniel Page; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. McCarty,

Ordered, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Margaret McNair, and that it lie on the table.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Hubbard yesterday, and laid on the table, calling for copies of correspondence between the Treasury Department and the Bank of the United States, was read, considered, and agreed to by the House.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, yesterday, as to the causes which have retarded the issuing of land patents, was read, considered, and agreed to by the House.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Ewing yesterday, respecting claims to land in the Vincennes district, was read, considered, and agreed to by the House.

The resolution submitted by Mr. White, of Florida, yesterday, relative to the fort and sea-wall at St. Augustine, was read, considered, and agreed to by the House.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Foster yesterday, calling for certain correspondence with the French Government, was read, considered, and ordered to lie on the table.

The Speaker laid before the House sundry communications, viz.

I. A letter from the Comptroller of the Treasury, transmitting sundry statements received by him from the Third Auditor, viz.

First. A statement of such officers as have not rendered their accounts within the year, or have balances unaccounted for, advanced one year prior to September 30, 1834.

Second. Statement of accounts which have remained unsettled, or on which balances appear to have been due more than three years prior to September 30, 1834.

Third. An abstract of moneys advanced prior to the 3d of March, 1809, on the books of the late Accountant of the War Department, and which remained to be accounted for on the books of the Third Auditor on the 30th of September, 1834.

II. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting all the information which can be furnished from the Department of War in relation to ex-

penditures for internal improvements, called for by the House on the 21st of June, 1834.

III. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement exhibiting the aggregate amount of revenue collected on merchandise, tonnage, &c. in each State during the year 1833, called for by the House on the 8th instant.

Ordered, That these several letters and statements do lie on the table.

IV. A report from the Secretary of the Treasury, made in obedience to the act of 30th June, 1834, in relation to the necessity of exempting any manufactured articles from the operation and effect of the provisoes of the tenth and twelfth clauses of the second section of the act of July 14, 1832, to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports, by reason of the difficulty of ascertaining the duties chargeable upon such articles.

Ordered, That this report be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Jarvis,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that "in the survey of the coast of the United States, now in progress, the latitudes and longitudes of every light-house be carefully ascertained and published, and that no new light-houses shall hereafter be erected till a report is made in respect to its public benefits by the two collectors and the commander of the navy yard nearest the proposed site," in conformity with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report on the state of the finances.

On motion of Mr. Pearce,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for a light-house on Papoose Squaw point, a place near to, but below the port of Bristol, in the State of Rhode Island, and that the petition and papers relative to the same, presented at the last session, be again referred to said committee.

Mr. Burges moved the following resolution; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table one day, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury Department be directed to send to this House, in a tabular form, the amount of money paid into the Marine Hospital fund by all seamen in the mercantile service, in the district of Providence, in the district of Newport, and in the district of Bristol, respectively, in the Rhode Island district, from the commencement of the present Government of the United States up to the time when that fund was by law placed at the disposal of the President; also, the like amount, in like form, paid by said seamen after that time, and before the commencement of the year 1828; and, also, the like amount, in like form, paid since that time; together with the several sums expended in each of said districts, respectively, for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, showing the balance due to or from said fund in each of said districts, respectively, at the several times aforesaid, if any, and how the same may have been disposed of.

On motion of Mr. Fillmore,

Resolved, That the report from the Secretary of the Treasury in rela-

tion to the bridge across the Potomac be referred to the Committee of Claims.

On motion of Mr. Hard,

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to construct a pier in the Niagara river near Youngstown, in the State of New York.

On motion of Mr. Binney,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for designating jurors to serve in the courts of the United States in each State, according to the mode now practised in the highest courts of law in the respective States.

On motion of Mr. Burd,

Resolved, That the Committee on Invalid Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the pension of William Kellar, of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, late an officer in the army of the United States, so as to grant him a pension from the time when he was wounded, or to allow him the pension of a commissioned officer wounded in said service.

Mr. McKennan moved the following resolution; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table one day, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this House any communication he may have received from the commissioners appointed by the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, to receive portions of the Cumberland road within the limits of those States respectively, and to erect tollgates thereon, and to furnish an estimate of the amount of money which may be necessary to complete the repairs of the said road agreeably to the requisitions of the laws of said States, which have received the assent of Congress; also, that he inform the House what is the condition of the masonry on the road, how many inches of metal have been put on that part of it which has been located anew under the act of Congress, and upon that part of it which lies between the Monongahela and Ohio rivers; and, also, what depth of metal is, in his opinion, necessary to make a permanent and substantial road upon the plan which has been adopted in its repair by the department.

On motion of Mr. Chinn,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing a floating light at Ragged point, on the river Potomac; and, also, a floating light on Boulder's rock, on the Rappahannock river.

On motion of Mr. Speight,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Beaufort, by Portsmouth, to Ocracoke island, in the State of North Carolina.

On motion of Mr. W. B. Shepard,

Resolved, That the memorial and other documents relating to Roanoke inlet, now on the files of this House, and hitherto never definitively acted on, be committed to the Committee on Commerce, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of a survey of said inlet.

On motion of Mr. Deberry,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the pension act of the

7th June, 1832, as to extend its provisions to artisans and wagoners who were employed in the public service in the revolutionary war.

Mr. Williams submitted the following resolution ; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to this House the number of land offices and land districts in the United States ; the time when they were established, respectively ; the quantity of land sold or remaining unsold ; and the amount of money received in each district ; and the expense of keeping up the land system in each State where it exists.

On motion of Mr. Barringer,

Resolved, That the memorial of R. M. Sanders and others, on behalf of the justices of the court of common pleas and quarter sessions for the county of Wake, in the State of North Carolina, praying for an appropriation of a sum of money in aid of building a court-house in the city of Raleigh, for the accommodation of the circuit court of the United States for said district, and referred to the Judiciary Committee at the last session, be again referred to the said committee.

On motion of Mr. Pinckney,

Resolved, That the usual number of copies of the report of the Naval Committee, presented at the last session, respecting the establishment of a naval depot at Charleston, South Carolina, with all the accompanying documents, be printed for the use of this House.

Mr. Pinckney, by consent of the House, offered the following resolution ; which was laid on the table, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to communicate to this House any papers or documents in his possession, not hitherto communicated, relating to the establishment of a naval depot at Charleston, South Carolina.

On motion of Mr. Chilton Allan,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting to Transylvania University a township of the public land.

Mr. Chilton moved that the House do come to the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending a lateral branch of the great national road, usually called the Cumberland road, diverging therefrom at some suitable point in the State of Ohio, passing thence through the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama, in the direction to New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana.

And on the question that the House do agree to this resolution,

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas, 68,
Nays, 116.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Chilton Allan
William Allen
William H. Ashley
John Banks
Charles A. Barnitz
William Baylies

Mr. Martin Beaty
Horace Binney
John Blair
Ratliff Boon
George N. Briggs
John Bull
Tristram Burges

Mr. Zadok Casey
John Chaney
Thomas Chilton
William Clark
Richard Coulter
Joseph H. Crane
David Crockett

Mr. Amos Davis
 Harmar Denny
 George Evans
 Edward Everett
 Horace Everett
 John Ewing
 Millard Fillmore
 Rice Garland
 Gideon Hard
 Benjamin Hardin
 James Harper
 Albert G. Hawes
 Abner Hazeltine
 Henry F. Jones
 William Cost Johnson
 Richard M. Johnson

Mr. Henry Johnson
 Amos Lane
 Robert P. Letcher
 James Love
 Edward Lucas
 Henry C. Martindale
 Jonathan McCarty
 Thomas M. T. McKennan
 Isaac McKim
 Charles F. Mercer
 John J. Milligan
 Phineas Miner
 Robert Mitchell
 Dutee J. Pearce
 Stephen C. Phillips
 Patrick H. Pope

Mr. David Potts, jr.
 John Reed
 John Reynolds
 William Slade
 Jonathan Sloane
 John N. Steele
 Philemon Thomas
 Christopher Tompkins
 James Turner
 Joseph Vance
 Samuel F. Vinton
 John G. Watmough
 Elisha Whittlesey
 Edgar C. Wilson
 Ebenezer Young

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Adams
 Joseph B. Anthony
 William S. Archer
 Noyes Barber
 Daniel L. Barringer
 James M. H. Beale
 Benning M. Bean
 Samuel Beardsley
 John W. Brown
 Samuel Bunch
 Robert Burns
 Jesse A. Bynum
 Churchill C. Cambreleng
 Robert B. Campbell
 John Carr
 George Chambers
 Joseph W. Chinn
 Nathaniel H. Claiborne
 Samuel Clark
 Clement C. Clay
 William K. Clowney
 Henry W. Connor
 John Cramer
 Rowland Day
 Edmund Deberry
 Philemon Dickerson
 David W. Dickinson
 John M. Felder
 Charles G. Ferris
 John B. Forester
 Thomas F. Foster
 Samuel Fowler
 Philo C. Fuller
 William K. Fuller
 John H. Fulton
 John Galbraith
 Roger L. Gamble
 James H. Gholson
 Ransom H. Gillet

Mr. George R. Gilmer
 William F. Gordon
 James Graham
 John K. Griffin
 Joseph Hall
 Thomas H. Hall
 Nicoll Halacy
 Joseph M. Harper
 Samuel S. Harrison
 Micajah T. Hawkins
 Joseph Henderson
 Edward Howell
 Henry Hubbard
 William M. Inge
 William Jackson
 Leonard Jarvis
 Noadiah Johnson
 Cave Johnson
 Edward Kavanagh
 Daniel Kilgore
 Henry King
 George L. Kinnard
 Gerrit Y. Lansing
 John Laporte
 Luke Lea
 Thomas Lee
 George Loyall
 Abijah Mann, jr.
 Joel K. Mann
 Richard J. Manning
 Samuel W. Mardis
 John Y. Mason
 Moses Mason, jr.
 William L. May
 Rufus McIntire
 John McKinley
 Jeremiah McLene
 Charles McVean
 Jesse Miller

Mr. Henry Mitchell
 Samuel McDowell Moore
 John J. Morgan
 Henry A. Muhlenberg
 John Murphy
 Gayton P. Osgood
 Gorham Parks
 James Parker
 John M. Patton
 William Patterson
 Balie Peyton
 Francis W. Pickens
 Franklin Pierce
 Job Pierson
 Henry L. Pinckney
 James K. Polk
 Robert Ramsay
 Abraham Rencher
 John Robertson
 William Schley
 William N. Shinn
 Francis O. J. Smith
 Jesse Speight
 James Standifer
 William F. Taylor
 Francis Thomas
 John Thomson
 Joseph Trumbull
 Joel Turrill
 Samuel Tweedy
 Isaac B. Van Houten
 David D. Wagener
 Daniel Wardwell
 Taylor Webster
 Campbell P. White
 Frederick Whittlesey
 Lewis Williams
 Henry A. Wise

Mr. Crockett moved the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire and report to this House whether the improvement of the navigation of Obion Fork, Deer, and Hatchy rivers would be a national object, and, if so, what would be the probable cost of removing the obstructions to the head of navigation of said rivers.

The question was put, that the House do agree to this resolution,
 And was decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. R. M. Johnson,

Resolved, That the Committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt.

On motion of Mr. Polk,

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing interest on the amount of a claim granted to the legal representatives of James Brown, deceased, at the last session of Congress.

On motion of Mr. Patterson,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of constructing a beacon light at the mouth of Sandusky bay, in the State of Ohio, and that the petitions presented at the last session on that subject be referred to that committee.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to remove the obstructions to the navigation of vessels in the river La Fourche, in the State of Louisiana, and to deepen the harbor at the mouth of that river.

On motion of Mr. Lane,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to inquire into the propriety of placing the name of William Kerr, of Dearborn county, Indiana, a revolutionary soldier, on the pension roll.

On motion of Mr. McCarty,

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of a grant of each alternate section of the unappropriated public lands on each side of a road leading from Lawrenceburg, by Fort Wayne, in Indiana, to White Pigeon, in Michigan Territory, to be applied to the construction of said road; and, also, of a like appropriation for a road leading from Oxford, in Ohio, by Liberty, Milton, Newcastle, Muncytown, and the forks of the Wabash, in Indiana, to Lake Michigan, in Michigan Territory, at or near the mouth of the Big St. Joseph's river.

On motion of Mr. Kinnard,

Resolved, That the Committee on Private Land Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making provision by law for refunding to purchasers of the public lands the overplus of purchase money paid by them, in cases where it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office that there is a deficiency in the number of acres patented to such purchasers.

On motion of Mr. May,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the right of pre-emption to all persons now settled upon, or that may hereafter become settlers upon, any of the public lands of the United States, not heretofore offered at public sale.

Mr. Clay, by consent of the House, submitted the following resolution, which was laid on the table, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this House:

1st. What quantity of public land has been offered at public sale in the several States and Territories.

2d. What portion remains unsold, and subject to private entry, in the States and Territories, respectively ; and how long the same has been so subject in each.

3d. What portion of the public land, offered, and not sold at auction, has since been bought at private sale.

4th. What quantity of public land has been sold, and for what sum, in each year, from the year 1822, inclusive.

5th. And the number of acres in each State and Territory, the number sold in each, and the amount received therefor.

Mr. McKinley moved the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to bring in a bill to reduce the price of the public lands to seventy-five cents an acre, and all lands which have been offered for sale, and remained unsold for more than five and less than ten years, to fifty cents an acre ; and all lands which have been offered for sale, and remain unsold for more than ten and less than fifteen years, to twenty-five cents an acre ; and all lands which have been offered for sale, and remain unsold for more than fifteen and less than twenty years, to twelve and a half cents an acre ; and all lands which have been offered for sale, and remain unsold for more than twenty and less than twenty-five years, to six and one-fourth cents an acre ; and all lands which have been offered for sale, and remain unsold for more than twenty-five years, to become the property of the States in which they lie, respectively ; and all persons who reside on the public lands, and shall have cultivated any portion thereof for one or more years, to have the right of pre-emption of one quarter section, at the price above fixed upon the class to which it may belong, in the foregoing scale of graduation.

The said resolution was read and debated, and,

On motion of Mr. Williams, was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

On motion of Mr. Murphy,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of erecting a larger and more suitable light-house at Mobile point, it being found, as is alleged, that the present light-house is too small to secure the safe and speedy entrance of vessels into Mobile bay.

On motion of Mr. Ashley,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing drawbacks on all goods, wares, and merchandise of foreign growth and manufacture, subject to the payment of duties, transported by land through the interior of the United States to the Mexican provinces ; and also upon merchandise of foreign manufacture, intended for Indian trade west of the Rocky Mountains, and within the supposed limits of the territory of the United States ; and that the same committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a port of entry at Port Independence, in the county of Jackson, Missouri.

On motion of Mr. Lucius Lyon,

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of laying out and constructing a road through the public lands of the United States, from Fort Gratiot, at the foot of Lake Huron, to the rapids of Grand river ; and from the mouth of the

Milwaukee river, on the west side of Lake Michigan, to some suitable point on the Ouisconsin, or Mississippi rivers.

On motion of Mr. Sevier,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting ten sections of the unappropriated public lands, to aid the Territory in completing the public buildings at Little Rock, the seat of Government for Arkansas Territory.

On motion of Mr. Garland,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the adjustment of the titles to lands in the State of Louisiana, claimed under the grants to the Baron Bastrop, the Marquis de Maison Rouge, and Samuel Davenport, and others.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow, 12 o'clock meridian.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1834.

Another member, viz. from Pennsylvania, Andrew Stewart, appeared, and took his seat.

Mr. Hall, of Maine, presented a petition of Noah Miller, of the State of Maine, praying for a pension.

Mr. Allen, of Vermont, presented a petition of Peter L. Allen, of the county of Chittenden, in the State of Vermont, praying for a pension.

Mr. Lea, of Tennessee, presented a petition of William Duggan, of the State of Tennessee, praying to be paid the arrears of pension to which he conceives himself entitled.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

On motion of Mr. Wilson,

Ordered, That the petition of Benjamin Sapp, presented December 11, 1832, be referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. Gorham presented a petition of Hilliard, Gray, and Company, of Boston, praying Congress to purchase, for the use of the members, and other public purposes, an edition of a work containing commentaries on the Constitution of the United States, by Judge Story; which petition was referred to the Committee on the Library of Congress.

On motion of Mr. Phillips,

Ordered, That the petition of Peter Dixey, presented January 13, 1834, be referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Campbell P. White presented a petition of David Brooks and Maria Mallam Brooks, his wife, of the city of New York, praying to be paid the seven years' half pay to which the said Maria is entitled, as the orphan child of Captain Daniel Neill, who was killed in battle at Princeton, in the revolutionary war.

Mr. Turrill presented a petition of Charles Kilbourn, of the State of New York, praying for a grant of the bounty in land to which he conceives himself entitled as a soldier in the army of the revolution.

Mr. Loyall presented a petition of Frederick L. Henoss and Catharine S. Henoss, representatives of Colonel Ludowick Wiltner, deceased, praying to be paid the commutation of half pay to which the said Colonel Ludowick Wiltner was entitled as an officer of the army of the revolution.

Mr. Richard M. Johnson presented a petition of the heirs at law of William Pugh, deceased, praying compensation for property destroyed by the British forces in the revolutionary war.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

The undermentioned petitions, heretofore presented, were again presented, and referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, viz.

By Mr. Patton: The petition of the heirs of Colonel Francis Taylor, presented December 19, 1833.

By Mr. Chinn: The petition of Robert Beale, senior, and Robert Beale, junior, heirs at law of George L. Tuberville, presented December 13, 1832.

By Mr. Chinn: The petition of the heirs at law of Nicholas Currill, deceased, presented December 24, 1833.

By Mr. William P. Taylor: The petition of John Sutton, presented December 16, 1833.

By Mr. William P. Taylor: The petition of John Clark, presented December 16, 1833.

By Mr. William P. Taylor: The petition of Richard Malone, presented May 19, 1834.

By Mr. Wilson: The petition of Blair Moran, presented May 19, 1834.

By Mr. Gordon: The petition of the heirs at law of John Winston, deceased, presented December 11, 1833.

On motion of Mr. Heath,

Ordered, That the petition of Charles Robinson, presented February 10, 1834, be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

On motion of Mr. Wilson,

Ordered, That the petition of John McFarlane, presented December 19, 1833, be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

Mr. Gamble presented a petition of Nathaniel Sample, a soldier of the revolution, by his next friend, Shadrack Thompson, praying for a pension; which petition was referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

Mr. Adams, of New York, presented a petition of Sabra Backus, of the county of Albany, in the State of New York, widow of Colonel E. Backus, who was killed in battle in the late war with Great Britain, praying that five years' half pay of her late husband may be granted to her; which petition was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Wilson,

Ordered, That the petition of Nathan Winteringer, of the State of Ohio, presented February 2, 1824, be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Chilton,

Ordered, That the petition of Bryant R. Young, Cadwallader Churchill, Joseph Van Metre, and William Shelby, presented April 7, 1834, be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. Garland presented a petition of John McLaughlin, of the parish of Natchitoches, in the State of Louisiana, praying that his title to a certain tract of land therein described may be confirmed.

Mr. Garland presented a petition of John Armstrong, of the parish of Natchitoches, in the State of Louisiana, praying that he may be permit-

ted to locate a confirmed claim to land on any unlocated land of the United States, for reasons set forth in his petition.

Mr. Lucius Lyon presented a petition of Martin Nideon, of the Territory of Michigan, praying that his title may be confirmed to a tract of land purchased by him of the Ottawa Indians, in the year 1795; and that, if any part of said tract may have been sold or disposed of by the United States, other lands may be granted to him in lieu of the part so disposed of.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

On motion of Mr. Cage,

Ordered, That the petition of Greenwood Leflore, presented March 25, 1834, be referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. Lane presented a petition of William C. Easton, of the city of Washington, praying pay for extra services rendered by him as a clerk in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence; which petition was referred to the Committee of Claims.

On motion of Mr. Joseph M. White,

Ordered, That the letter of J. N. Simonton, presented February 10, 1834, relative to a light-house on Egmont island, be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

On motion of Mr. Ward,

Ordered, That the petition of Leonard Bleeker, presented January 4, 1833, be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill (No. 560) to allow further time to complete the issuing and locating of military land warrants during the late war; which bill was read the first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky,

Ordered, That the Committee on Military Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Benjamin Collins and Charles G. Johnson, and that it be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. Bunch, from the Committee on Military Affairs, made a report on the petition of Thomas Buford, accompanied by a bill (No. 561) for his relief; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Thomson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, made a report on so much of the report of the Secretary of War, which accompanied the message of the President of the United States at the commencement of the session, as relates to the joint resolution of Congress, passed at the last session, providing for the construction of a railroad through the public grounds at Harper's Ferry, accompanied by a joint resolution (No. 12) giving the right of way through the property of the United States at Harper's Ferry to the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company; which was read the first and second time, and the further consideration thereof was postponed until Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Elisha Whittlesey,

Ordered, That the Committee of Claims be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Thomas R. Ezzell, and that the said petition be referred to the Third Auditor of the Treasury.

A message, in writing, was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his private Secretary, as follows:

WASHINGTON, December 12, 1834.

To the House of Representatives :

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th instant, calling for any information which the President may possess respecting the burning of the building occupied by the Treasury Department in the year 1833, I transmit, herewith, the papers containing the inquiry into the cause of that disaster, which was directed and made soon after its occurrence.

Accompanying this inquiry I also transmit a particular report from Mr. McLane, who was then Secretary of the Treasury, stating all the facts relating to the subject which were within the knowledge of the officers of the department, and such losses of records and papers as were ascertained to have been sustained.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Ordered, That the said message be referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Public Grounds.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Bank of the United States, called for by the House yesterday ; which letter and correspondence were referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Williams yesterday, and laid on the table, was read, considered, and agreed to.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Burges yesterday, and laid on the table, was read, and the consideration thereof was postponed until Monday next.

The resolution submitted by Mr. McKennan yesterday, and laid on the table, was read, considered, modified, and agreed to as follows :

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to transmit to this House any communication he may have received from the commissioners appointed by the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, to receive portions of the Cumberland road within the limits of those States, respectively, and to erect tollgates thereon, and to furnish an estimate of the amount of money which may be necessary to complete the repairs of the said road agreeably to the requisitions of the laws of said States, which have received the assent of Congress ; also, that he inform the House what is the condition of the masonry on the road, how many inches of metal have been put on that part of it which has been located anew under the act of Congress, and upon that part of it which lies between the Monongahela and Ohio rivers ; and, also, what depth of metal is, in his opinion, necessary to make a permanent and substantial road upon the plan which has been adopted in its repair by the department ; and, also, that he furnish this House with a copy of the instructions which were given by the department to the superintendent as to the manner in which the repairs upon that road should be made.

Mr. Pearce submitted the following resolution ; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this House the report of Callender Irvine, Commissary General of Pur-

chases, made in October or November, 1820, upon the claim of David Cooke, of Philadelphia, for money furnished by said Cooke for powder purchased by the authority of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Wardwell,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the erection of a light-house at Big Sandy creek, on Lake Ontario, county of Jefferson, and State of New York.

On motion of Mr. Adams, of New York,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of extending in all cases, to parties in suits commenced in the circuit courts of the United States, or in any district court having jurisdiction of a circuit court, where rights claimed under patents issued under laws of the United States shall come in question, the right to a writ of error or appeal.

On motion of Mr. Hazeltine,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for a beacon light at Silver Creek harbor, on Lake Erie, in the State of New York; and that the petition and papers relative to the same, presented at the last session of Congress, be again referred to said committee.

On motion of Mr. Galbraith,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a port of entry at Olean point, on the Alleghany river, in the State of New York.

On motion of Mr. Mercer,

Resolved, That so much of the President's message, at the opening of the present session of Congress, as relates to the subject of internal improvement, be referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

On motion of Mr. Speight,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the erection of a custom-house in the town of Newbern, North Carolina.

On motion of Mr. Pinckney,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of purchasing the building in the city of Charleston, recently occupied as a banking house by the Bank of South Carolina, to be used as a federal court-house; and that they also inquire into the expediency of increasing the compensation of the United States attorney for the district of South Carolina.

On motion of Mr. Beaty,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of changing the present mail route leading from Williamsburg, Whitley county, to London, in Laurel county, Kentucky, so as to pass through Portageville, at the mouth of Laurel, in the said county of Whitley.

On motion of Mr. Hawes,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making Morgantown, on Green river, in the county of Butler, and State of Kentucky, a port of entry.

On motion of Mr. Lyon, of Kentucky,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing an agency for paying pensions south of Green river, in the State of Kentucky.

On motion of Mr. Peyton,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from the town of Munroe, via Locust Shade, in Overton county, Tennessee, Celina, in Jackson county, Tennessee, and by Garrett Moore's, Tennessee, to Tompkinsville, Kentucky.

On motion of Mr. Patterson,

Resolved, That the petitions referred at the last session of Congress to the Committee on Roads and Canals, praying for the construction of a road from Lower Sandusky to the boundary line established at the treaty of Greenville, be again referred to the said committee, and that they be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making the same.

On motion of Mr. Murphy,

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire what further appropriation may be necessary to complete the improvement of the Choctaw pass, in the harbor of Mobile.

Mr. Lewis submitted the following resolutions, viz.

1. *Resolved*, That the Committee on the Public Lands inquire into the expediency of authorizing any settler on lands reserved by the Government, in obedience to Indian treaties, or otherwise, who settled such lands before such reservation was selected, and who, by reason of said reservation, was deprived of the benefits of the pre-emption law of 1834, to enter, with the proper officer in said land district, two quarter sections of any public lands in such district, at the price of twenty-five cents per acre.

2. *Resolved*, That said committee further inquire into the expediency of authorizing any person who has cultivated or improved public lands, in the year 1834, to enter not exceeding two quarter sections of any public lands in his respective land district, by paying to the proper officer fifty cents per acre for such lands, within twelve months from the 4th of March next: *Provided*, Such individual shall designate said lands before the register of the proper land office by the 1st day of June next.

3. *Resolved*, That said committee further inquire into the expediency of authorizing any citizen of the United States making oath that it is his intention to settle any portion of the public lands, and who shall actually settle and cultivate the same for one year, at the end of such period to enter not exceeding two quarter sections, by paying into the land office fifty cents per acre if such lands have been offered for public sale within five years, and still remain unsold, and twenty-five cents per acre in case said lands have been offered for public sale, and have remained unsold for a longer period than five years.

The said resolutions were read and debated; when

A motion was made by Mr. Williams that the said resolutions be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

And, after further debate,

The House, on motion of Mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio, proceeded to the orders of the day.

On motion,

Ordered, That when this House shall adjourn to-day, it will adjourn to meet again on Monday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House on bills of the following titles, viz.

No. 183. A bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Richard W. Meade ;

No. 204. A bill for the relief of Samuel Bragdon, David Chase, and others ;

No. 205. A bill for the relief of Charles Gordon and others ;

No. 206. A bill for the relief of William McLain and others ;

No. 209. A bill for the relief of William P. Zantzinger ;

No. 211. A bill for the relief of Silas D. Fisher ;

No. 214. A bill for the relief of the representatives of Colonel George Gibson, deceased ;

No. 218. A bill for the relief of Mervin P. Mix ;

No. 222. A bill for the relief of Tufts and Clarke ;

No. 224. A bill for the relief of Commodore Isaac Hull ;

No. 226. A bill for the relief of Humphrey B. Gwathmey ;

No. 227. A bill to amend an act for the relief of Robert C. Jennings, and of the executors of James Roddy, deceased ;

No. 228. A bill for the relief of Robert Haile ;

No. 229. A bill for the relief of the heirs of Evan Edwards ;

No. 230. A bill for the relief of the heirs and representatives of William Graham ;

No. 231. A bill for the relief of Samuel S. Lord ;

No. 233. A bill for the relief of Samuel Hunt ;

No. 235. A bill for the relief of Marcus Quincy and William Gorham ;

No. 236. A bill for the relief of Francis Lasselle and others, Michigan volunteers ;

and, after some time spent in Committee of the Whole House, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Ward reported as follows :

That the committee had made progress in bills numbered 183, 214, 218, 227, and directed him to ask leave to sit again.

And that he was directed to report the residue of the bills to the House, with an amendment to No. 224, for the relief of Commodore Isaac Hull.

And then the House adjourned until Monday, the 15th instant, 12 o'clock meridian.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1834.

Mr. Evans presented a petition of Reuben Colbourn, of Pittston, in the State of Maine, praying that a penalty incurred by him upon erroneous information received from an officer of the custom-house, relative to the mode of clearing out a vessel commanded by him, may be remitted and refunded ; which petition was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Wardwell presented a petition of inhabitants of the town of Ellisburg, in the State of New York, praying that provision may be made

to improve the navigation at the mouth of Big Sandy creek, on Lake Ontario; which petition was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

On motion of Mr. Joseph M. White,

Ordered, That the petitions of inhabitants of the Territory of Florida, for the establishment of a port of entry at Indian Key, presented January 6, 1834, and March 17, 1834, be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Parks presented a petition of citizens of the State of Maine, praying that the sessions of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the State of Maine may be holden at Bangor, instead of Wiscasset.

Mr. Bates presented a memorial of inhabitants of the State of Massachusetts, praying that a law may be passed extending to parties to actions arising under the patent laws the right to a writ of error or appeal to the Supreme Court in all cases where the matter in dispute exceeds five hundred dollars.

Ordered, That the said petition and memorial be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Osgood presented a memorial of Nathaniel Niles, late chargé d'affaires of the United States in France, praying to be allowed the usual outfit; as, also, salary as chargé d'affaires for the period therein mentioned, and for sundry disbursements made by him for the public service; which memorial was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Allen, of Vermont, presented a petition of Moses Bliss, of Burlington, in the State of Vermont, praying to be paid for services rendered by him as deputy marshal of the State of Vermont.

Mr. Hard presented a petition of Aaron Childs, of the county of Niagara, in the State of New York, praying payment for property destroyed by the British forces in the late war between the United States and Great Britain.

Mr. Ward presented a petition of William Bailey, and Elizabeth Sweetland, late the widow of Henry De Lord, deceased, of Plattsburg, in the State of New York, praying to be paid for merchandise and other articles and supplies furnished troops of the United States by order of their officers in the years 1814 and 1815.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee of Claims.

On motion of Mr. Bockee,

Ordered, That the petition of Michael S. Martin, presented February 24, 1834, be referred to the Committee of Claims.

On motion of Mr. Burns,

Ordered, That the petition of inhabitants of Alexandria, in the State of New Hampshire, presented May 26, 1834, be referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. McComas presented a memorial of J. F. Caldwell, of Lewisburg, in the State of Virginia, praying to be indemnified for losses and damage sustained by him in consequence of alterations and changes made by the Postmaster General in contracts entered into by him to transport certain mails of the United States.

Mr. Joseph M. White presented a petition of inhabitants of the county

of Jackson, of the Territory of Florida, praying for the establishment of a post route therein described.

Ordered, That the said petition and memorial be referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

On motion of Mr. Slade,

Ordered, That the petition of Stewart and Matthews, presented December 15, 1828, be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Wise,

Ordered, That the petition of Jesse S. Kellam, presented December 22, 1832, be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Joseph M. White presented an estimate of the expense of completing the inland channel between the St. Mary's and St. John's rivers, in the Territory of Florida; which estimate was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The undermentioned petitions, heretofore presented, were again presented, and referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, viz.

By Mr. Martindale: The petition of James Danley, presented January 4, 1831.

By Mr. McKennan: The petition of Thomas H. Baird, son of Doctor Absalom Baird, presented February 20, 1832.

By Mr. Allen, of Virginia: The petition of the heirs at law of Captain Alexander White, deceased, presented December 11, 1833.

By Mr. Wise: The petition of William R. Custis, heir and devisee of Thomas Custis, deceased, presented February 10, 1834.

By Mr. Wise: The petition of the heirs at law of Peter Helphenstine, deceased, presented January 27, 1834.

By Mr. Wise: The petition of the heirs at law of Doctor Miles King, deceased, presented February 10, 1834.

By Mr. Wise: The petition of the heirs at law of Captain William Oliver, deceased, presented December 17, 1833.

By Mr. Wise: The petition of the heirs at law of Captain Seley Saunders, deceased, presented December 12, 1833.

By Mr. Wise: The petition of the heirs at law of William Langbourne, deceased, presented December 11, 1832.

By Mr. Patton: The petition of the heirs at law of Thomas Helm, deceased, presented April 7, 1834.

By Mr. Mercer: The petition of the heirs at law of Captain Alexander Rose, deceased, presented December 17, 1833.

By Mr. Mercer: The petition of Simon Summers, presented December 14, 1832.

Mr. Henry King presented a petition of Elizabeth Kramer, representative of Thomas Craig, deceased, praying to be allowed the commutation of half pay to which the said Thomas Craig was entitled as a colonel in the Pennsylvania line of the army of the revolution.

Mr. Pope presented a petition of Charles C. Mills, of the State of Kentucky, heir and representative of John Mills, deceased, praying to be allowed the commutation of half pay to which the said John Mills was entitled as a lieutenant in the Virginia line of the army of the revolution.

Mr. Moore presented a petition of the heirs at law of Jacob Peck, deceased, praying compensation for wagons and teams impressed into the service of the United States in the revolutionary war.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, presented documents in relation to claims of the heirs at law of Captain William Slade, deceased, and of the heirs at law of Captain William Stead, deceased, of the revolutionary army.

Ordered, That the said petitions and documents be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. Chinn presented a memorial of the "Washington City Benevolent Society," praying that an act may be passed to incorporate the said society; which memorial was referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. Wise,

Ordered, That the petition of Francis Jarvis, presented February 10, 1834, be referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

On motion of Mr. Stewart,

Ordered, That the petition of Jesse Lincoln, presented December 19, 1832, be referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

On motion of Mr. Denny,

Ordered, That the petitions of inhabitants of the county of Alleghany, in the State of Pennsylvania, for aid in making a Macadamized road from Pittsburg to the United States arsenal, presented at the last session of Congress, be referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

On motion of Mr. Wilson,

Ordered, That the petition of John Goode, presented January 13, 1834, be referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Mardis presented a petition of inhabitants of the State of Alabama, praying that persons entitled to pre-emption rights in the purchase of land under the act of June 19, 1834, may be authorized to transfer said right.

Mr. Mardis presented a petition of William Moor, of Bibb county, in the State of Alabama, praying to be permitted to correct an error in an entry of a tract of land purchased of the United States.

Mr. Mardis presented a petition of James Moor, of the State of Alabama, praying to be permitted to correct an error in an entry of a tract of land purchased of the United States.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

The undermentioned petitions, heretofore presented, were again presented, and referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, viz.

By Mr. Mardis: The petition of Bryant Rushing, presented May 19, 1834.

By Mr. Clay: The petition of John Brahan, presented March 29, 1830.

By Mr. Sevier: The petition of Colonel Matthew Arbuckle, presented December 12, 1833.

By Mr. Joseph M. White: The memorial of the Trustees of the Pensacola academy, in the Territory of Florida, presented March 5, 1834.

On motion of Mr. Joseph M. White,

Ordered, That the documents laid before the House April 8, 1834, in relation to the compensation of deputy surveyors of lands in the Territory of Florida, be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. Wise,

Ordered, That the memorials and papers of Commodore James Bar-

ron, presented at the last session, be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Milligan,

Ordered, That the petition of Salvadore Catalano, presented January 5, 1833, be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Sutherland presented a petition of Thomas Barry, gunner in the navy of the United States, praying that his improvement on the repeating arms, originally invented by Mr. Chambers, may be examined and tried, and, if found to answer for the public service, that he may be suitably compensated therefor; which petition was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Sevier,

Ordered, That the petition of David Brearley, presented February 4, 1833, be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Joseph M. White,

Ordered, That the petition of inhabitants of the town of Appalachi-cola, in the Territory of Florida, praying for the establishment of a separate judicial district, presented April 28, 1834, be referred to the Committee on the Territories.

On motion of Mr. Joseph M. White,

Ordered, That the petition of inhabitants of the county of Duval, in the Territory of Florida, respecting county buildings, presented February 25, 1833, be referred to the Committee on the Territories.

Mr. Joseph M. White presented a petition of William H. Hunt, clerk of the courts of the United States for the western district of Florida, praying additional compensation for services rendered by him in the capacity aforesaid; which petition was referred to the Committee on the Territories.

On motion of Mr. Lewis,

Ordered, That the memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alabama, on behalf of half-breed friendly Creek Indians who sustained losses in the wars between the United States and the Creek nation of Indians, presented February 20, 1832, be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Lewis,

Ordered, That the petition of Thomas Armstrong and Elizabeth Armstrong, late Elizabeth Fletcher, representatives of Josiah Fletcher, presented January 5, 1831, be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The undermentioned petitions, heretofore presented, were again presented, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, viz.

By Mr. Chilton: The petition of Robert Van Valkenburgh, presented January 13, 1834.

By Mr. Wise:

The petition of William D. White, presented January 20, 1834.

The petition of James Holloway, presented December 11, 1833.

By Mr. Slade:

The petition of Rufus Parker, presented December 14, 1832.

The petition of Philo Stoddard, presented December 18, 1832.

By Mr. McKennan: The petition of George C. Seaton, presented on the 16th of December, 1833.

Mr. Bates presented a petition of Zephaniah Ross, of Wilbraham, in

the State of Massachusetts, praying to be allowed the arrearage of pension to which he thinks himself entitled.

Mr. William Cost Johnson presented a petition of Jacob Lawman, praying to be allowed a pension in consideration of services rendered by him during the revolutionary war.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell, of New York,

Ordered, That the petition of Frederick Hopkins, heretofore presented, be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

Mr. Richard M. Johnson presented a petition of Sutherland Mayfield, praying to be allowed a pension in consideration of services rendered and a disability incurred by him while in the service of the United States during the late war.

Ordered, That the said petition be referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. Stewart presented a petition of Jesse Lincoln, of Fayette county, in the State of Pennsylvania, praying to be allowed additional pay for work done on the Cumberland road; which petition was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Crane, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of John Woodford; which report was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Marshall, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of John Peebles; which was read; when it was

Resolved, That the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of John Peebles.

Mr. Pearce, of Rhode Island, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill (No. 562) making appropriations for the erection of marine hospitals in the city of Baltimore and other places; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Chilton Allan, from the Committee on the Territories, reported an amendment to the bill (No. 427) establishing the Territorial Government of Huron; which amendment was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to which said bill is committed.

On motion of Mr. Marshall,

Ordered, That the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to which is committed the bill (No. 256) to provide for the settlement of certain revolutionary claims, be discharged from the further consideration of the same, and that the said bill be recommitted to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution (No. 12) giving the right of way through the property of the United States at Harper's Ferry to the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company; when it was

Ordered, That the said resolution be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution submitted

by Mr. Burges on the 11th instant, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information respecting the marine hospital fund in Providence, in Rhode Island. And the said resolution being read, was agreed to by the House.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Pearce, of Rhode Island, on the 12th instant, respecting the claim of David Cooke, was read, considered, and agreed to by the House.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions submitted by Mr. Lewis on the 12th instant; and the said resolutions being again read, and the question thereon being divided, each of said resolutions was, on the question put thereon, disagreed to by the House.

A message, in writing, was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his private Secretary; which was read, and is as follows:

WASHINGTON, December 10, 1834.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

The joint resolutions of Congress, unanimously expressing their sensibility on the intelligence of the death of General Lafayette, were communicated, in compliance with their will, to George Washington Lafayette, and the other members of the family of that illustrious man.

By their request, I now present the heartfelt acknowledgments of the surviving descendants of our beloved friend for that highly valued proof of the sympathy of the United States.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Ordered, That the said message be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Speaker laid before the House a report of the Secretary of the Treasury "on the present system of keeping and disbursing the public money," furnished in conformity with a suggestion made in his annual report on the state of the finances at the commencement of the present session; which report was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ten thousand copies thereof were ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

The Speaker laid before the House a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report prepared in obedience to the order of the House of Representatives of July 24, 1832, directing the Secretary of the Treasury "to furnish the House with a report of such an arrangement as he may deem best calculated to compensate the officers of the customs by substituting salaries for fees;" as also prepared in obedience to an order of the Senate of June 28, 1832, directing the Secretary of the Treasury "to prepare and report a bill to the Senate to fix and establish the salaries of the officers of the customs throughout the Union;" which report was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and two thousand copies thereof, extra, were ordered to be printed.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating that, in obedience to the acts of July 13, 1832, and March 2, 1833, suitable sites for a warehouse at Baltimore, and for custom-houses at Newburyport, New Bedford, New London, Middletown, and New York, had been purchased, and the buildings commenced, and suggesting the propriety of selling the ground at Mobile purchased for a

custom-house, as also the timber on the public land at Sandy Hook, in New Jersey ; which letter was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

On motion of Mr. Hubbard,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing to the heirs of Doctor William Cogswell, deceased, (who was a hospital surgeon of the army during the war of the revolution,) the commutation pay granted to such officers in pursuance of the resolution of the Continental Congress of March, 1783.

On motion of Mr. Slade,

Resolved, That the Committee on Invalid Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing the name of Justus Cobb, a soldier of the late war, on the roll of invalid pensioners.

On motion of Mr. Hard,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to survey and construct a harbor at the mouth of Eighteen Mile creek, in the county of Niagara, in the State of New York.

On motion of Mr. Chambers,

Resolved, That the Committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to consider the expediency of reporting a bill prohibiting, under suitable penalties, the sale and purchase of lottery tickets within the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. Denny,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to aid in the erection of suitable buildings at Pittsburg, for the accommodation of the United States court in and for the western district of Pennsylvania.

On motion of Mr. Coulter,

Resolved, That the Committee on Invalid Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing Richard Harden, a soldier of the late war, on the pension roll.

Mr. McKim submitted the following resolution ; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to have assayed at the Mint of the United States all foreign gold or silver coins now in circulation throughout the United States, and to furnish this House with a statement of the quantity of fine gold and silver contained in each of said coins, and their current value at the mint, agreeably to the law passed at the last session of Congress, regulating the value of gold and silver coins.

Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, moved the following resolution ; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is, requested to communicate to this House any information he has received, or can obtain, concerning the official proceedings of the Government directors in the Bank of the United States.

Mr. Mercer offered the following resolution ; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before this House a copy of any contract which may have been made since the last session of Congress, for the construction of a bridge across the Po-

tomac, within the District of Columbia, and an estimate of the probable cost of the same according to the terms of such contract.

On motion of Mr. Allen, of Virginia,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing Benjamin Reeder, late marshal of the western district of Virginia, to transfer to his successor in office a warrant from the Treasury placed in his hands in March, 1822, against Salathiel Curtis, collector of the fifth district of Virginia, and his securities, which was levied, but a sale enjoined; and that said committee also inquire into the expediency of allowing said Reeder his fees for levying, advertising, and attending to sell the property of the defendants.

Mr. Fulton moved the following resolution; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

Resolved, That five thousand copies of "the proceedings and discussions of the French Chamber of Deputies on the subject of the treaty between France and the United States," be printed for the use of the members of this House.

On motion of Mr. Graham,

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a branch of the mint in the gold region of North Carolina.

On motion of Mr. John Y. Mason,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Hicksford, in Greenville county, by Jerusalem, to Murfee's warehouse, on the Portsmouth and Roanoke railroad, in Southampton county, in Virginia, and of discontinuing the route from the Cross Keys to Williams's store, in Southampton county, and of extending the route from Cross Keys to Patterson's, in North Carolina.

On motion of Mr. Augustine H. Shepperd,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Greensborough, North Carolina, by Thompson's store, to Roxborough, in Pierson county.

On motion of Mr. Richard M. Johnson,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the time of issuing military land warrants to the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army.

On motion of Mr. Marshall,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting to Mrs. Mary Graham, widow of Reginald Graham, deceased, compensation for the services and advances of her deceased husband during the revolutionary war.

On motion of Mr. Hawes,

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the removal of obstructions to the navigation of Green and Big Barren rivers, in the State of Kentucky.

Mr. Blair moved the following resolution; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be instructed to furnish this House

with a copy of the survey of the falls of the Ohio river ; also, the estimate made by Captain Henry M. Shreve, of the probable cost of improving the navigation through the falls, as also his plan for doing the same.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana,

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the establishment of a branch of the Mint of the United States at the city of New Orleans.

Mr. Lane offered the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the propriety of appropriating the refuse lands belonging to the United States, which shall have been offered at public sale, and been subject to entry for twenty years and upwards, and shall remain unsold on the 1st day of June next, situate in the counties of Franklin, Dearborn, Ripley, Switzerland, and so much of Decatur as is attached to the Jeffersonville district, in the State of Indiana, for the purpose of constructing and improving a road from the town of Fairfield, in the said county of Franklin, by the way of Brookville, to Lawrenceburg, on the Ohio river, in Dearborn county ; and a road from Rushville, in the county of Rush, by the way of Simmons', to the same point upon the Ohio river ; and a road from Napoleon, in the county of Ripley, to Aurora, on the Ohio river, in the county of Dearborn ; and from Napoleon to the Rising Sun, upon the Ohio river ; and from Napoleon to Vevay, by the way of Versailles, in Switzerland county, on the Ohio river ; and a road from Napoleon aforesaid to Lawrenceburg aforesaid ; to be sold in such manner, and by such persons, and at such times, and the money expended in such manner as the President of the United States shall be pleased to order and direct.

And on the question that the House do agree to the said resolution, It was decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Hannegan,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the construction of a harbor at the mouth of Trail creek, on Lake Michigan, in the State of Indiana.

On motion of Mr. McCarty,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing the following post routes, to wit: From Oxford, in Ohio, by Fairfield, West Union, Columbia, and Danville, to Rushville, in Indiana ; also, from Liberty, by Brownsville and Philomuth, to Centreville ; also, from Liberty, by New Boston, to Richmond.

On motion of Mr. Bull,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a port of entry at Green's landing, in the county of Marion, on the Mississippi river, in the State of Missouri.

On motion of Mr. Ashley,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of correcting an error committed in issuing a patent for one hundred and sixty acres of land in favor of William Pennington, and granting to said Pennington the right to enter, in lieu of the land patented, the same quantity of any of the public lands subject to entry at private sale.

On motion of Mr. Lucius Lyon,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating a township, or some other quantity of the public lands in Michigan Territory, to aid in establishing an academy or school on the island of Michillimackinac, in said Territory, for the purpose of educating Indian youths.

On motion of Mr. Lyon, of Michigan,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making Green Bay, in Michigan Territory, a port of delivery.

On motion of Mr. Sevier,

Resolved, That the Committee on Private Land Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the registers and receivers of the proper land districts in Arkansas to receive proof of claimants of the validity of Spanish or French land claims, with a view to their final adjustment, and report the same to this House as soon as practicable.

On motion of Mr. White, of Florida,

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for a road from Black creek to Suwanee river; and from the head of Pensacola bay, by Pittman's ferry, on Choctawhatchie river, to Campbellton, in Jackson county, in the Territory of Florida.

On motion of Mr. White, of Florida,

Resolved, That the Committee on Private Land Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the compensation of deputy surveyor for surveying private land claims in Florida.

On motion of Mr. White, of Florida,

Resolved, That the Committee of Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the liquidation and settlement of the claim of Don Juan Madrazo, for losses occasioned by the capture and illegal detention of his property by the officers of the United States.

Ordered, That the undermentioned bills, reported from the Committee of the Whole House on the 12th instant, be engrossed, and severally read a third time to-morrow, viz.

No. 204. A bill for the relief of Samuel Bragdon, David Chase, and others.

No. 205. A bill for the relief of Charles Gordon and others.

No. 206. A bill for the relief of William McLain and others.

No. 209. A bill for the relief of William P. Zantzinger.

No. 211. A bill for the relief of Silas D. Fisher.

No. 222. A bill for the relief of Tufts and Clarke.

No. 226. A bill for the relief of Humphrey B. Gwathmey.

No. 228. A bill for the relief of Robert Haile.

No. 229. A bill for the relief of the heirs of Evan Edwards.

No. 230. A bill for the relief of the heirs and representatives of William Graham.

No. 231. A bill for the relief of Samuel S. Lord.

No. 233. A bill for the relief of Samuel Hunt.

No. 235. A bill for the relief of Marcus Quincy and William Gorham.

No. 236. A bill for the relief of Francis Lasselle and others, Michigan volunteers.

On motion of Mr. Grennell,

Ordered, That the bill (No. 227) to amend an act for the relief of Robert C. Jennings, and of the executors of James Roddy, deceased, be re-committed to the Committee of Claims.

An engrossed bill (No. 560) entitled "An act to allow further time to complete the issuing and locating of military land warrants during the late war," was read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in the said bill.

On motion of Mr. Potts,

Ordered, That the Committee of the Whole House to which is committed the bill (No. 474) for the relief of the legal representatives of John Mullooney, be discharged from the consideration thereof, and that the said bill be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

An engrossed bill (No. 501) "for the benefit of the city of Alexandria," [this bill was ordered to be engrossed at the last session of Congress,] was read the third time; and being on its passage, it was,

On motion of Mr. Chinn,

Ordered, That the further consideration of said bill be postponed until Monday, the 5th of January next.

An engrossed bill (No. 308) for the final adjustment of land claims in the State of Louisiana, and in the Territories of Arkansas and Florida, was read the third time; when

The said bill was, on motion of Mr. White, of Florida, by unanimous consent, amended, by striking out so much thereof as related to the Territory of Florida; and, as thus amended, was passed by the House.

Ordered, That the title be "An act for the final adjustment of land claims in the State of Louisiana, and in the Territory of Arkansas;" and that the Clerk do request the concurrence of the Senate in the said bill.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution (No. 8) requiring the Secretary of State to compile and print, annually, a register of all officers and agents, civil, military, and naval, in the service of the United States; when it was

Ordered, That the said resolution be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill (No. 385) to authorize the construction of railroads and canals through the lands of the United States; and a motion being made by Mr. Clay to amend the said bill, it was

Ordered, That the further consideration of the said bill be postponed until Monday, the 29th day of the present month of December.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill (No. 332) to incorporate the Washington National Monument Society; when it was

Ordered, That the further consideration of the said bill be postponed until Monday, the 12th day of January next.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution (No. 2) directing contracts to be made for historical paintings for the Rotundo; when

The said resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a joint committee be ap-

pointed to contract with four competent American artists for the execution of four historical paintings, on subjects relating to the history of our country, to be placed in the vacant panels of the Rotundo of the Capitol; the subjects of all the paintings to be selected by the artists, under the control of the committee.

On motion of Mr. John Quincy Adams, the resolution was amended by striking out the word *four*, where it occurs the first time.

A motion was made by Mr. Vinton further to amend the resolution by inserting before the word *history*, the word *American*; to strike out the words "*of our country*," and inserting "prior to the peace of 1783."

The question that the House do agree to these amendments was stated.

And, after debate thereon,

The House adjourned until to-morrow, 12 o'clock meridian.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1834.

Another member, viz. from Georgia, Seaborn Jones, appeared, and took his seat.

The undermentioned petitions, heretofore presented, were again presented, and referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, viz.

By Mr. Hubbard: The petition of the heirs and representatives of Doctor William Johonnot, deceased, presented December 17, 1833.

By Mr. Hall, of Vermont: The petition of Amasa Soper, presented March 17, 1810.

By Mr. Allen, of Virginia: The petition of Isaac Israel, presented January 6, 1834.

Mr. Trumbull presented a petition of Sarah Allen, widow and representative of David Allen, deceased, late of Enfield, in Connecticut, praying that the commutation of half pay to which the said David Allen was entitled as a surgeon's mate in the revolutionary army may be paid to her.

Mr. McComas presented a petition of Philip Rootes Thompson, administrator and sole surviving devisee of Augustine Slaughter, deceased, praying to be paid the commutation to which the said Augustine Slaughter was entitled as a surgeon in the revolutionary army.

Mr. Casey presented a petition of Jennet Gaston, widow of John Gaston, deceased, late of Chester county, in the State of South Carolina, praying to be paid for services rendered by her husband in the revolutionary army, and for losses sustained by him in the revolutionary war.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

On motion of Mr. McVean,

Ordered, That the petition of John McIntire, Lemuel Wilcox, and James Stewart, presented February 1, 1820, be referred to the Committee of Claims.

On motion of Mr. Lea, of Tennessee,

Ordered, That the petition of Hannah Perry, formerly Hannah Harlin, and widow of Ezekiel Harlin, of the Cherokee Indian nation, presented December 17, 1833, be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Lea, of Tennessee,

Ordered, That the petition of Moses Defries, presented March 24, 1834, be referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Huntington presented a petition of inhabitants of the port of Sag Harbor, in the State of New York, praying for the construction of a breakwater for the protection of said harbor; which petition was committed to the Committee of the Whole House to which is committed the bill (No. 282) making appropriations for the improvement of harbors.

On motion of Mr. McKim,

Ordered, That the petition of Commodore John Rodgers, presented December 16, 1833, be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Gillet presented a petition of Uriah Kingsley, a sailor of the revolution, of the county of Franklin, in the State of New York, praying to be allowed and paid arrears of pension.

Mr. John J. Allen presented a petition of Samuel Bonnifield, of the State of Virginia, praying for a pension.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

On motion of Mr. Chinn,

Ordered, That the case of Henry Lee, presented at the last session of Congress, be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Joseph M. White,

Ordered, That the resolution of the Legislative Council of Florida, soliciting that an appropriation be made for the repair of the fort and seawall at St. Augustine, in Florida, presented April 7, 1834, and the memorials of the corporation and citizens of St. Augustine upon the same subject, presented April 7, 1834, be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Robertson,

Ordered, That the petition of Charles Yancey, presented December 29, 1832, be referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

On motion of Mr. Claiborne,

Ordered, That the petitions of William Saunders and William R. Porter, presented December 21, 1829, and January 9, 1832, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Loyall presented a petition of Richard Drummond, on behalf of the owners, officers, and crew of the late privateer schooner Roger, praying to be allowed and paid the interest on excess of duties demanded and paid on prizes made by said privateer in the late war with Great Britain; which excess of duties was, after being detained several years, returned to said owners, officers, and crew; which memorial was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Richard M. Johnson,

Ordered, That the petition of William Vawters, presented January 20, 1834, be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

On motion of Mr. Corwin,

Ordered, That the petition of James Blackburn, presented March 5, 1834, and the petition of John Barkley, presented March 5, 1834, be referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. May presented a petition of inhabitants of Springfield, in the State

of Illinois, praying for the establishment of a mail route; which petition was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

On motion of Mr. Joseph M. White,

Ordered, That the petition of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, for the improvement of the navigation of the Oscilla river, presented February, 25, 1833, be referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Ewing presented a petition of Frances W. C. Muren, late the widow of Francis B. Gamble, a captain in the navy of the United States, and who died in service, praying to be paid a pension for the time she remained a widow; which petition was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell, of Ohio,

Ordered, That the claims of the undermentioned persons for work done on the Cumberland road west of Zanesville, in the State of Ohio, which were reported on unfavorably by the Committee of Claims at the last session, be again referred to the Committee of Claims, viz.

Peter Cornyn, Roberts and Masterson, D. Taft, Samuel Smith, John Brady, Arthur Forrester, John Murry, J. Van Horne, Jacob Layman, James Martin, Jacob Glickner, Peter Crumvine, David Walsh, John White, William McKinney, William Ray, Ballantine and McMechan, George McCoy, Ward, Davis, and Buckmaster, Samuel Green, George Best, Thomas Ewing, Robert Fulton, Patrick Sherlock, Thomas Moore, Edward Smith, William Monaghan, Joseph Sharpe, Patrick McChrystal, John H. Scott, Arthur Taggart, Daniel Timony, Bernard Dougherty, John Smith, James Hill, Alexander Smyth, James Hampson, John S. Williams, Adam Smith, Richard Jones, and Hugh McGinnis.

Mr. Polk, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to which was referred so much of the President's message as relates to the finances, and to the Bank of the United States, reported a bill (No. 563) regulating the deposit of the money of the United States in certain local banks; which bill was read the first and second time, and the further consideration thereof was postponed until Monday, the 5th day of January next.

Mr. Polk, from the Committee of Ways and Means, also reported a bill (No. 564) to repeal so much of the act entitled "An act transferring the duties of Commissioner of Loans to the Bank of the United States, and abolishing the office of Commissioner of Loans," as requires the Bank of the United States to perform the duties of Commissioner of Loans for the several States; which bill was read the first and second time, and the further consideration thereof was postponed until Monday, the 5th day of January next.

Mr. Polk, from the Committee of Ways and Means, also reported a bill (No. 565) to authorize the sale of the bank stock of the United States; which bill was read the first and second time, and the further consideration thereof was postponed until Monday, the 5th day of January next.

Mr. Polk, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill (No. 566) making appropriations for the payment of the revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States, for the year 1835; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Richard M. Johnson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred so much of the President's message as relates to the report of the Secretary of War, and the public interests entrusted to the War Department, made a report in relation to the corps of topographical engineers, accompanied by a bill (No. 567) for the better organization of the corps of topographical engineers; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Richard M. Johnson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred so much of the President's message as is above stated, made a report in relation to an increase of the corps of engineers, accompanied by a bill (No. 568) providing for the gradual increase of the corps of engineers, and for other purposes; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House to which is committed the bill (No. 567) for the better organization of the corps of topographical engineers.

Mr. Richard M. Johnson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill (No. 569) to authorize the appointment of additional paymasters; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House to which is committed the bill (No. 567) for the better organization of the corps of topographical engineers.

Mr. Richard M. Johnson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill (No. 570) to extend the time of issuing military land warrants to the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army; which bill was read the first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Wayne, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, made a report on the memorial of Thomas Aspinwall, accompanied by a bill (No. 571) to authorize the allowance of certain charges in the accounts of the American consul at London; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Wayne, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill (No. 572) to provide for the settlement of the claim of Mary O'Sullivan; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Campbell P. White, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill (No. 573) authorizing the enlistment of boys in the naval service; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ordered, That the Committee on Revolutionary Claims be discharged from the further consideration of the case of Roger R. Harlan, and that it be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions; also, from the consideration of the petition of Robert Clarke, and that it be referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. Mercer, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the improve-

ment of the road through the Homochitto swamp, on the mail route from Natchez to New Orleans, and that the resolution be referred to the Committee of the Whole to which has been referred a bill embracing the same object.

The said resolution was read, and agreed to by the House.

On motion of Mr. McKennan,

Ordered, That the Committee for the District of Columbia be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of the President and Directors of the Georgetown college, and that it lie on the table.

The resolution moved by Mr. McKim yesterday, and laid on the table, respecting the assay of foreign coins, was read, considered, and agreed to by the House.

The resolution moved by Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, yesterday, and laid on the table, respecting the proceedings of the Bank of the United States, was read, considered, and agreed to by the House.

The resolution moved by Mr. Mercer yesterday, and laid on the table, respecting the Potomac bridge, was read, considered, and agreed to by the House.

The resolution moved by Mr. Blair yesterday, and laid on the table, calling for a copy of the survey of the falls of the Ohio river, was read, considered, and agreed to by the House.

The resolution moved by Mr. Fulton yesterday, and laid on the table, was read, considered, modified, and agreed to, as follows :

Resolved, That ten thousand copies of "the proceedings and discussions of the French Chamber of Deputies on the subject of the treaty between France and the United States," be printed for the use of the members of this House.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the information called for by the House on the 11th instant, respecting the causes which have retarded the issuing patents in favor of claimants to land in the State of Louisiana, which have been confirmed by virtue of the different acts of Congress which have been passed for the adjustment of land claims within the said State ; which letter was read, and laid on the table.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Lowrie, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker : The Senate have agreed to the resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to make arrangements to carry into effect the last resolution of the 24th of June, 1834, on the occasion of the death of Lafayette ; and have appointed Mr. Clay, Mr. White, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Buchanan, of the committee on their part. I am directed to inform this House that the Senate have chosen the Reverend Frederick W. Hatch, Pastor of Christ's Church, in the city of Washington, Chaplain during the present session, on their part.

On motion of Mr. Wilson,

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of directing an appropriation to be made for the improvement of the Monongahela river from Middletown, in Virginia, to Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania.

On motion of Mr. Loyall,

Resolved, That the Committee on Invalid Pensions inquire into the expediency of granting to the heirs and legal representatives of Josiah

Hopkins, a seaman who was wounded on board the United States sloop of war *Hornet* during the late war with Great Britain, arrears of pension to which he was entitled from the 23d March, 1815, to the 5th September, 1833.

On motion of Mr. Allen, of Virginia,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of changing the time of holding the United States court for the western district of Virginia at Clarksburg.

On motion of Mr. Speight,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post road from Kinston to Greenville, North Carolina.

Mr. Clayton moved the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means inquire into the expediency of reporting a law for the purpose of remitting the duties on locomotive engines, railroad car-wheels, with rolled iron tires, axles, springs, &c., already imported, or which may hereafter be imported, within two years.

The said resolution was read; when

A motion was made by Mr. Denny to amend the same by striking out "Ways and Means," and inserting "Manufactures."

And, pending the question on this motion, the House, on motion, proceeded to the orders of the day; when

Engrossed bills and resolutions of the following titles, viz.

No. 204. An act for the relief of Samuel Bragdon, David Chase, and others;

No. 205. An act for the relief of Charles Gordon and others;

No. 206. An act for the relief of William McLain and others;

No. 209. An act for the relief of William P. Zantzinger;

No. 211. An act for the relief of Silas D. Fisher;

No. 222. An act for the relief of Tufts and Clarke;

No. 226. An act for the relief of Humphrey B. Gwathmey;

No. 228. An act for the relief of Robert Haile;

No. 229. An act for the relief of the heirs of Evan Edwards;

No. 230. An act for the relief of the heirs and representatives of William Graham;

No. 231. An act for the relief of Samuel S. Lord;

No. 233. An act for the relief of Samuel Hunt;

No. 235. An act for the relief of Marcus Quincy and William Gorham;

No. 236. An act for the relief of Francis Lasselle and others, Michigan volunteers;

No. 474. An act for the relief of the legal representatives of John Mullowny, deceased;

No. 12. Resolution giving the right of way through the property of the United States at Harper's Ferry to the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company;

No. 8. Resolution requiring the Secretary of State to compile and print, annually, a register of all officers and agents, civil, military, and naval, in the service of the United States; were severally read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in the said bills and resolutions.

The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, viz. the resolution directing contracts to be made for historical paintings for the Rotundo; when

The consideration of the bill to equalize and regulate the pay of the officers of the army and navy, which had been set apart as the special order for this day, was called for.

The Speaker (Mr. Bell) stated to the House, that, according to the 43d rule, which declares that "the unfinished business in which the House was engaged at the last preceding adjournment shall have the precedence in the orders of the day, and no motion on any other business shall be received, without special leave of the House, until the former is disposed of," the unfinished business of yesterday must take precedence in the business of this day, notwithstanding the order which set this day apart for the consideration of the bill to equalize and regulate the pay of the officers of the army and navy, unless the said unfinished business was disposed of by a vote of the House.

A motion was then made by Mr. Watmough that the further consideration of the said unfinished business be postponed until to-morrow, for the purpose of proceeding to the said special order of the day; which motion to postpone was agreed to by the House.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union; and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Briggs reported that the committee had, according to order, had the state of the Union, generally, under consideration, particularly the bill (No. 334) to equalize and regulate the pay of the officers of the army and navy, and had come to no resolution thereon.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow, 12 o'clock meridian.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1834.

Mr. Jarvis presented a representation of sundry physicians residing in the city of Washington, setting forth that the low and uncultivated state of the grounds belonging to the United States, lying on the west front of the Capitol, between the foot of the Capitol hill and the canal, and between Pennsylvania avenue and Maryland avenue, is such as to cause the accumulation of stagnant water and other noxious matter, which renders it a fruitful source of disease, and suggesting the propriety of improving these grounds so as to remove the evil; which representation was referred to the Select Committee on Public Buildings and Public Grounds.

Mr. Hall, of Maine, presented a memorial of inhabitants of Belfast, in the State of Maine, praying that the sessions of the courts of the United States for the said State may be holden in the town of Belfast, instead of Wiscasset; which memorial was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Reed presented a petition of the heirs at law of Tristram Coffin, deceased, late of Nantucket, in the State of Massachusetts, praying to be paid a balance due on account of a vessel chartered to the United States in the revolutionary war, and captured by the enemy; which petition was referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

The undermentioned petitions, heretofore presented, were again presented, and referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, viz.

By Mr. Campbell: The petition of John S. Campbell, presented December 11, 1833.

By Mr. Beardsley: The petition of Abel Guthrie, presented December 11, 1833.

By Mr. Forester: The petition of the executor of Lieutenant William Thweatt, deceased, presented December 11, 1833.

Mr. Pearce presented a petition of inhabitants of the town of New London, in the State of Connecticut, praying that an expedition may be sent out by Government to explore and survey the islands and coasts of the Pacific seas; which memorial was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

On motion of Mr. Campbell P. White,

Ordered, That the memorial of Robert Fulton, in behalf of himself and the other heirs at law of Robert Fulton, deceased, presented December 13, 1833, be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Campbell P. White, Mr. Kavanagh, Mr. Loyall, Mr. Love, Mr. Manning, Mr. William Cost Johnson, and Mr. Trumbull, were appointed said committee.

Mr. Wardwell presented a petition of Conrad Watts, of the county of Jefferson, in the State of New York, praying for a pension.

Mr. Ferris presented a memorial of citizens of the State of New York, praying that a half pay pension may be granted to the surviving widows of revolutionary officers and soldiers.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

On motion of Mr. Beardsley,

Ordered, That the petition of Nicholas Otman, presented December 17, 1833, be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

On motion of Mr. Ewing,

Ordered, That the petition of Colonel Francis Vigo, presented December 30, 1833, be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

The undermentioned petitions, heretofore presented, were again presented, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, viz.

By Mr. Beardsley: The petition of Thomas Gilbert, presented January 4, 1832.

By Mr. Beardsley: The petition of Samuel P. Goodsell, presented December 11, 1833.

By Mr. Beardsley: The petition of John Munsee, presented February 17, 1834.

Mr. Page presented a petition of Jehiel Todd, of the State of New York, praying for an increase of pension; which petition was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The undermentioned petitions, heretofore presented, were again presented, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, viz.

By Mr. Beardsley: The petition of inhabitants of the State of New York, for the removal of the district court from Albany to Utica, presented March 5, 1834.

By Mr. Beardsley: The petition of inhabitants of the State of New

York, relative to appeals to the Supreme Court in cases arising under the patent laws, presented April 7, 1834.

By Mr. Beardsley: The petition of Dan Pease, junior, presented May 26, 1834.

By Mr. Beardsley: The petition of David Hawes, presented January 27, 1834.

By Mr. Cage: The resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Mississippi, relative to the district court, presented January 6, 1834.

Mr. Heath presented a memorial of James W. Osborn, of Baltimore, praying that certain duties paid by him on Spanish tobacco may be refunded; which memorial was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Chinn presented a memorial of the President and Directors of the Bank of Potomac, and of the President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Alexandria, praying that the charters of said banks may be renewed; which memorial was referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

Mr. Patton presented a petition of Isaac S. Middleton, praying to be paid for services rendered by him as superintendent of masonry in the navy yard at Pensacola.

Mr. Tompkins presented a petition of E. C. B. Thompson, Mary E. Macpherson, Mary W. Rose, Elizabeth C. Porter, Eliza Trenchard, C. K. Boughan, widows of deceased officers of the navy, praying to be allowed a pension from the death of their respective husbands to the 30th June, 1834, when their present pensions commenced under the act of that date.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Pope,

Ordered, That the petition of Robert Chappell, presented December 30, 1833, be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Lyon, of Kentucky, presented a petition of John G. Reynolds, praying to be paid for a horse lost in the military service of the United States in the year 1812; which petition was referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Beaty presented a petition of inhabitants of the county of White-ly, in the State of Kentucky, praying that an appropriation may be made to improve the navigation of the Cumberland river.

The Speaker presented the proceedings of a public meeting of the citizens of Claysville, in the State of Pennsylvania, asking Congress to make a further appropriation to complete the repair of the Cumberland road.

Ordered, That the said petition and proceedings be referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

On motion of Mr. Cage,

Ordered, That the memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Mississippi, respecting the navigation of the Pearl and Yazoo rivers, presented January 27, 1834, be referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Patterson presented a petition of inhabitants of Leesville, in the county of Richland, in the State of Ohio;

Mr. Patterson presented a petition of inhabitants of the counties of Huron and Marion, in the State of Ohio;

Mr. Patterson presented a petition of inhabitants of the county of Seneca, in the State of Ohio; praying, respectively, for the establishment of post routes therein mentioned and described:

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. May presented a petition of the heirs of James Latham, deceased, late of the State of Illinois, praying permission to surrender a tract of land heretofore located by the said James Latham, and to locate another in lieu thereof.

Mr. Reynolds presented a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, praying that grants of land may be made to the early settlers of said State.

Ordered, That the said petition and memorial be referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

On motion of Mr. Cage,

Ordered, That the memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Mississippi, for land in aid of primary schools, presented January 27, 1834, be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. Reynolds presented a document in support of a claim of B. F. Messinger, arising out of surveys of public lands; which document was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. Beaty presented a petition of inhabitants of the county of Whiteley, in the State of Kentucky, praying that a port of entry may be established on Cumberland river, at the mouth of Laurel river; which petition was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Pearce, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill (No. 574) making an appropriation for a custom-house at the town of Newbern, in North Carolina; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

On motion of Mr. Ashley, (by leave,)

Resolved, That the bill (No. 168) for the continuation of the Cumberland road from the Mississippi river to the city of Jefferson, in the State of Missouri; and the bill (No. 174) for the survey and location of the Cumberland road from Vandalia, in Illinois, to the Mississippi river, be made the special order of the day for Thursday, the 15th day of January next.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. Clayton yesterday, in relation to a remission of duties on locomotive engines, railroad car-wheels, &c.

The question recurred on the amendment proposed by Mr. Denny, to strike out *Committee of Ways and Means*, and insert *Committee on Manufactures*.

And, after debate,

A motion was made by Mr. Stewart that the said resolution do lie on the table.

And the question being put,

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas, 93,
Nays, 107.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,
Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
John Adams
Heman Allen
William Allen
Joseph B. Anthony
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Charles A. Barnitz
William Baylies
Martin Beaty
Andrew Beaumont
John Blair
Abraham Bockee
John W. Brown
George Burd
Tristram Burges
George Chambers
John Chaney
Thomas Chilton
William Clark
Richard Coulter
John Cramer
David Crockett
Edward Darlington
Ames Davis
Harmar Denny
John Dickson
Philemon Dickerson
George Evans
Edward Everett
Horace Everett

Mr. Millard Fillmore
John B. Forester
Philo C. Fuller
Benjamin Gorham
George Grennell, jr.
Hiland Hall
Nicoll Halsey
Gideon Hard
Benjamin Hardin
Samuel G. Hathaway
Abner Hazeltine
James P. Heath
Joseph Henderson
William Hiester
Ebenezer Jackson
Henry F. Jones
William Cost Johnson
Cave Johnson
Henry Johnson
Gerrit Y. Lansing
Thomas Lee
Chittenden Lyon
Joel K. Mann
Henry C. Martindale
Rufus McIntire
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Isaac McKim
Charles McVean
Jesse Miller
Robert Mitchell
John J. Morgan

Mr. Henry A. Muhlenberg
Gayton P. Osgood
James Parker
William Patterson
Dutée J. Pearce
Stephen C. Phillips
Job Pierson
Patrick H. Pope
David Potts, jr.
Robert Ramsay
John Reed
Ferdinand S. Schenck
William N. Shinn
William Slade
Jonathan Sloane
Francis O. J. Smith
James Standifer
John N. Steele
Andrew Stewart
Francis Thomas
Philemon Thomas
James Turner
Samuel Tweedy
Isaac B. Van Houten
Samuel F. Vinton
David D. Wagener
Aaron Ward
John G. Watmough
Taylor Webster
Frederick Whittlesey
Elisha Whittlesey

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John J. Allen
Chilton Allan
William S. Archer
Daniel L. Barringer
James M. H. Beale
Benning M. Bean
Samuel Beardsley
Horace Binney
George N. Briggs
John Bull
Samuel Bunch
Jesse A. Bynum
Harry Cage
Churchill C. Cambreleng
Robert B. Campbell
Richard B. Carmichael
John Carr
Zadok Casey
Joseph W. Chinn
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
Samuel Clark
Clement C. Clay
Augustine S. Clayton
William K. Clowney
John Coffee
Henry W. Connor
Thomas Corwin
Joseph H. Crane
Thomas Davenport
Rowland Day

Mr. Edmund Deberry
David W. Dickinson
William C. Dunlap
John Ewing
John M. Felder
Charles G. Ferris
Thomas F. Foster
William K. Fuller
John H. Fulton
Roger L. Gamble
James H. Gholson
Bansom H. Gillet
William F. Gordon
James Graham
William J. Grayson
John K. Griffin
Joseph Hall
Thomas H. Hall
Edward A. Hannegan
Joseph M. Harper
Micajah T. Hawkins
Albert G. Hawes
Edward Howell
Henry Hubbard
Abel Huntington
William M. Inge
William Jackson
Leonard Jarvis
Richard M. Johnson
Noadiah Johnson

Mr. Seaborn Jones
Edward Kavanagh
Daniel Kilgore
Henry King
George L. Kinnard
Amos Lane
Luke Lea
Dixon H. Lewis
Levi Lincoln
James Love
George Loyall
Abijah Mann, jr.
Richard J. Manning
Samuel W. Mardis
John Y. Mason
Moses Mason, jr.
William L. May
Jonathan McCarty
William McComas
John McKinley
Charles F. Mercer
Phineas Miner
Henry Mitchell
Samuel McDowell Moore
John Murphy
Sherman Page
Gorham Parks
Balie Peyton
Franklin Pierce
Henry L. Pinckney

Mr. James K. Polk
 Abraham Rencher
 John Reynolds
 John Robertson
 Augustine H. Shepperd
 David Spangler

Mr. Jesse Speight
 John T. Stoddert
 William Taylor
 John Thomson
 Christopher Tompkins
 Joseph Trumbull

Mr. Joseph Vance
 Daniel Wardwell
 Campbell P. White
 Lewis Williams
 Henry A. Wise

The hour having expired, the House then, on motion, proceeded to the orders of the day; when

An engrossed bill (No. 570) entitled "An act to extend the time of issuing military land warrants to the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army," was read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in the said bill.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union; and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Briggs reported that the committee had, according to order, again had the state of the Union, generally, under consideration, particularly the bill (No. 334) to equalize and regulate the pay of the officers of the army and navy of the United States, and had come to no resolution thereon.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow, 12 o'clock meridian.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1834.

Mr. Jarvis presented a petition of William Delesdernier, for the late firm of S. Jones and Company, and a partner in interest, praying that certain extra foreign duties paid by said firm on a quantity of Jamaica rum, in the year 1822, may be refunded.

Mr. Lee, of New Jersey, presented a petition of merchants, pilots, shipmasters, and others, praying that a light-house may be erected on the south end of Reedy island, in the Delaware bay.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Reed presented a petition of Elkanah Cobb, of the State of Massachusetts, a revolutionary soldier and sailor, praying for a pension.

Mr. Fowler presented a petition of Matthew Van Norstrand, and a petition of Thomas Hickman, both of the State of New Jersey, each praying for a pension.

Mr. Lucas presented a petition of Conrad Kremer, of the State of Virginia, praying to be allowed and paid arrears of pension.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

Mr. Lucas presented a petition of Thomas Flinn; a petition of Alexander Estep, and a petition of Travise Fritters, each praying for a pension; which petitions were referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The undermentioned petitions, heretofore presented, were again presented, and referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

By Mr. Barber: The petition of the heirs at law of Doctor Philip Turner, deceased, presented January 6, 1834.

By Mr. Binney: The petition of the heirs at law of Lieutenant Joshua Fanning, presented January 6, 1834.

By Mr. Sutherland: The petition of Eleanor Wilson, widow of Philip Wilson, deceased, presented December 16, 1834.

By Mr. Mercer: The petition of the heirs at law of Captain Thomas Tebbs, deceased, presented December 23, 1833.

By Mr. Mercer: The petition of the heirs at law of Lieutenant John Tebbs, deceased, presented December 22, 1833.

By Mr. Patton: The petition of the legal representatives of Doctor George Yates, presented December 14, 1832.

By Mr. Patton: The petition of the heirs at law of Ensign John Layton, deceased, presented January 20, 1834.

Mr. Lucas presented a petition of the heirs of Morgan Alexander, deceased, praying to be paid the commutation of half pay to which they conceive the said Morgan Alexander was entitled as a colonel in the revolutionary army.

Mr. Lucas presented a petition of William S. Jones, only child and heir at law of Strother Jones, deceased, praying to be paid the commutation of half pay to which he conceives his father was entitled as a captain in the revolutionary army.

Mr. Lucas presented a petition of Henry Bedinger, of the State of Virginia, praying to be paid a balance due him for pay as an officer in the revolutionary army.

Mr. Davenport presented a petition of the heirs at law of John Holcombe, deceased, praying to be paid the commutation of half pay to which they conceive the said John Holcombe was entitled as a colonel in the revolutionary army.

Mr. Marshall presented a petition of the heirs at law of Richard Lucas, deceased, praying to be paid the commutation of half pay to which they conceive the said Richard Lucas was entitled as a captain in the revolutionary army.

Mr. Marshall presented a petition of Thomas Lipscomb, administrator of Nathaniel Fox, deceased, praying to be paid the commutation of half pay to which the said Nathaniel Fox was entitled as a lieutenant in the revolutionary army.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. McKim presented a petition of John E. Smith, of the city of Baltimore, praying the interference of the Government of the United States in obtaining from the Government of Great Britain compensation for a vessel illegally captured by a cruiser of that nation; which petition was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Turner,

Ordered, That the petition of Lieutenant Dixon Stansbury, presented February 20, 1832, be referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Lucas presented a petition of James Cheek, of the State of Virginia, praying to be paid for horses lost in the military service of the United States in the year 1794; which petition was referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Ewing presented a petition of Pierre Gamblin, Michael Bruillet, Pierre Laplante, John Myers, and John Baptiste Laplante, praying to be paid for horses lost and captured while in the military service of the United States; which petition was referred to the Committee of Claims.

On motion of Mr. Vance,

Ordered, That the petition of inhabitants of the State of Ohio, residing in the Piqua land district, praying for the removal of the land office from the town of Wapaghkonetta to Lima, presented June 26, 1834, be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. Vance presented another petition of inhabitants of the State of Ohio, residing in the Piqua land district, praying that the land office may be removed from Wapaghkonetta to Lima; which petition was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. Sevier presented a petition of Charles Caldwell, of the Territory of Arkansas, praying that the right of pre-emption in the purchase of a tract of public land may be granted to him; which petition was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. Casey,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Public Lands be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Christopher Adams, Samuel Spraggins, and John Thompson, and that it be referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. Peyton, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which the subject had been referred, reported a joint resolution (No. 13) for the sale of a lion and two horses received as a present by the consul of the United States at Tangier, from the Emperor of Morocco; which resolution was read the first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Peyton,

Ordered, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which was instructed, on the 9th instant, "to inquire into the expediency of making disposition of such other presents as have been made to officers of the Government, and deposited in the Department of State," be discharged from the consideration of said inquiry.

Mr. Carr, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a bill (No. 575) for the relief of Nicholas D. Coleman; which bill was read the first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Clay, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill (No. 576) to authorize the survey of certain lands adjacent to the canal reservoir, on the Licking Summit, in the State of Ohio; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole Houseto-morrow.

Mr. Clay, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill (No. 577) to extend the time of issuing military land warrants to officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army; which bill was read the first and second time, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Clay, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill (No. 578) to authorize registers and receivers of land offices to administer oaths connected with the entry and sale of the public lands; which bill was read the first and second time, and the further consideration thereof was postponed until Monday next, the 22d instant.

Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Hosea King; which report was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. May, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of George Rowe; which report was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Mardis, (by leave,)

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a mail route from Wetumpka, via Coosa court-house, Cillaroga, Mardisville, Talladega, to Benton court-house, in the State of Alabama: and, further, to inquire into the expediency of establishing a mail route from Taladega to Chambers court-house, in the State of Alabama: and, further, to inquire into the expediency of establishing a mail route from Tuscaloosa, via Sanders's ferry, to Vienna, Tombeckbee river, in the State of Alabama.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. Clayton on the 16th instant, in relation to a remission of duties on locomotive engines, railroad car-wheels, &c.

The question recurred on the amendment moved by Mr. Denny, to strike out "Committee of Ways and Means," and insert "Committee on Manufactures."

And, after debate, the hour expired, and the House, on motion, proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and to the orders of the day; and

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, stating, in answer to the call of the House of the 11th instant, that there are no documents or papers in the possession of the department relating to the establishment of a naval depot at Charleston, South Carolina; that all the papers touching that subject were transmitted to the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House on the 2d of May last, and are embraced in the printed report of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the last session of Congress, No. 541; which letter was laid on the table.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the information called for by the House on the 15th instant, so far as the same can be furnished from the records of the Treasury, in relation to marine hospital money collected in the Rhode Island district; which letter was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union; and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Briggs reported that the committee had, according to order, again had the state of the Union, generally, under consideration, particularly the bill (No. 334) to equalize and regulate the pay of the officers of the army and navy of the United States, and had come to no resolution thereon.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow, 12 o'clock meridian.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1834.

Mr. Barber presented a petition of Samuel Hurlbut, of New London, in the State of Connecticut, legal representative of Captain George Hurlbut, deceased, praying to be allowed and paid interest on the commutation of half pay due to the said Captain Hurlbut; the principal of

which was paid to the petitioner under an act passed at the last session of Congress.

Mr. Barber also presented a petition of Elias Bond Thayer, of Boston, legal representative of Lucy Bond, deceased, who was the widow of Colonel William Bond; and of Amos Dutton, of Wallingford, in Connecticut, legal representative of Hannah Douglas, deceased, who was the widow of Colonel William Douglas; praying to be paid interest on the seven years' half pay granted to the legal representatives of said widows, by an act passed at the last session of Congress.

Mr. William P. Taylor presented a petition of the heirs at law of Bernard Lipscomb, deceased, praying to be paid the commutation of half pay to which the said Bernard Lipscomb was entitled as a captain in the Virginia line of the revolutionary army.

Mr. William P. Taylor presented a petition of the heirs at law of Holt Richardson, deceased, praying to be paid the commutation of half pay to which the said Holt Richardson was entitled as a colonel in the Virginia line of the revolutionary army.

Mr. William P. Taylor presented a petition of the heirs at law of Ralph R. Horn, deceased, praying to be paid for services rendered by the said Ralph R. Horn as a sailor in the revolutionary navy.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

On motion of Mr. Stoddert,

Ordered, That the petition of Theodore Middleton, presented May 26, 1834, be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

On motion of Mr. Gordon,

Ordered, That the petition of the heirs at law of Colonel Charles Lewis, presented December 11, 1833, be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

The undermentioned petitions, heretofore presented, were again presented, and referred to the Committee of Claims, viz.

By Mr. Barber: The petition of Daniel Loomis, presented January 27, 1834.

By Mr. Hard: The petition of William Crooks, presented December 13, 1833.

By Mr. Hard: The petition of Henry H. Pickerd, presented December 22, 1831.

By Mr. Letcher: The petition of Martha McKee, presented March 5, 1834.

By Mr. Ashley: The petition of Laurentius M. Eiler, presented December 11, 1833.

Mr. Cambreleng presented a memorial of citizens of the city of New York, praying that the acts for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States may be so amended as to embrace all persons who now are, or hereafter may be, indebted to the United States, and unable to pay the same; which memorial was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The undermentioned petitions, heretofore presented, were again presented, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, viz.

By Mr. Beardsley: The petition of Jared Buckingham, presented January 30, 1832.

By Mr. Dickinson: The petition of Heartwell Miles, presented January 27, 1834.

By Mr. Kinnard: The petition of James Calvin, presented December 27, 1833.

Mr. Mitchell, of New York, presented a petition of Chester Goodall, a disabled seaman, praying for a pension; which petition was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

On motion of Mr. Chambers,

Ordered, That the memorial of Agnes Slacke, presented December 20, 1833, be referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. Cage presented a petition of the President and Directors of the "West Feliciana Railroad Company," praying a grant of land equal to a township, to aid them in raising funds to construct said road on the conditions mentioned in the memorial; which petition was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. Kilgore,

Ordered, That the case of David Goorley, presented January 10, 1831, be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Mason, of Virginia,

Ordered, That the petition of Captain Foxall A. Parker, presented February 10, 1834, be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Beaty,

Ordered, That the several memorials from inhabitants of the State of Kentucky, praying for the adoption of measures for the improvement of the Cumberland river, presented at the last session of Congress, be referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Galbraith presented a petition of inhabitants of the States of Pennsylvania and New York, praying that an appropriation may be made for the construction of a wharf or pier near the mouth of Twenty Mile creek, on Lake Erie; which petition was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Stoddert presented a petition of inhabitants of the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, praying that the powers of the Register of Wills of said county may be enlarged and extended; which petition was referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

Mr. Griffin presented a petition of John Smith, of the State of South Carolina, praying to be paid the arrears of pension to which he conceives himself entitled; which petition was referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

On motion of Mr. Francis Thomas,

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to pay the claim of Josiah Frost, of Alleghany county, Maryland, on account of his contract for the repairs of a portion of the Cumberland road.

On motion of Mr. Love,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing James Barnet, a lieutenant in the revolutionary army, half pay for life, allowing a credit for what he received as commutation.

On motion of Mr. Hamer,

Resolved, That the select committee to which was referred so much

of the President's message as relates to the election of President and Vice President of the United States, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the constitution as to provide for the election of President and Vice President by a direct vote of the people in districts; the number of districts in each State to be equal to the number of Senators and Representatives to which such State may be entitled in Congress, and each district having one vote. The election of said officers in no event to devolve upon Congress. No person who has been elected President to be again eligible to that office. And that no Senator or Representative shall be nominated or appointed to any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the authority of the United States, whilst holding a seat in Congress.

On motion of Mr. White, of Florida,

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for deepening the bar at Pensacola bay, according to the report of the engineers of the United States, and that of the Secretary of the Navy, made at the last session of Congress.

Mr. Banks, from the Committee of Claims, made an unfavorable report on the case of Narbonne B. Spottswood; which was read, and laid on the table.

The Speaker laid before the House a memorial of a convention of citizens of the States of Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and of the District of Columbia; which convention, it is therein stated, was called into existence by the spontaneous expression of the earnest desire and anxiety felt by their constituents that means should be devised and executed, by which the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company might be relieved from the embarrassments under which they now labor, and be enabled to extend and complete their great work, in conformity with its original design, praying the further aid of the Government towards the completion of that great national work; which memorial was referred to the Committee of the Whole House to which is committed the bill (No. 94) authorizing an additional subscription to the capital stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the information called for by the House on the 16th instant, in relation to the Potomac bridge; which letter was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. Clayton on the 16th instant, in relation to a remission of duties on locomotive engines, railroad car-wheels, &c.

The question recurred on the amendment moved by Mr. Denny, to strike out "Committee of Ways and Means," and insert "Committee on Manufactures."

And, after further debate,

A motion was made by Mr. Burges that the said resolution do lie on the table.

And the question being put,

It passed in the affirmative,	{ Yeas, 123,
	{ Nays, 85.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,
Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams

John Adams
Heman Allen
Chilton Allan
William Allen
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Charles A. Barnitz
William Baylies
Samuel Beardsley
Martin Beaty
Andrew Beaumont
John Blair
Ratcliff Boon
John W. Brown
John Bull
George Burd
Tristram Burges
Robert Burns
George Chambers
John Chaney
Thomas Chilton
William Clark
Thomas Corwin
John Cramer
David Crockett
Edward Darlington
Amos Davis
Rowland Day
Harmer Denny
John Dickson
Philemon Dickerson
George Evans
Horace Everett
Millard Fillmore
Samuel Fowler
Philo C. Fuller
John Galbraith
Rice Garland
Ransom H. Gillet
George Gremell, jr.

Mr. Joseph Hall

Hiland Hall
Nicol Halsey
Edward A. Hannegan
Gideon Hard
Benjamin Hardin
Joseph M. Harper
Samuel S. Harrison
Samuel G. Hathaway
Abner Hazeltine
James P. Heath
Joseph Henderson
William Hiester
Edward Howell
Ebenezer Jackson
Leonard Jarvis
William Cost Johnson
Richard M. Johnson
Noadiah Johnson
Benjamin Jones
George L. Kinnard
Amos Lane
Gerrit Y. Lansing
John Laporte
George W. Lay
Thomas Lee
James Love
Chittenden Lyon
Abijah Mann, jr.
Joel K. Mann
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall
Moses Mason, jr.
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Isaac McKim
Jeremiah McLene
Charles McVean
Jesse Miller
John J. Milligan
Phineas Miner
Henry Mitchell

Mr. Robert Mitchell

John J. Morgan
Henry A. Muhlenberg
Gayton P. Osgood
Sherman Page
Gorham Parks
James Parker
William Patterson
Dutec J. Pearce
Stephen C. Phillips
Job Pierson
Henry L. Pinckney
Patrick H. Pope
David Potts, jr.
Robert Ramsay
John Reed
Ferdinand S. Schenck
William N. Shinn
William Slade
Jonathan Sloane
Francis O. J. Smith
James Standifer
John N. Steele
Andrew Stewart
Joel B. Sutherland
William Taylor
Francis Thomas
John Thomson
Christopher Tompkins
James Turner
Samuel Tweedy
Aaron Vanderpoel
Isaac B. Van Houten
David D. Wagener
Aaron Ward
Taylor Webster
Reuben Whallon
Frederick Whittlesey
Elisha Whittlesey
Edgar C. Wilson
Ebenezer Young

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John J. Allen

William S. Archer
William H. Ashley
James M. H. Beale
Benning M. Bean
Horace Binney
George N. Briggs
Samuel Bunch
Jesse A. Bynum
Harry Cage
Churchill C. Cambreleng
Robert B. Campbell
John Carr
Zadok Casey
Joseph W. Chinn
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
Clement C. Clay
Augustine S. Clayton
William K. Clowney
John Coffee

Mr. Henry W. Connor

Joseph H. Crane
Thomas Davenport
Edmund Deberry
David W. Dickinson
William C. Dunlap
John Ewing
John M. Felder
Charles G. Ferris
Thomas F. Foster
William K. Fuller
Roger L. Gamble
James H. Gholson
William F. Gordon
James Graham
William J. Grayson
John K. Griffin
Thomas L. Hamer
James Harper
Micajah T. Hawkins

Mr. Albert G. Hawes

Henry Hubbard
Abel Huntington
William M. Inge
William Jackson
Edward Kavanagh
Daniel Kilgore
Henry King
Luke Lea
Robert P. Letcher
Dixon H. Lewis
Levi Lincoln
George Loyall
Edward Lucas
Richard J. Manning
Samuel W. Mardis
John Y. Mason
William L. May
Jonathan McCarty
William McComas

Mr. John McKinley
 Samuel McDowell Moore
 John Murphy
 John M. Patton
 Balle Peyton
 Francis W. Pickens
 Franklin Pierce
 James K. Polk
 Abraham Rencher

Mr. John Reynolds
 John Robertson
 William B. Shepard
 Augustine H. Shepperd
 David Spangler
 Jesse Speight
 John T. Stoddert
 William P. Taylor

Mr. Philemon Thomas
 Joseph Trumbull
 Joseph Vance
 John G. Watmough
 James M. Wayne
 Richard H. Wilde
 Lewis Williams
 Henry A. Wise

An engrossed joint resolution (No. 13) for the sale of a lion and two horses, received as a present by the consul of the United States at Tangier, from the Emperor of Morocco, was read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in the said resolution.

An engrossed bill (No. 575) entitled "An act for the relief of Nicholas D. Coleman," was read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in the said bill.

On motion of Mr. Parks,

Ordered, That when this House shall adjourn to-day, it will adjourn to meet again on Monday next.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill (No. 190) for the relief of David Kilbourn. The question recurred, Shall the bill be engrossed, and read a third time?

And, after debate thereon, and pending the same,

The House adjourned until Monday next, 12 o'clock meridian.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1834.

Mr. McIntire presented a petition of John Morch, of the State of Maine, praying to be allowed a pension on account of a wound received in the naval service of the United States; which petition was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Hubbard,

Ordered, That the petition of James Ladieu, presented January 7, 1832, be referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The undermentioned petitions, heretofore presented, were again presented, and referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, viz.

By Mr. Hubbard: The petition of John Woodside, presented December 11, 1833.

By Mr. Young: The petition of Frederick Knowlton and others, heirs at law of Colonel Thomas Knowlton, deceased, presented December 16, 1833.

By Mr. Cambreleng: The petition of David Brooks, presented December 16, 1833.

By Mr. P. C. Fuller: The petition of Solomon K. Chamberlain and Sarah Chamberlain, heirs at law of Lieutenant Aldrich Wiley, deceased, presented March 17, 1834.

By Mr. Gordon: The petition of the executors of James Dillard, deceased, presented December 11, 1833.

By Mr. Wise: The petition of the heirs of Captain Charles Snead, deceased, presented December 11, 1833.

By Mr. Wise: The petition of the heirs of William B. Bunting, deceased, presented December 11, 1833.

Mr. Barnitz presented a petition of Jane Turner, widow of Alexander Turner, deceased, on behalf of herself and the children of said Turner, praying to be paid the commutation of half pay to which she conceives the said Alexander Turner to have been entitled as an officer of the army of the revolution; which petition was referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

On motion of Mr. Edward Everett,

Ordered, That the memorial of Ebenezer Avery Lester, presented January 27, 1834, be referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Edward Everett presented a petition of Captain John Downes, of the navy of the United States, praying to be reimbursed a sum erroneously debited to him in the settlement of his accounts.

Mr. Cambreleng presented a petition of William Eaton, praying to be indemnified for losses sustained by him under a contract to construct fortifications at Mobile Point, in the State of Alabama.

Mr. Dickerson presented a petition of William P. Rathbone, praying that an act may be passed directing the payment to him of a sum awarded in his favor by the judgment of the district court of the United States for the southern district of New York, in a suit between the United States and himself.

Mr. Loyall presented a petition of John Cowper, of Norfolk, praying to be allowed and paid his commissions as agent for sundry claimants under the late treaty with Spain, commonly called "the Florida treaty," the amount awarded to his principals having been retained at the Treasury because the said principals were indebted to the United States on account of duties or otherwise.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee of Claims.

On motion of Mr. Turner,

Ordered, That the petition of Tobias E. Stansbury and William Stansbury, presented January 8, 1827, be referred to the Committee of Claims.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell, of Ohio,

Ordered, That the case of the heirs of James Reynolds, presented April 30, 1832, be referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Pearce presented documents in support of a claim of Benjamin Cornell, of Rhode Island, to a pension.

Mr. Lansing presented a petition of Walter Phillips, of the State of New York, praying for a pension.

Mr. William K. Fuller presented a petition of Samuel Green, of the State of New York, praying for an increase of pension.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

On motion of Mr. Allen, of Vermont,

Ordered, That the petition of John A. Ripley, presented March 17, 1834, be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

On motion of Mr. Lyon, of Kentucky,

Ordered, That the petition of Elijah Milton, presented December 27, 1833, be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

On motion of Mr. Gillet,

Resolved, That the Committee on Private Land Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting to James Babbit three hundred and twenty acres of land, promised him during the late war as bounty lands.

On motion of Mr. Gillet,

Resolved, That the Committee of Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making Gates Hoyt compensation for losses and services during the late war.

Mr. Cambreleng presented sundry papers relating to the case of insolvents indebted to the United States; which papers were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. McComas presented a petition of inhabitants of the county of Kanawha, in the State of Virginia, praying that a law may be passed directing the judge of the United States district court for the western district of Virginia to hold annually two sessions at Charleston, in the county of Kanawha, instead of Lewisburg; which petition was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. McKennan presented proceedings of public meetings of inhabitants of the county of Washington, in the State of Pennsylvania, held in the towns of Washington, Claysville, Bealesville, and Centreville, soliciting a further appropriation for the repair of the Cumberland road east of the Ohio river; which proceedings were referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Galbraith presented a petition of Cornelius Van Horn and others, citizens of Crawford county, in the State of Pennsylvania, engaged in the wars with the Indians previous to the year 1795, praying to be allowed pensions; which petition was referred to the Committee of the Whole House to which is committed the bill (No. 320) to extend the provisions of an act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution, approved June 7, 1832.

Mr. Milligan presented a petition of Susannah Cartmell, mother of Joseph Cartmell, deceased, who was an artificer in the service of the United States, and became a cripple in consequence of injuries received in service, praying to be allowed a gratuity for her trouble and expense in nursing and maintaining her said son from the time he became disabled to his death; which petition was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. McKim presented a letter addressed to him by certain citizens of the city of Baltimore, in relation to the erection of a marine hospital in that city; which letter was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Allen, of Virginia, presented a petition of Stephen Jackson, of Harrison county, in the State of Virginia, praying to be reimbursed the amount paid and expended by him in redeeming citizens of the United States from captivity among the Indians, subsequent to the treaty of peace concluded by General Wayne in the year 1795; which petition was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Reynolds,

Ordered, That the memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, in relation to lands granted to soldiers in the late war with Great

Britain, presented February 7, 1831, be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. Wayne,

Ordered, That the memorial of Cary Selden, administrator of Captain Charles C. B. Thompson, late of the navy of the United States, deceased, presented December 27, 1833, be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. McKim presented a petition of Owen Deddolph, of the city of Baltimore, praying to be allowed and paid the arrears of pension to which he conceives himself entitled; which petition was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Allen, of Virginia, presented a petition of Richard Cottrill, of the State of Virginia, praying for a pension; which petition was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

On motion of Mr. Joseph M. White,

Ordered, That the resolution of the Legislative Council of Florida, relative to the road from St. Augustine to Cape Florida, presented March 25, 1834, be referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Joseph M. White presented a letter from Judge Gould to Judge Reid; as, also, a presentment of the grand jury at St. Augustine, in Florida, showing the propriety of constructing a canal from St. John's to St. Sebastian, in the Territory of Florida; which papers were referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

On motion of Mr. Joseph M. White,

Ordered, That the resolutions of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, respecting the survey of a route for a railroad from Pensacola, in Florida, to Columbus, in Georgia, presented March 25, 1834, be referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Joseph M. White presented a petition of inhabitants of the Territory of Florida, praying that provision may be made for a survey of the Suwanee river, with a view to improve the navigation thereof; which petition was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

On motion of Mr. Joseph M. White,

Ordered, That the memorial of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, asking the aid of the Government in constructing the Florida and Jacksonville railroad, presented March 25, 1834, be referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill (No. 578) to authorize the registers and receivers of land offices to administer oaths connected with the entry and sale of the public lands.

A motion was made by Mr. Lane, of Indiana, to amend the said bill; when

A motion was made by Mr. McCarty that the said bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House, for the purpose of proposing amendments to the same, which, by the rules of the House, it was necessary should be done in committee.

This motion taking precedence of the motion to amend, the question was put, that the House do agree to it,

And was decided in the negative.

The question was then put, to agree to the amendment proposed by Mr. Lane,

And passed in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the said bill be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Connor,

Ordered, That the committee appointed on the 26th June, 1834, to examine the condition and proceedings of the Post Office Department, have leave to sit during the session of the House.

Mr. Banks, from the Committee of Claims, made an unfavorable report on the case of Michael S. Martin; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, made a report on the petition of Henry Bright, accompanied by a bill (No. 579) for his relief; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Marshall, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of the heirs at law of Doctor Samuel Smith; which was read, and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Chilton,

Ordered, That the Committee on Invalid Pensions be discharged from the further consideration of the case of Robert Spedden, and that it be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Chilton, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made an unfavorable report on the petition of John Russell; which was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Janes, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made an unfavorable report on the case of William Duggan; which report was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Janes, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made an unfavorable report on the case of Moses Archer; which was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Bynum moved the following resolution; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be instructed to lay before this House a report of the progress of the different works of internal improvement now carried on by the General Government in the State of North Carolina, and the amount of appropriations expended in the prosecution of the same.

On motion of Mr. Dunlap,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Bolivar, Tennessee, by Nubbin ridge, Simpson's bridge, on Hatchy river, Cypress, Chamberland, Wolf's ferry, on Tennessee river, to William Lilly's, in Hardin county, in said State.

On motion of Mr. Clay,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Campbellton, Georgia, by way of Jacksonville, in Benton county, to Ashville, in St. Clair county, Alabama; and, also, a post route from Bellefonte, in Jackson county, by way of Rollins' and Nicholson's, in Wills' valley, and Childress's ferry, on Coosa river, to Jacksonville, in Benton county, Alabama.

On motion of Mr. Lucius Lyon,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of erecting a light-house on or near Point Wagooshance, on the strait of Michillimackinac, in Michigan Territory.

On motion of Mr. Ewing,

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to procure durable materials to construct a bridge on the national road, over the river Wabash, Terre Haute, upon an approved plan, not impeding or obstructing the navigation thereof.

On motion of Mr. Pope,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation in aid of the support of the marine hospital at the city of Louisville, in the State of Kentucky.

On motion of Mr. Chittenden Lyon,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation in aid of the Cumberland hospital, an asylum for the sick and disabled mariners and others engaged in the navigation of the Western waters, established by the State of Kentucky, at Smithland, mouth of Cumberland river, and that the papers heretofore presented on this subject, and now on file, be referred to said committee.

Mr. Allan, of Kentucky, moved the following resolution; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to report to this House a statement of the disbursements and appropriations made since the ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, under the following heads, viz. Fortifications, light-houses, public debt, revolutionary and other pensions, internal improvements, including the building of piers and breakwaters, preservation of ports and harbors, removing obstructions in rivers and creeks, &c., and the support of light-houses, including all incidental expenses; showing, as far as practicable, the amount disbursed in each year, and in each State and Territory.

Resolved, further, That the Secretary blend the report, hereby required to be made, with the reports from his department to this House, dated on the 31st of December, 1829, and April the 9th, 1832, so as to exhibit, at one view, the expenses of the Government from its commencement to this time, under the heads designated.

Mr. Sloane moved the following resolution; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to transmit to this House an estimate of the expense of erecting a beacon light at the mouth of Black river, in the State of Ohio, and any report that accompanied said estimate.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the erection of a marine hospital in the city of New Orleans.

On motion of Mr. Kinnard,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instruct-

ed to inquire into the expediency of establishing an agency at Indianapolis, Indiana, for the payment of pensions.

On motion of Mr. Ewing,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the justice and expediency of making provision for the widows and orphans of such officers and soldiers in the service of the United States, as died on the frontier in the late Indian war with Black Hawk.

On motion of Mr. May,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the law in relation to the sale of the public lands, which prohibits the actual settler from purchasing more than two tracts of forty acres each.

On motion of Mr. Bull,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Jefferson City, to pass through the seats of justice of Morgan, Pulaski, and Green counties, in the State of Missouri.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union; and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Briggs reported that the committee had, according to order, again had the state of the Union, generally, under consideration, particularly the bill (No. 334) to equalize and regulate the pay of the officers of the army and navy of the United States; and that the committee, finding itself without a quorum, had risen and directed him to report that fact to the House.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow, 12 o'clock meridian.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1834.

On motion of Mr. Baylies,

Ordered, That the petition of Ebenezer Stetson, presented December 12, 1833, be referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. Ebenezer Jackson presented a petition of Stephen Crittenden, of Middletown, in the State of Connecticut, praying to be paid for a piece of ground given up and conveyed to the United States, for the purpose of erecting thereon a custom-house; which custom-house has not been erected thereon according to agreement.

Mr. Stoddert presented a petition of Charles M. Frazier, of the State of Maryland, praying compensation for a house and other property destroyed by the British forces in the late war, in consequence of said house being in the occupancy of the United States.

Mr. Stoddert presented a petition of John G. Mackall, of the State of Maryland, praying to be paid for a house and other property destroyed by the British forces in the late war, in consequence of said house being in the occupancy of the United States.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee of Claims.

On motion of Mr. Hiestor,

Ordered, That the petition of Jacob B. Gilbert, presented December 29, 1831, be referred to the Committee of Claims.

On motion of Mr. Kilgore,

Ordered, That the petition of Thomas Evans, presented April 7, 1834, be referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Francis O. J. Smith presented a petition of inhabitants of the villages of Topsham, Lisbon, Little River, and Factory, in the State of Maine, praying for the establishment of a post route.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, presented a petition of inhabitants of the county of Boone, in the State of Kentucky, and of the counties of Dearborn and Ripley, in the State of Indiana, praying for the establishment of a post route.

Mr. Lane also presented a petition of inhabitants of the county of Decatur, in the State of Indiana, praying for the establishment of a post route.

Mr. May presented a petition of inhabitants of the county of McLean, in the State of Illinois, praying for the establishment of a post route.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. Adams, of New York, presented a petition of Elizur Kirtland, of the county of Greene, in the State of New York, praying for a pension.

Mr. Lansing presented a petition of Jonathan Kidney, of Albany, in the State of New York, praying for an increase of pension.

Mr. Moore presented a petition of John McClain, of the State of Virginia, praying for an increase of pension, or to be compensated for a cannon recovered by him for the public service in 1781.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

On motion of Mr. Hazeltine,

Ordered, That the petition of Orsamus Holmes, presented May 5, 1834, be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

The undermentioned petitions, heretofore presented, were again presented, and referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, viz.

By Mr. Hazeltine: The petition of Nathaniel Bird, presented December 10, 1828.

By Mr. Mann, of New York: The petition of John Shell, presented April 9, 1832.

By Mr. Gordon: The petition of Isaac White, heir at law of Captain Tarpley White, and of Lieutenant John White, presented January 6, 1834.

By Mr. Gordon: The petition of the heirs at law of Captain Thomas Thweatt, presented January 6, 1834.

By Mr. Pinckney: The petition of Mrs. Susannah Hayne Pinckney, heir of Captain Richard Shubrick, deceased, presented May 19, 1834.

By Mr. Marshall: The petition of William Henry, presented April 28, 1834.

By Mr. Beaty: The petition of Nancy Haggard, heir of Major William Grymes, presented January 6, 1834.

By Mr. Dickinson, of Tennessee: The petition of Guilford Dudley, presented April 7, 1834.

Mr. Stoddert presented a petition of John Boone, of the State of Maryland, praying to be paid the commutation of half pay for life to which he conceives himself entitled as a lieutenant of the Maryland line of

the revolutionary army ; which petition was referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

On motion of Mr. Sutherland,

Ordered, That the petition of Nathan Potts and Samuel Clement, assignees of Jacob Clement, presented March 6, 1826, be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

On motion of Mr. Burges,

Ordered, That the report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the amount of hospital money collected in Rhode Island, be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

On motion of Mr. Murphy,

Ordered, That the petition of William Coleman, presented December 13, 1830, be referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

On motion of Mr. Stoddert,

Ordered, That the petition of Lucy Evans, presented March 12, 1834, be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Parker,

Ordered, That the petition of Captain Lawrence Kearney, presented March 24, 1834, be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. McKinley presented a petition of inhabitants of the county of Lauderdale, in the State of Alabama, praying that an appropriation of public money may be made, to improve the navigation of the Tennessee river within the State of Alabama; which petition was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, presented a memorial of the President and Directors of the West Feliciana Railroad Company, a copy of that presented by Mr. Cage on the 19th instant; which memorial was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Lucius Lyon presented a memorial of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan, praying the establishment of a separate Territorial Government west of Lake Michigan; which memorial was referred to the Committee of the Whole House to which is committed the bill (No. 427) to establish the Territorial Government of Huron.

Mr. Polk, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill (No. 580) making appropriations for the support of the army for the year 1835; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Polk, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill (No. 581) making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian Department for the year 1835; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Polk, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for a clerk to be employed in the office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis.

This resolution was read, and agreed to by the House.

Mr. Mercer, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to lay before this

House a report of the expenditures hitherto made in the improvement of the Cumberland river, and the effect thereof, together with any information in his possession; and the extent to which such improvement can be carried up the said river, and at what cost.

This resolution was read, and laid on the table one day, under the rule.

Mr. Watmough from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill (No. 582) explanatory of an act of the 30th of June, 1834, making certain allowances and granting certain arrearages to the captains and subalterns of the United States corps of marines; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Clay, from the Committee on the Public Lands, made a report on the petition of Isaac Wellborn, junior, accompanied by a bill (No. 583) for the relief of said Isaac Wellborn, junior, and William Wellborn; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Clay, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill (No. 584) supplementary to an act to revive the act entitled "An act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands," approved May 29, 1830; which bill was read the first and second time, and the further consideration thereof was postponed until Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Edward Everett,

Ordered, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of John E. Smith; and that the said memorial be referred to the Secretary for the Department of State.

Mr. Brown, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made a report on the case of Benjamin Sapp; which report was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Miller, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made a report on the petition of Daniel Dunham; which report was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Adams, of New York, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made unfavorable reports on the petitions of Daniel Palmer and Chester Griswold; which reports were read, and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Wardwell,

Ordered, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, which was instructed, on the 9th instant, "to inquire into the expediency of so amending the act of Congress, approved February 19, 1833, in addition to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution, passed June 7, 1832, that all persons entitled to pensions for any disability incurred in the war of the revolution shall have the right to claim and receive the same, in addition to any pension or annuity to which they may be entitled, under any act of Congress, for revolutionary services," be discharged from the further consideration of the said inquiry, and that the same be committed to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. Kinnard, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, made a report on the petition of Colonel Francis Vigo; which was read; when it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Claims be discharged

from the further consideration of the petition of Francis Vigo, and that it be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

Mr. Baylies, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of the heirs of Nicholas Taliaferro, deceased; which report was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Muhlenberg, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, made unfavorable reports on the petitions of the heirs at law of Lieutenant Robert Elliott and Captain John Cole; which reports were ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Thomson,

Ordered, That the Committee on Military Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the cases of Nathaniel Sample, Robert Little, and Sabra Backus, and that the said cases do lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Anthony,

Ordered, That the Committee on Military Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the case of Susannah Cartmell, and that it lie on the table.

Mr. Richard M. Johnson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill (No. 585) to revive and continue in force an act entitled "An act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the revolutionary war;" which bill was read the first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Lowrie, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed the bill from this House (No. 474) entitled "An act for the relief of the legal representatives of John Mulowny."

Mr. Hubbard, from the joint committee appointed on the subject, reported the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, That Wednesday, the 31st instant, be the time assigned for the delivery of the oration, by John Quincy Adams, before the two Houses of Congress, on the life and character of General Lafayette.

That the two Houses shall be called to order by their respective presiding officers at the usual hour, and the journal of the preceding day shall be read, but all legislative business shall be suspended on that day.

That the oration shall be delivered at half past twelve o'clock in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

That the President of the United States and the heads of the several departments, the French minister, and members of the French legation, and all the other foreign ministers at the seat of Government, and the members of their respective legations, be invited to attend on that occasion by the chairmen of the joint committee.

That the President of the United States, the heads of the several departments, the French minister, and members of the French legation, the other foreign ministers at the seat of Government, and the members of their respective legations, and John Quincy Adams, be requested to assemble at half past twelve o'clock P. M., in the Senate Chamber, and that they, with the Senate, shall be attended by the joint committee to the hall of the House of Representatives.

That the galleries of the House, under the direction of its officers, shall

be opened on that day for the accommodation of such citizens as may think proper to attend.

The said resolution was read, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the Clerk acquaint the Senate therewith.

The resolution moved by Mr. Bynum yesterday, and laid on the table, was read, considered, and agreed to by the House.

The resolution moved by Allan, of Kentucky, yesterday, and laid on the table, was read, considered, and agreed to by the House.

The resolution moved by Mr. Sloane yesterday, and laid on the table, was read, considered, and agreed to by the House.

The Speaker laid before the House the annual report of the Commissioner of the Public Buildings, containing an account of his operations during the year 1834, and of the work done upon, and alterations and repairs in, the public buildings; as, also, an account of the public lots in the city of Washington, sold and unsold; which report was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Davenport,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Weldon, North Carolina, via Boynton, Charlotte court-house, and Brookneal, to Green Hill, in the county of Campbell, Virginia.

On motion of Mr. White, of Florida,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for a new judicial district in the Territory of Florida, the judge of such district to reside at Appalachicola.

On motion of Mr. A. H. Shepperd,

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making compensation to the society of Moravians, for the expenses incurred at their missionary establishment within the limits of the Cherokee tribe of Indians.

Mr. Beaty moved the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be, and they are hereby, authorized to adjourn their respective Houses from the 23d day of December instant, to Monday, the 29th instant.

The said resolution being read,

A motion was made by Mr. Polk that the same do lie on the table.

And the question being put,

It passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, 150,
Nays, 27.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
John Adams
Herman Allen
John J. Allen
Chilton Allan
William Allen
William H. Ashley
John Banks
Daniel L. Barringer
William Baylies

Mr. Benning M. Bean
Ratliff Beon
James W. Bouldin
George N. Briggs
John W. Brown
John Ball
Samuel Bunch
Tristram Burges
Robert Burns
Jesse A. Bynum

Mr. Harry Coge
Churchill C. Cambreleng
Richard B. Carmichael
John Carr
Zadok Casey
George Chambers
John Chaney
Thomas Chilton
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
Samuel Clark

Mr. Clement C. Clay
 William K. Clowney
 John Coffee
 Richard Coulter
 David Crockett
 Edward Darlington
 Amos Davis
 Thomas Davenport
 Rowland Day
 Harmar Denny
 John Dickson
 Philemon Dickerson
 David W. Dickinson
 William C. Dunlap
 Millard Fillmore
 John B. Forester
 Samuel Fowler
 Philo C. Fuller
 William K. Fuller
 John Galbraith
 Roger L. Gamble
 James H. Gholson
 Ransom H. Gillet
 William F. Gordon
 James Graham
 George Grennell, jr.
 John K. Griffin
 Joseph Hall
 Thomas H. Hall
 Nicoll Halsey
 Benjamin Hardin
 Joseph M. Harper
 Samuel S. Harrison
 Samuel G. Hathaway
 Abner Haseltine
 Joseph Henderson
 William Hiester
 Edward Howell
 Henry Hubbard
 Abel Huntington

Mr. William M. Inge
 Ebenezer Jackson
 Henry F. Janes
 Leonard Jarvis
 Richard M. Johnson
 Noadiah Johnson
 Benjamin Jones
 Edward Kavanagh
 Henry King
 George L. Kinnard
 Amos Lane
 George W. Lay
 Luke Lea
 Thomas Lee
 Robert P. Letcher
 Dixon H. Lewis
 Levi Lincoln
 George Loyall
 Edward Lucas
 Chittenden Lyon
 Abijah Mann, jr.
 Joel K. Mann
 Thomas A. Marshall
 Samuel W. Mardis
 Moses Mason, jr.
 William L. May
 Jonathan McCarty
 William McComas
 Rufus McIntire
 James J. McKay
 Thomas M. T. McKennan
 Isaac McKim
 John McKinley
 Jeremiah McLene
 Charles McVean
 Charles F. Mercer
 Jesse Miller
 Phineas Miner
 Robert Mitchell
 Samuel McDowell Moore

Mr. John J. Morgan
 Henry A. Muhlenberg
 John Murphy
 James Parker
 Dutee J. Pearce
 Franklin Pierce
 James K. Polk
 Patrick H. Pope
 David Potts, jr.
 Robert Ramsay
 John Reed
 Abraham Rencher
 John Reynolds
 John Robertson
 Ferdinand S. Schenck
 Augustine H. Shepperd
 William N. Shinn
 William Slade
 Jonathan Sloane
 Francis O. J. Smith
 Andrew Stewart
 William Taylor
 Francis Thomas
 Philemon Thomas
 John Thomson
 Christopher Tompkins
 Joseph Trumbull
 James Turner
 Samuel Tweedy
 Aaron Vanderpoel
 Isaac B. Van Houten
 David D. Wagener
 Daniel Wardwell
 John G. Watmough
 Taylor Webster
 Reuben Whallon
 Lewis Williams
 Edgar C. Wilson
 Henry A. Wise
 Ebenezer Young

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. Isaac C. Bates
 James M. H. Beale
 Martin Beaty
 Robert B. Campbell
 William Clark
 Augustine S. Clayton
 Thomas Corwin
 Joseph H. Crane
 George Evans

Mr. Benjamin Gorham
 James P. Heath
 William Jackson
 William Cost Johnson
 Henry Johnson
 Gerrit Y. Lansing
 Richard J. Manning
 Henry C. Martindale
 John J. Milligan

Mr. Stephen C. Phillips
 Francis W. Pickens
 Job Pierson
 Henry L. Pinckney
 David Spangler
 Joseph Vance
 Samuel F. Vinton
 Frederick Whittlesey
 Richard H. Wilde

The House proceeded to consider the resolution submitted by Mr. Foster on the 10th instant, and laid on the table: whereupon, Mr. Foster withdrew his motion.

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng,

Ordered, That Monday, the 12th day of January next, be assigned for the consideration of the bill (No. 129) to exempt merchandise, imported under certain circumstances, from the operation of the act of the 19th of May, 1828, entitled "An act in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports."

On motion of Mr. Kavanagh,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire

into the expediency of making an appropriation for placing buoys in Damiscotta river, in the State of Maine.

On motion of Mr. Bean,

Resolved, That the Committee on Invalid Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing the name of John Kaime, of New Hampshire, on the list of invalid pensioners.

Mr. Hubbard moved the following resolution ; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to this House copies of any correspondence which has taken place between himself, or any of his predecessors in office, since 1824, (as far as practicable,) with any of the officers of the Bank of the United States, or any of its branches, which may have any relation to the claim of the United States against the Bank of Columbia, and to communicate his opinion as to the probability of collecting the balance, or any part thereof, now due from the Bank of Columbia to the United States.

Mr. Dutee J. Pearce moved the following resolution ; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House such information as he may have, and which, in his opinion, may be proper to be communicated, and not incompatible with the public interest, showing the steps which have been taken, and the progress which has been made, in effecting an adjustment and satisfaction of the claims of American citizens upon the Mexican Government.

On motion of Mr. Reed,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of discontinuing one of the light-houses in Chatham, Massachusetts.

An engrossed bill (No. 578) entitled "An act to authorize the registers and receivers of land offices to administer oaths connected with the entry and sale of the public lands," was read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in the said bill.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Lowrie, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker : The Senate have passed bills of the following titles, viz.

No. 2. An act for the relief of Samuel Smith, Lynn MacGhee, and Semoice, Creek Indians ;

No. 3. An act authorizing the relinquishment of the sixteenth sections granted for the use of schools, and the entry of other lands in lieu thereof ;

No. 4. An act for the relief of Susan Marlow ;

No. 9. An act for the relief of Elijah Simmons ;
in which bills I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House. And then he withdrew.

Mr. Lincoln moved the following resolution ; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before this House (if, in his opinion, it is not incompatible with the public interest) any communications which may have been had between the

Government of the United States and that of Great Britain, since the rejection, by the former, of the advisory opinion of the King of the Netherlands, in reference to the establishment and final settlement of the north-eastern boundary of the United States, heretofore in controversy between the two Governments. And that he also be requested to communicate any information which he may possess of the exercise of practical jurisdiction, by the authorities of the British province of New Brunswick, over the disputed territory within the limits of the State of Maine, according to the true line of boundary, as claimed by the United States, and especially upon that part of the territory which has been incorporated by the Government of Maine into the town of Madawaska; together with such representations and correspondence (if any) as have been had by the Executive of that State with the Government of the United States on the subject.

On motion of Mr. Watmough,

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing an ordnance department for the naval service.

On motion of Mr. Wilson,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Knottsville, in Monongalia county, Virginia, to Kingwood, in Preston county, Virginia; and from Brandonville to Smithfield, in Pennsylvania.

On motion of Mr. Graham,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a mail route from Asheville, in North Carolina, by Ednysville and Mills' gap, to Spartanburg court-house, in South Carolina.

On motion of Mr. Chilton,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post office at the White Sulphur springs, in Grayson county, Kentucky; and that said committee further inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Brandenburg, in Meade county, to Litchfield, in Grayson county, by way of the post office at Big spring.

On motion of Mr. Crane,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Dayton, in Montgomery county, Ohio, through Germantown and Jacksonburg, to Oxford, in Butler county, Ohio.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing a salary and office rent for the surveyor of Port Pontchartrain, in the State of Louisiana.

On motion of Mr. Lane,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the education, at the Military Academy, of the junior midshipmen now in service, and of such as may be hereafter appointed. The whole number of students not to increase the number of cadets allowed by the existing laws.

On motion of Mr. Reynolds,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a port of entry at Alton, in the State of Illinois.

On motion of Mr. Clay,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to relieve William Walker, of Jackson county, Alabama, from the consequences of a mistake in the entry of a tract of land in that county.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union; and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Briggs reported that the committee had, according to order, had the state of the Union, generally, under consideration, particularly the bill (No. 334) to equalize and regulate the pay of the officers of the army and navy of the United States; which bill he was directed to report to the House, with sundry amendments.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow, 12 o'clock meridian.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1834.

On motion of Mr. Young,

Ordered, That the petition of Sarah Gray, presented January 5, 1829, be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. Beaumont presented a petition of Alice Whitlock, of the State of Pennsylvania, widow of Thomas Pickett, deceased, who was a revolutionary soldier, praying for some pecuniary aid to support her in her old age; which petition was referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

Mr. Wise presented a petition of the heirs at law of Doctor Charles Taylor, of Orange county, Virginia, praying to be paid the commutation of half pay to which the said Charles Taylor was entitled as a surgeon in the revolutionary army; which petition was referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. Hiester presented a petition of Jacob Slough, of the State of Pennsylvania, praying to be allowed arrears of pension; which petition was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. Standifer presented a petition of Jacob Byrd, senior, of the State of Tennessee, praying for a pension; which petition was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

On motion of Mr. Stoddert,

Ordered, That the petitions of Richard Frisby, presented November 25, 1818, and December 12, 1832, be referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Polk presented a petition of Joseph Dalrymple, praying for an increase of his naval pension; which petition was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Lucius Lyon presented a petition of the chiefs and headmen of the Oneida tribe of Indians, praying remuneration for the expenses of their delegates in a visit to the city of Washington, on business of the Government of the United States, in the year 1831; which petition was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Joseph M. White,

Ordered, That the petition of inhabitants of the town of Fernandina, on the island of Amelia, in East Florida, presented May 9, 1834, be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. Parker,

Ordered, That the petition of Captain Philip F. Voorhees, presented April 14, 1834, be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The Speaker presented a petition of Stephen H. Long, setting forth that he is the sole proprietor of certain improvements in bridge building, secured to him by letters patent; and that a bridge, upon his plan and with his improvements, has been constructed by the United States on the military road in the State of Maine, across the Mattawamkeag river; and praying that a suitable compensation may be made to him for the use of his improvements in constructing said bridge; which petition was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. William B. Shepard presented a memorial of inhabitants of the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, praying that, in lieu of the banks at present existing in said District, whose charters will expire in the year 1836, one sound institution may be incorporated within the city of Washington, with power to establish branches in Alexandria and Georgetown; and that the existing banks be permitted to subscribe their capital to said institution, at the true value of their said capitals at the time of subscription; which memorial was referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

Mr. Reynolds, by leave, moved the following resolution; which was read, and laid on the table one day, under the rule, viz.

Resolved, That hereafter, in all elections made by the House of Representatives for officers, the votes shall be given *viva voce*, each member, in his place, naming aloud the person for whom he votes.

Mr. McIntire, from the Committee of Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Robert Kaine; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Forester, from the Committee of Claims, made a report on the petition of Robert Brook, and Caroline, his wife, late Caroline Fenwick, accompanied by a bill (No. 586) for the relief of the heirs of Michael Fenwick, deceased; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Cave Johnson, from the Committee on the Public Lands, made an unfavorable report on the petition of R. C. Scott and E. K. Wilson; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Pearce, from the Committee on Commerce, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Ezekiel Foster; which was read, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

The resolution moved by Mr. Pearce yesterday, and laid on the table, was read, considered, and agreed to by the House.

The resolution reported by Mr. Mercer yesterday, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, and laid on the table, was read, considered, and agreed to by the House.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Lowrie, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate agreed to the resolutions reported by the

joint committee to consider and report the arrangements necessary to be adopted in order to carry into effect the last resolution reported on the 24th of June, 1834, by the joint committee appointed at the last session of Congress on the occasion of the death of General Lafayette.

A motion was made by Mr. Ward, that when this House shall adjourn, it will adjourn to meet again on Saturday, the 27th instant.

A motion was made by Mr. Beatty that the motion made by Mr. Ward do lie on the table; which motion by Mr. Beatty was disagreed to by the House.

A motion was then made by Mr. Chilton to amend the said motion by striking out *Saturday*, and inserting *Friday*; which motion was also disagreed to by the House.

And the question was put on the motion made by Mr. Ward,

And passed in the affirmative; and so it was

Ordered, That when this House shall adjourn to-day, it will adjourn to meet again on Saturday next, the 27th instant.

The Speaker laid before the House a report of the Secretary of State, prepared in obedience to the directions contained in the act of the 29th of June, 1834, making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1834, which made it "the duty of the Secretary of State to examine the contract entered into by Edward Livingston, late Secretary of that department, with Matthew St. Clair Clarke and Peter Force, for the collection and publication of the Documentary History of the American Revolution; and make a special report thereon at the next session of Congress, setting forth the nature and character of the materials of which the work is to be composed; the progress made in the work; the number of volumes which will be required to complete it; and an estimate of the money which it may be necessary to appropriate for the fulfilment of the contract;" which report was read, and laid on the table.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. Foster on the 10th instant; and the same being read, was agreed to by the House, as follows, viz.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House (if not, in his opinion, incompatible with the public interest) any communications or correspondence which may have taken place between our minister at Paris and the French Government, or between the minister from France to this Government and the Secretary of State, on the subject of the refusal of the French Government to make provision for the execution of the treaty concluded between the United States and France on the fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. Lincoln yesterday, and laid on the table.

And, after debate thereon, the debate was, by consent, suspended until Saturday next.

And it was, by unanimous consent, agreed that the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, i. e. the bill (No. 334) to regulate and equalize the pay of the officers of the army and navy of the United States, be postponed.

And then the House adjourned until Saturday, the 27th instant.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1834.

A new member, viz. from the State of Ohio, Robert T. Lytle, elected to supply the vacancy in the representation of that State, occasioned by the resignation of his own seat, appeared, produced his credentials, and again took his seat, the oath to support the constitution of the United States being first administered to him.

Mr. Evans presented a petition of James McFarland, praying for arrears of pension as an invalid.

Mr. Jarvis presented a document in support of a claim of Larnard Swallow to be placed on the roll of invalid pensioners.

Mr. Galbraith presented a petition of James A. Scott, praying that his name may be placed on the roll of invalid pensioners.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

On motion of Mr. Richard M. Johnson,

Ordered, That the petition of Henry Thompson, heretofore presented on the 24th of March, 1834, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, be again referred to the same committee.

Mr. Harper presented a petition of merchants, manufacturers, and others, of Portsmouth, in the State of New Hampshire, praying for a drawback of duties on imported iron manufactured into hoops and nails, upon the exportation of said hoops and nails.

Ordered, That the said petition be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Gorham presented a petition of citizens of Boston, praying for a drawback of duty on cordage manufactured from foreign hemp, and exported in the manufactured state.

Mr. Galbraith presented the proceedings of a meeting of inhabitants of Hamilton village, at Olean point, on the Alleghany river, praying that the said village may be established as a port of entry.

Mr. Galbraith presented a copy of the proceedings of a meeting of citizens of Erie county, in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for a survey of a harbor at "Freeport," in Northeast township, Erie county, in the said State.

Mr. Reynolds presented a petition of inhabitants of Alton, in the State of Illinois, praying that the said town may be established as a port of entry.

Mr. Casey presented a resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives of said State in Congress to use their exertions to procure the passage of a law to establish ports of entry at Attawa, on the Illinois river, at Lafayette, on the Wabash, in Indiana, and at Galena, in the State of Illinois.

Ordered, That the said petitions and resolution be severally referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Polk presented a petition of William Garrett, of the State of Tennessee, praying to be compensated for a quantity of beef and pork contracted to be delivered at New Orleans, for the use of the navy of the United States, but which was lost in descending the Mississippi.

Mr. White, of Florida, presented a petition of John Hall, of the State of Georgia, praying to be paid the value of a negro man owned by him, which negro man was drowned while in the service of the United States engineer department, and while engaged in public works on the Appalachicola harbor.

Ordered, That the said petitions be severally referred to the Committee of Claims.

On motion of Mr. Crane, the petition of inhabitants of Perrysburg, in the State of Ohio, for a new land district, presented March 24, 1834, was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. Tompkins,

Ordered, That the petition of Joel Sartain, heretofore presented, and referred to the Committee of Claims on the 21st of January, 1833, be again referred to the same committee.

Mr. Wilson, of Virginia, presented a petition of John McDonald, of Virginia, praying that the claim of his ancestor may be allowed for revolutionary services.

Mr. May, of Illinois, presented a petition of John Scott, of said State, praying to be paid for a horse lost in the service of the United States during the revolutionary war.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky,

Ordered, That the petition of the heirs of Moses Hawkins, heretofore presented on the 11th of December, 1833, and referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, be again referred to the same committee.

On motion of Mr. Ward,

Ordered, That the petition of John N. S. McKnight, administrator of Charles McKnight, deceased, presented on the 5th of May, 1834, be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. Crane presented a petition from inhabitants of the State of Ohio, praying for the establishment of a post route from Dayton to Oxford, in said State.

Mr. Thomas, of Louisiana, presented a petition from inhabitants of the parishes of East and West Feliciana, in the State of Louisiana, praying that a post route may be established from the town of St. Francisville to the town of Clinton, in said State.

Mr. May presented a petition of inhabitants of the State of Illinois, praying for the establishment of a post route from Beardstown to New Salem, in said State.

Ordered, That the said petitions be severally referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. Wardwell, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, reported a bill (No. 587) to continue the office of Commissioner of Pensions; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Brown, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made a report on the petition of John Moore, of New York, accompanied by a bill (No. 588) for his relief; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Lea, of Tennessee,

Ordered, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be discharged from the further consideration of the cases of John S. Campbell, Zephaniah Ross, Uriah Kingsley, and Anna Little, and that the said cases do lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Stewart,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a port of entry at Brownsville, in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Bynum moved the following resolution; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

Resolved, That the Executive be requested to cause to be laid before this House, as soon as practicable, such information in relation to the relative positions of the Province of Texas, one of the United Provinces of the Republic of Mexico, and the Government of the United States of North America, as may be in possession of either of the departments, not deemed incompatible with the interest of either of the two Governments to disclose; also, what progress has been made in distinguishing the boundary lines between this Government and the Republic of Mexico, which were to be run in conformity with the stipulations made and entered into between the Government of Spain and that of the United States, as ratified by the latter in Congress on the 22d of February, 1819; also, whether, if any, subsequent regulations have been entered into between the commissioners of this and the Government of Mexico, to carry into execution the conditions of the abovementioned stipulations posterior to the recognition of the latter Government as an independent republic.

On motion of Mr. Garland,

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making a sufficient appropriation to complete the improvements on the Red river, in the State of Louisiana and Territory of Arkansas, in the course of the ensuing year.

On motion of Mr. Ashley,

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the construction of a road across the Big swamp, in the county of New Madrid, in the State of Missouri, on the most eligible route from the Mississippi, in the direction of Batesville, Arkansas Territory, and that an adequate quantity of the public land on said route be appropriated to complete that object.

On motion of Mr. Lea,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a mail route from Philadelphia, in Monroe county, Tennessee, by way of Witten's store, on Pond creek, to Washington, in Rhea county, in said State.

On motion of Mr. Lea,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a mail route from Maryville, in the State of Tennessee, by way of Montvail springs, so as to intersect the route from Madisonville, Tennessee, to North Carolina, at Hugh Gormley's, on the Tennessee river.

On motion of Mr. Lea,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be

instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a mail route from Knoxville, in the State of Tennessee, by way of Low's ferry, on Clinch river, to Richard Oliver's, in Anderson county.

On motion of Mr. Lucius Lyon,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the sale of certain lands at Toledo, in Michigan Territory, granted for the university of said Territory.

On motion of Mr. Shinn,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a mail route from Hamburg, via Franklin and Sparta, to Newton, in the county of Sussex, and State of New Jersey.

On motion of Mr. Brown,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Claims be directed to inquire into the expediency of making provision by law for the payment to Joseph Morrell, assignee of John Carman, of certificate No. 12,171, dated the 1st of January, 1782, signed Timothy Pickering, Quartermaster General, to secure to the said John Carman, or his order, the payment in specie of 209 dollars, with interest at six per centum per annum until paid, and that the papers heretofore submitted be again referred to the said committee.

The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, viz. the resolution submitted by Mr. Lincoln on the 23d of December instant; when

Mr. Gillet moved that the said resolution do lie on the table.

And the question being put,

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas, 77,
Nays, 79.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Adams
John J. Allen
William Allen
Joseph B. Anthony
Benning M. Bean
Abraham Bockee
James W. Bouldin
John W. Brown
Samuel Bunch
Robert Burns
Jesse A. Bynum
Churchill C. Cambreleng
John Carr
Zadok Casey
Samuel Clark
Clement C. Clay
Rowland Day
Philemon Dickerson
William C. Dunlap
Samuel Fowler
John H. Fulton
Ransom H. Gillet
Thomas H. Hall
Nicol Halsey
Thomas L. Hamer
Joseph M. Harper

Mr. Samuel G. Hathaway
Joseph Henderson
Edward Howell
Henry Hubbard
Abel Huntington
William M. Inge
Leonard Jarvis
Richard M. Johnson
Noadiah Johnson
Benjamin Jones
Edward Kavanagh
Daniel Kilgore
George L. Kinnard
Amos Lane
Gerrit Y. Lansing
John Laporte
Luke Lea
Thomas Lee
George Loyall
Chittenden Lyon
Robert T. Lytle
Joel K. Mann
Richard J. Manning
William L. May
Rufus McIntire
James J. McKay

Mr. Jeremiah McLene
Jesse Miller
Robert Mitchell
John J. Morgan
John Murphy
Gorham Parks
James Parker
Dutec J. Pearce
Balie Peyton
Franklin Pierce
Job Pierson
James K. Polk
John Reynolds
Ferdinand S. Schenck
Augustine H. Shepperd
William N. Shinn
James Standifer
William Taylor
Francis Thomas
John Thomson
Aaron Vanderpoel
Isaac B. Van Houten
David D. Wagener
Aaron Ward
Daniel Wardwell

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Heman Allen
Chilton Allan
William H. Ashley
John Banks
Noyes Barber
William Baylies
Tristram Burges
George Chambers
Thomas Chilton
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
William Clark
William K. Clowney
Thomas Corwin
Richard Coulter
Joseph H. Crane
David Crockett
Edward Darlington
Thomas Davenport
Edmund Deberry
Harmar Denny
John Dickson
George Evans
Millard Fillmore
Thomas F. Foster
Philo C. Fuller
Roger L. Gamble

Mr. Rice Garland
James H. Gholson
William F. Gordon
Benjamin Gorham
James Graham
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Joseph Hall
Hiland Hall
Gideon Hard
Benjamin Hardin
Samuel S. Harrison
Abner Hazeltine
William Hiester
William Jackson
Ebenezer Jackson
Henry F. Janes
William Cost Johnson
Henry Johnson
George W. Lay
Robert P. Letcher
Levi Lincoln
James Love
Edward Lucas
Henry C. Martindale
Moses Mason, jr.

Mr. Jonathan McCarty
Thomas M. T. McKennam
Phineas Miner
Henry A. Muhlenberg
Stephen C. Phillips
Francis W. Pickens
Henry L. Pinckney
Patrick H. Pope
David Potts, jr.
Robert Ramsay
John Reed
John Robertson
William Slade
Jonathan Sloane
Francis O. J. Smith
David Spangler
Andrew Stewart
Philemon Thomas
Christopher Tompkins
Joseph Trumbull
Samuel Tweedy
Samuel F. Vinton
Frederick Whittlesey
Lewis Williams
Edgar C. Wilson
Henry A. Wise



The said resolution is as follows :

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before this House (if, in his opinion, it is not incompatible with the public interest) any communications which may have been had between the Government of the United States and that of Great Britain, since the rejection, by the former, of the advisory opinion of the King of the Netherlands, in reference to the establishment and final settlement of the northeastern boundary of the United States, heretofore in controversy between the two Governments. And that he also be requested to communicate any information he may possess of the exercise of practical jurisdiction, by the authorities of the British province of New Brunswick, over the disputed territory within the limits of the State of Maine, according to the true line of boundary as claimed by the United States, and especially upon that part of the territory which has been incorporated by the Government of Maine into the town of Madawaska ; together with such representations and correspondence (if any) as have been had by the Executive of that State with the Government of the United States on the subject.

On the question that the House do agree thereto,

It passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, 87,
Nays, 79.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Heman Allen
John J. Allen
Chilton Allan
William H. Ashley
John Banks
Isaac C. Bates

Mr. William Baylies
George N. Briggs
George Chambers
Thomas Chilton
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
William Clark
William K. Clowney

Mr. Thomas Corwin
Richard Coulter
Joseph H. Crane
David Crockett
Edward Darlington
Amos Davis
Thomas Davenport

Mr. Edmund Deberry
Harmar Denny
John Dickson
George Evans
Millard Fillmore
Thomas F. Foster
Philo C. Fuller
John H. Fulton
Roger L. Gamble
Rice Garland
James H. Gholson
William F. Gordon
Benjamin Gorham
James Graham
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Joseph Hall
Hiland Hall
Gideon Harj
Benjamin Hardin
Samuel S. Harrison
Abner Hazeltine

Mr. William Hiester
William Jackson
Ebenezer Jackson
Henry F. Janes
William Cost Johnson
Henry Johnson
George W. Lay
Robert P. Letcher
Levi Lincoln
James Love
Edward Lucas
Richard J. Manning
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall
Moses Mason, jr.
Jonathan McCarty
James J. McKay
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Jesse Miller
Phineas Miner
Henry A. Muhlenberg
Stephen C. Phillips

Mr. Francis W. Pickens
Henry L. Pinckney
Patrick H. Pope
David Potts, jr.
Robert Ramsey
John Reed
John Robertson
Augustine H. Shepperd
William Slade
Jonathan Sloane
Francis O. J. Smith
David Spangler
Andrew Stewart
Philemon Thomas
Christopher Tompkins
Joseph Trumbull
Samuel Tweedy
Samuel F. Vinton
Frederick Whittlesey
Lewis Williams
Edgar C. Wilson
Henry A. Wise

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Adams
William Allen
Joseph B. Anthony
Benning M. Bean
Andrew Beaumont
Abraham Bockee
Ratliff Boon
James W. Bouldin
John W. Brown
Samuel Bunch
Robert Burns
Jesse A. Bynum
Churchill C. Cambreleng
John Carr
Zadok Casey
Samuel Clark
Clement C. Clay
Rowland Day
Philemon Dickerson
William C. Dunlap
Charles G. Ferris
John B. Forester
Samuel Fowler
William K. Fuller
John Galbraith
Ransom H. Gillet
Thomas H. Hall

Mr. Nicoll Halsey
Thomas L. Hamer
Joseph M. Harper
Samuel G. Hathaway
Joseph Henderson
Edward Howell
Henry Hubbard
Abel Huntington
William M. Inge
Leonard Jarvis
Richard M. Johnson
Noadiah Johnson
Benjamin Jones
Edward Kavanagh
Daniel Kilgore
George L. Kinnard
Amos Lane
Gerrit Y. Lansing
John Laporte
Luke Lea
Thomas Lee
George Loyall
Chittenden Lyon
Robert T. Lytle
Joel K. Mann
Samuel W. Mardis

Mr. William L. May
Rufus McIntire
Jeremiah McLene
Robert Mitchell
John J. Morgan
John Murphy
Gorham Parks
James Parker
William Patterson
Duttee J. Pearce
Balie Peyton
Franklin Pierce
Job Pierson
James K. Polk
John Reynolds
Ferdinand S. Schenck
William N. Shinn
James Standifer
William Taylor
John Thomson
Aaron Vanderpoel
Isaac B. Van Houten
David D. Wagener
Aaron Ward
Daniel Wardwell
Taylor Webster

A message, in writing, was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his private Secretary, as follows :

WASHINGTON, December 27, 1834.

To the House of Representatives of the United States :

I transmit to the House a report from the Secretary of State, together with the papers relating to the refusal of the French Government to make provision for the execution of the treaty between the United States and France, concluded on the 4th July, 1831, requested by their resolution of the 24th instant.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Ordered, That the said message be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and that ten thousand copies thereof be printed.

The Speaker laid before the House sundry communications, viz.

I. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copies of the correspondence, not heretofore communicated, which had taken place between him and the President of the Bank of the United States, on the subject of bank drafts, &c., called for by the House, on the motion of Mr. Hubbard, on the 11th instant; which letter and accompanying papers were referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

A motion was then made by Mr. Hubbard that ten thousand additional copies of said letter and accompanying papers be printed; which motion was laid on the table one day, under the rule.

II. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting the information called for by the House, on the motion of Mr. Wardwell, on the 8th instant, in relation to the amount expended on the ship-house at Navy Point, and other matters connected with expenditures at the navy yard near Sackett's Harbor, on Lake Ontario; which letter was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

III. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a copy of the survey of the falls of the Ohio river, with a plan and estimate of the probable cost of improving the navigation through the falls, made by Captain Henry M. Shreve, and communicated to the House in obedience to the order of the 16th of December instant; which letter and report were referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

IV. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report on the case of David Cooke, of Philadelphia; which was referred to the Committee of Claims.

V. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report prepared in obedience to the 8th section of the act of March 2, 1831, entitled "An act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States," showing the operations under said act during the year 1834; which letter and report were ordered to lie on the table.

VI. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the information called for by the House on the 11th instant in relation to the public lands; which letter and accompanying papers were referred to the Committee of the Whole House to which is committed the bill (No. 92) to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands.

On motion of Mr. Reed,

Ordered, That five thousand copies additional be printed of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the compensation and number of custom-house officers, made to the House on the 15th of December instant.

Ordered, That a Committee on Enrolled bills be now appointed, on the part of this House, in pursuance of the joint rules of the two Houses of Congress.

Mr. Briggs, Mr. Dickerson, and Mr. Potts, were appointed of the committee on the part of this House.

Ordered, That the Clerk notify the Senate of the appointment of said committee.

And then the House adjourned until Monday, 12 o'clock meridian.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1834.

Mr. Hall, of Vermont, presented a petition of inhabitants of the State of Vermont, praying for the passage of a law extending the right to a writ of error, or an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, in all cases where the matter in dispute, or the sum for which judgment is recovered, exceeds five hundred dollars.

Mr. Wardwell presented a petition of Joseph Borrás, late a subject of the King of Spain, praying, for reasons set forth in his petition, that he may be immediately admitted to the rights of citizenship.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Ordered, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of James Barron, in relation to the air and water pump, and that the same be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. May presented a petition of Josette Beaubien, praying to be permitted to locate two sections of land to which she claims to be entitled, on certain public lands to which, in her petition, she particularly refers.

Mr. Garland presented a petition of André Valentine, praying for a donation of a tract of land, upon which he resides and has made improvements.

Mr. Garland also presented a petition of Charles E. Greneaux and Peabody A. Morse, praying for the right of pre-emption in the purchase of a quarter section of land to be located on Red river; which petitions were referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

The following petitions, heretofore presented, and referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims, were again presented, and referred to the same committee, viz.

By Mr. Garland: The petition of Jean Charles Boudreau, presented May 12, 1832; the petition of Jean P. Ducoti, presented December 21, 1829; and the petition of Jean Baptiste McCarty, presented December 16, 1833.

Mr. Moore, of Virginia, presented a petition of Robert Elliott, of said State, praying to be allowed the commutation of half pay for life to which he conceives himself entitled under the laws and resolutions of the Government.

Ordered, That the said petition be reported to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

The following petitions, heretofore presented, and referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, were again presented, and referred to the same committee, viz.

By Mr. Loyall, the petition of John Cowper, presented January 6, 1834; and the petition of John Braidfoot, presented the same day;

By Mr. Vanderpoel, the petition of Marcus Brown, presented December 19, 1833; and

By Mr. Moore, of Virginia, the petition of James Brownlee, presented February 10, 1834.

Mr. White, of Florida, presented a petition of Samuel Sanderson, praying to be compensated for rescuing from captivity a number of African slaves from on board the Spanish ship, *Guerero*, on the coast of Florida.

Mr. May presented a petition of Doctor B. M. Hays, praying compensation for hospital stores and attendance on the sick while in the service of the United States in the late war with the Sac and Fox Indians.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee of Claims.

On motion of Mr. Stoddert,

Ordered, That the petition of the levy court of Calvert county, in the State of Maryland, heretofore presented on the 9th December, 1823, and referred to the Committee of Claims, be again referred to the same committee.

The Speaker laid before the House a memorial of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan, praying for the establishment of a territorial Government for the district of country west of Lake Michigan.

Ordered, That the said memorial be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Harper, of Pennsylvania, presented a petition of citizens of Philadelphia, praying the aid of Government in an expedition to be conducted by E. Fanning and B. Pendleton, to explore the Southern hemisphere.

Mr. Moore, of Virginia, presented a petition of S. W. Ruff, a surgeon in the navy of the United States, praying for additional compensation.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Clayton,

Ordered, That the memorial of the Legislature of the State of Georgia, in relation to a survey of the coast, presented on the 6th of January last, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, be again referred to the same committee.

The Speaker presented resolutions adopted at a meeting of the citizens of Hillsborough, in the State of Pennsylvania, in relation to the Cumberland road.

Mr. Mann, of New York, presented a petition of citizens of the State of New York, praying that red cedar timber may be brought into the United States free of duty.

Mr. Cambreleng presented a petition of citizens of New York, praying that an exploring expedition to the South Seas may be fitted out by the General Government.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng,

Ordered, That the petition of Chastelain and Ponvert, presented on the 19th of December, 1833, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, be again referred to the same committee.

Mr. McKinley presented a petition of inhabitants of Limestone county, Alabama, praying for the further aid of the Government in the improvement of the navigation of the Tennessee river.

Mr. McKennan presented a copy of the proceedings of a meeting of citizens in Washington county, Pennsylvania, upon the subject of the repairs of the Cumberland road.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Thomson presented a petition of inhabitants of the State of Ohio, praying that slavery may be entirely abolished within the District of Columbia; which petition was referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

Mr. White, of Florida, presented a petition of inhabitants of Indian Key, in Florida, praying that the said place may be established as a port of entry.

Mr. Pearce presented a petition of inhabitants of the State of Rhode Island, upon the subject of a breakwater at Church's cove, in the town of Little Compton, in said State.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Beaty presented a petition of citizens of the county of Wayne, in the State of Kentucky, praying that James S. Davis, who was wounded in battle, may receive a pension from the Government from the time he was wounded.

Ordered, That the said petition be referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

On motion of Mr. Mann, of New York,

Ordered, That the petition of Moses Holden, presented on the 11th December, 1833, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, be again referred to the same committee.

Mr. Hazeltine presented a petition of inhabitants of Chautauque county, New York, and Warren county, Pennsylvania, praying for the establishment of a post route from Westfield, New York, to Columbus, Pennsylvania; which petition was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. A. H. Shepperd presented a petition of the United Brethren, or Moravians, praying indemnity for expenses incurred at the missionary establishment amongst the Cherokee Indians; which petition was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Huntington presented a petition of Cornelius V. C. Ludlow, of the county of Queens, in the State of New York, praying to be remunerated for a coasting vessel captured and destroyed by the British forces during the late war; which petition was referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Crane presented a petition of George Strader, of the State of Ohio, praying for a pension; which petition was referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

Mr. Tompkins presented a petition of the heirs and devisees of George Rogers, deceased, praying that certificates of scrip may be issued to them on certain Virginia military land warrants belonging to the estate of the said George Rogers.

Mr. Mardis presented a memorial of Robert Smith, of the State of Alabama, complaining that, by the unlawful and unjustifiable conduct of the officers of the land office at Cahaba, he has been made to pay \$250 for public lands, over and above what he ought, by law, to have paid; and praying that the said sum may be refunded to him.

Mr. Lucius Lyon presented a petition of inhabitants of the county of Kalamazoo, in the Territory of Michigan, residing on the Nottoway reserve, praying a grant of the right of pre-emption in the purchase of the lands on which they have settled.

Mr. Lucius Lyon presented a petition of the President and Directors of the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Company, in the Territory of Michigan, praying a grant of the right of way through the public lands, and the privilege of using such materials, in the vicinity of the road, as may be necessary for the work; and, also, one section of public land for every two miles of the road, to constitute a fund to aid in the construction of said road.

Mr. Sevier presented a petition of James M. Tuttle, of the Territory of Arkansas, praying permission to correct an error committed by him in the entry of a tract of land purchased of the United States.

Mr. Sevier presented a petition of Mary Tucker, of the Territory of Arkansas, widow of William Tucker, deceased, setting forth that, upon survey, the land upon which she is settled, and in the purchase of which she is entitled to a right of pre-emption, has been found to be the school section whereby she is likely to lose the benefit of her right of pre-emption as well as her improvements; and praying relief in the premises.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. Jarvis, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill (No. 589) for the settlement of the accounts of Edmund Roberts; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Jarvis, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill (No. 590) to carry into effect a convention between the United States and Spain; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Brown, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made an unfavorable report on the case of Rufus Parker; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Muhlenberg, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, made an unfavorable report on the memorial of the representatives of Colonel Thomas Craig, deceased; which report was read, and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell, of Ohio,

Ordered, That the Committee on Invalid Pensions be discharged from the further consideration of the case of Travise Fritters, and that the same do lie on the table.

Mr. Mitchell, of Ohio, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made a report on the petition of Simon S. Morrell, accompanied by a bill (No. 591) granting him a pension; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Lay, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, made an unfavorable report on the case of Benjamin Thompson; which report was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. McIntire, from the Committee of Claims, made a report on the petition of Laurentius M. Eiler, accompanied by a bill (No. 592) for his relief; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Adams, of New York,

Ordered, That the Committee on Invalid Pensions be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Jehiel Todd, and that the said petition be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

Mr. Baylies, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, made an unfavorable report on the memorial of the heirs of Captain Thomas Tebbs, deceased; which report was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Chilton Allan, from the Committee on the Territories, to which was referred the memorial of William H. Hunt, reported a bill (No. 593) to amend the several acts for the establishment of the territorial Government in Florida; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Banks, from the Committee of Claims, made a report on the case of Moses Bliss, accompanied by a bill (No. 594) for his relief; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Janes, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Chester Goodall; which report was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Kinnard, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of John Mills, heir at law of Lieutenant John Mills, deceased; which report was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. May, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, made a report on the case of the heirs of James Latham, deceased, accompanied by a bill (No. 595) for the relief of the said heirs; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. May,

Ordered, That the Committee on Private Land Claims be discharged from the further consideration of the case of Francis Jarvis, and that the same do lie on the table.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. Reynolds on the 24th instant, relating to the manner of voting for officers of the House; when

Mr. Reynolds moved that the further consideration of the said resolution be postponed until Tuesday, the 6th of January proximo; which motion was agreed to by the House.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. Bynum on the 27th instant, relative to the boundary between the United States and Mexico; when

Mr. Bynum moved that the resolution do lie on the table; which motion was agreed to.

The motion made by Mr. Hubbard on the 27th instant, that ten thousand additional copies be printed of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting correspondence which had taken place between him and the President of the Bank of the United States on the subject of bank drafts, &c., was considered and agreed to by the House.

On motion of Mr. Gillet,

Ordered, That the Committee of the Whole House to which is committed the report of the Committee of Claims on the petition of William Eadus, be discharged from the consideration thereof, and that the said report and petition be recommitted to the Committee of Claims.

The Speaker laid before the House sundry communications, viz.

J. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, communicating sundry

papers in answer to the call of the House of the 16th of December instant, for any information he has received or can obtain concerning the official proceedings of the Government directors of the Bank of the United States; which letter and accompanying papers were referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

II. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the information called for by the House on the 24th instant, in relation to the claim of the United States against the Bank of Columbia, and the probability of collecting the balance, or any part thereof, from the Bank of the United States; which letter and accompanying papers were referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

III. A final report from the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject-matter of the third section of the act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Potomac river, relating particularly to the claims of O. H. Dibble; which report was referred to the Committee of Claims.

On motion of Mr. Evans,

Resolved, That the Committee on Invalid Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting to Thankful Randall, formerly the widow of Isaac Pishen, deceased, five years' half pay to which she was entitled as the widow of said Pishen, he having died in the service of the United States during the late war.

On motion of Mr. Pearce, of Rhode Island,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill granting unto Benjamin Cornell, of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, a soldier of the revolution, a pension.

On motion of Mr. Ward,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting to the widow of the late General Leavenworth, deceased, a sum equal to his pay and emoluments from the time of his death to the 31st day of December instant.

On motion of Mr. Whittlesey, of New York,

Resolved, That the Committee of Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making compensation to Naaman Goodsell for services rendered by him to the United States under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

On motion of Mr. Dickson,

Resolved, That the Committee on Manufactures be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the several acts imposing duties on imports, that the same duties be imposed on all books imported hereafter, and printed previous to the year 1814, as are now imposed by law on books imported, printed previous to the year 1775.

On motion of Mr. Beaumont,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a mail route from Carbondale, Pennsylvania, through the townships of Greenfield, Abington, and Nicholson, to Tunkhannock.

On motion of Mr. Stewart,

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making a further appropriation for the

completion of the repairs and the erection of tollgates on the Cumberland road east of the Ohio river.

On motion of Mr. Stewart,

Resolved, That the Committee on Invalid Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing Robert Dunsmore on the pension roll.

On motion of Mr. Beaty,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route, leaving the present route leading from Barboursville, in the county of Knox, Kentucky, to Williamsburg, in Whitely county, at Major Charles Rochholt's; thence, by the mouth of Laurel river, the stone coal mines, Somerset, Mount Vernon, and Slaughter's salt works, to Richmond, in Madison county, Kentucky; and that the petitions and papers referred at the last session of Congress to said committee, in relation to so much of said contemplated route as lies between Richmond, in Madison county, and Somerset, in Pulaski county, be again referred to said committee; and that the petitions and papers referred to said committee at the last session, relating to post routes from Monroe, Tennessee, by Jamestown, to Monticello, Kentucky, and from Monroe, Tennessee, by Locust Shade, to Burksville, Kentucky, and from Burksville, Kentucky, to Gainsboro', Tennessee.

On motion of Mr. Thomson,

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting a quantity of the unsold, unappropriated public land in the State of Ohio, to that State, to be by her sold, and the proceeds applied to the purchase of the Sandy and Beaver canal, which is intended ultimately to connect the Ohio canal with that of Pennsylvania; or, if this plan should not be deemed advisable, to inquire into the expediency of a subscription by the United States for a portion of said stock, or the granting of efficient aid in the construction of said canal in any other acceptable mode, and that the several acts of incorporation of said Canal Company, the reports of the engineers who surveyed and located it, together with the letters and other papers accompanying them, be referred to said committee, and be printed for the use of the members of both Houses of Congress.

Mr. Pinckney moved the following resolution; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, requested to communicate to this House such information as may be necessary to explain the cause or causes of the suspension of the work at Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor, and whether any, and, if any, what measures have been taken by the department in relation to the difficulty from which said suspension has arisen.

Mr. Sevier moved the following resolution; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested (if not deemed incompatible with the public interest) to negotiate with Spain for the right and title to the country lying between the Sabine and Red rivers, in Arkansas Territory.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell, of Ohio,

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to

inquire into the propriety of making an appropriation for clearing out the obstructions in the Muskingum river, in the State of Ohio, from the termination of slack water navigation at Zanesville to its junction with the Ohio river.

On motion of Mr. Crane,

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of improving the navigation of the Miami river of Lake Erie, below the rapids of said river.

On motion of Mr. Kinnard,

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation on the Cumberland road, in the State of Indiana, and of allowing the superintendent of said road in the States of Indiana and Illinois a per centage on the amount of money disbursed by him.

On motion of Mr. Reynolds,

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the survey of the following rivers in the State of Illinois, viz. Kaskaskia river from its mouth to Vandalia, Big Muddy river from its mouth to the bridge on it near Frankfort, and Cash river from its mouth to Vienna. The report of the surveyor, showing the amount of money necessary to their improvement, and other necessary information, to be made to the next Congress.

On motion of Mr. Garland,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the purpose of removing the obstructions to the navigation of the river Atchafalaya and bayou Pigeon, outlets of the Mississippi river, in the State of Louisiana.

On motion of Mr. Mardis,

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of causing a survey and estimates to be made for a railroad from the most eligible point on the Tennessee river to the town of Tuscaloosa, and from thence to the Alabama river. And, also, to cause a like survey and estimates to be made for a railroad or canal upon the most eligible route from the Tennessee river, opposite the head of Wills' valley, to the Alabama river, so as to connect the waters of the former with those of the latter river.

On motion of Mr. White, of Florida,

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for a canal between Pensacola and Mobile bays.

On motion of Mr. White, of Florida,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for placing buoys in St. Mark's harbor, and two beacons on the east and west shoals, and buoys in the east pass into Appalachicola bay.

On motion of Mr. White, of Florida,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the erection of a lighthouse at the most suitable site at the eastern entrance into Appalachicola bay, and another at the pass into the bay of Mexico at Egmont island, on the coast of Florida.

On motion of Mr. Hubbard,

Resolved, That, on Wednesday next, ladies be admitted to the privileged seats in this House.

Bills from the Senate, of the following titles, viz.

No. 2. An act for the relief of Samuel Smith, Lynn MacGhee, and Semoice, Creek Indians;

No. 3. An act authorizing the relinquishment of the sixteenth sections granted for the use of schools, and the entry of other lands in lieu thereof;

No. 4. An act for the relief of Susan Marlow;

No. 9. An act for the relief of Elijah Simmons;

were severally read the first and second time, and referred—

No. 2. }

No. 3. }

No. 4. }

No. 9. }

To the Committee on the Public Lands.

An engrossed bill (No. 585) entitled “An act to revive and continue in force an act entitled ‘An act for the relief of persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the revolutionary war,’” was read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in the said bill.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill (No. 334) to equalize and regulate the pay of the officers of the army and navy of the United States; and the amendments reported thereto from the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union were read, and in part concurred in, and in part disagreed to by the House.

A motion was made by Mr. Fillmore to amend the 22d amendment of the Committee of the Whole by striking out so much thereof as authorizes an extra or additional pay “for detention and employment on special service.”

And, pending the question on this motion,

The House adjourned until to-morrow, 12 o'clock meridian.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1834.

Mr. Thomson, of Ohio, presented a memorial of the Legislature of the said State, with resolutions thereto annexed, instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives to use all proper means for ascertaining and establishing the boundary line between the State of Ohio and the Territory of Michigan at as early a day as possible; which memorial and resolutions were read, and laid upon the table.

Mr. Stewart presented the proceedings of a meeting of citizens of Brownsville, in the State of Pennsylvania, praying that the said town may be established as a port of entry.

The following petitions, heretofore presented, and referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, were again presented, and referred to the same committee, viz.

By Mr. White, of Florida: The petition of Peter Alba, presented January 12, 1829; and,

By Mr. Fulton: The petition of Joshua Cullumber, presented May 19, 1834.

Mr. Chilton presented a petition of W. L. Booth, in behalf of the orphan children of his deceased brother, B. W. Booth, who was an officer in the United States navy, and died in the Mediterranean while in command of the United States ship Lexington.

Mr. Ward presented a petition of Uriah Brown, praying that an appropriation may be made to test the utility or efficiency of his rediscovered Greek fire, to be used in naval warfare.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Murphy presented a petition of Elizabeth O'Neal, praying remuneration for losses sustained during the late war.

Ordered, That the said petition be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Chilton presented a petition of Robert Craddock, praying to be remunerated for services rendered as an officer of the revolutionary army.

Ordered, That the said petition be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

The following petitions, heretofore presented, and referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, were again presented, and referred to the same committee, viz.

By Mr. Anthony: The petition of Job Packer, presented March 3, 1834.

By Mr. Mercer:

The petition of Henry Peyton, presented January 13, 1834;

The petition of Thomas Massie, presented December 16, 1834;

The petition of the heirs of Charles M. Thruston, presented January 5, 1833;

The petition of Luke Cannon, presented December 23, 1833;

The petition of the heirs of Dade Peyton, presented January 13, 1834; and

The petition of the heirs of Nathaniel Pope, presented March 24, 1834.

Mr. Murphy presented a petition of Jeremiah Austill and Thomas Rhodes, praying compensation for opening a road for the transportation of the United States mail.

Mr. Ewing presented a petition of Frederick Slinkard, postmaster at Slinkard's mill, praying pecuniary aid from Congress, in consideration of the destruction of his dwelling-house by fire.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

On motion of Mr. Patterson,

Ordered, That the petition of Silas Pearce, presented on the 24th of March, 1834, and referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, be again referred to the same committee.

The following petitions, heretofore presented, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, were again presented, and referred to the same committee, viz.

By Mr. Patterson: The petition of Ebenezer Smith, presented March 24, 1834; and,

By Mr. Sloane: The petition of Ephraim Shaler, presented December 11, 1833.

Mr. Crane presented a petition of inhabitants of Lewisburg and Salem,

in the State of Ohio, praying that the course of the Cumberland road may be so changed as to pass through the said towns.

Mr. Burd presented a petition of inhabitants of Pennsylvania, praying for the aid of the General Government in the completion of a road now in progress, from Somerset, Pennsylvania, to Cumberland, in Maryland.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

The following petitions, heretofore presented, and referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals, were again presented, and referred to the same committee, viz.

By Mr. Sevier: The petition of the Legislature of Arkansas, praying that an appropriation may be made for a survey, and for cutting a canal from bayou Bartholomew to the Mississippi river, presented December 30, 1833.

The petition of the Legislature of Arkansas, praying for the aid of the Government in the construction of a road from the mouth of Arkansas river to the post of Arkansas, presented December 23, 1833.

The Speaker presented a petition of inhabitants of the State of Tennessee, praying for an additional term of the circuit court of the United States for the district of West Tennessee, to be holden on the first Monday of March, in every year, by the district judge alone; which petition was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. McKennan presented a petition of inhabitants of Washington and Greene counties, in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the establishment of a mail route from West Alexandria, Washington county, to Waynesburg, in Greene county.

Ordered, That the said petition be referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

On motion of Mr. Crane,

Ordered, That the petitions of inhabitants of the State of Ohio, now on file in the office of the Clerk of this House, praying that the course of the Cumberland road through that State may be so altered as to pass through the towns of Dayton and Eaton; also, the petitions of other inhabitants of said State, against such change, be referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Clay, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill (No. 596) for the relief of William Walker and the heirs of Samuel Brown, deceased; which bill was read the first and second time, and the further consideration thereof was postponed until Tuesday, the 6th day of January proximo.

Mr. Casey, from the Committee on the Public Lands, which was instructed, on the 10th of December instant, "to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Surveyor General's office in the State of Illinois," made a report, accompanied by a bill (No. 597) providing for the establishment of said office; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Chilton Allan, from the Committee on the Territories, to which was referred the memorial of inhabitants of Appalachicola, in Florida, made a report, accompanied by a bill (No. 598) establishing a new judicial district in Florida; which bill was read the first and second time,

and the consideration thereof was postponed until Wednesday, the 7th of January proximo.

On motion of Mr. Foster,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred, on the 11th instant, the subject of building a court-house in Wake county, in North Carolina, be discharged from the consideration of the subject.

Mr. Brown, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made an unfavorable report on the case of Philo Stoddard; which report was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The resolution moved by Mr. Pinckney yesterday, and laid on the table, was read, considered, and agreed to by the House.

The resolution moved by Mr. Sevier yesterday, and laid on the table, respecting the country between the Red river and the Sabine river, was read, considered, and, after debate, was withdrawn by Mr. Sevier.

On motion of Mr. Mercer,

Ordered, That the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the bridge authorized to be constructed over the river Potomac, which was communicated to the House on the 29th instant, be referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Lowrie, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have concurred in the order for the appointment of a Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, and have appointed a committee on their part. The Senate have passed a bill (No. 41) entitled "An act for the relief of Colonel John Eugene Leitensdorffer;" in which bill I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House. And then he withdrew.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the information called for by the House on the 23d instant, in relation to the expense of erecting a beacon light at the mouth of Black river, in the State of Ohio; which letter was read, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Fillmore moved the following resolution; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this House the amount of hospital money collected in the several collection districts of the State of New York, for each year, from the year 1798 to the present time, and also the amount expended in each year, during the same time, in each of said districts, and for what purposes and objects such expenditures were made, and the amount remaining unexpended at this time for each district. And, also, the donations to said fund, and by whom made, and when, and on what conditions, if any, and how the money or property given to said fund, by donation, has been disposed of, or applied, and what compensation or portion of said fund has been expended or applied for collecting, receiving, investing, or paying out the same, and to whom.

On motion of Mr. Frederick Whittlesey,

Resolved, That the Committee on Invalid Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the pension of Levi H. Parish, or of granting him further relief.

Mr. Galbraith moved the following resolution; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to furnish to this House a statement of the expenditures on the works at the harbor at Presque Isle during the past season ; the amount paid for stone, giving the number of cords, and at what rate ; the amount paid for timber and other materials, and at what rate ; the amount paid for labor, to whom, and at what rate per day, or month ; the amount paid for superintendence, to whom, at what rate per day, and the number of days charged for such service, as well as every other item of expenditure at the said harbor. Also, whether the direction of Colonel Totten, with regard to taking frequent soundings in the way, have been attended to.

On motion of Mr. Stewart,

Resolved, That the Committee on Invalid Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing Daniel O'Brien on the pension roll.

Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, moved the following resolution ; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

Resolved, That the thirteenth rule of this House be amended by inserting therein the words " district attorneys of the United States " after the words " judges of the United States."

On motion of Mr. R. M. Johnson,

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to erect a bridge over the Ohio river at Wheeling, to connect the Cumberland road on each side of the river.

On motion of Mr. White, of Florida,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to improve the harbor of St. Augustine, in Florida, according to the report of the engineer who made the survey in obedience to an act of Congress.

On motion of Mr. Reed,

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to complete the custom-house at New Bedford.

On motion of Mr. Stoddert,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to select either Piney point or Ragged point, on the Potomac river, (as the interests of navigation and commerce may dictate,) for the establishment of a light.

On motion of Mr. Bynum,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a semi-weekly mail route from the town of Winton, through Pitch landing, in the county of Hartford, via Colerain and Windsor, in the county of Bertie ; thence through Williamston and Johnston, in the county of Martin, to the town of Washington, in the county of Beaufort, in the State of North Carolina.

On motion of Mr. Horace Everett,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing the name of Joseph Parker on the roll of revolutionary pensioners, and that the testimony in his case,

now on the files of this House, and the accompanying testimony, be referred to the same committee.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill (No. 334) to equalize and regulate the pay of the officers of the army and navy of the United States.

The question recurred on the motion made by Mr. Fillmore, and depending yesterday, to amend the 22d amendment of the Committee of the Whole House by striking out so much thereof as authorizes extra or additional pay for detention and employment on special service;

And, on the question being put,

The motion was disagreed to by the House.

The said 22d amendment was then amended, and, as amended, concurred in by the House.

The 23d amendment was read; when

Mr. Wise moved to amend the same so as to confine the pension (for which provision is therein made) to the widows and children, where there may be widows or children, and, if there be no widow or child, to the widowed mother, and excluding unmarried sisters.

This motion was disagreed to.

The 23d amendment was then disagreed to by the House.

The 24th amendment, relating to the distribution of prize money, being under consideration,

Mr. Wise moved to amend the same by adding the following proviso: "*Provided*, That, in estimating the pay of marines, the value of the clothing, which is furnished to them in part of their compensation, shall be included."

This amendment was disagreed to.

And so much of the said 24th amendment as proposed to strike out the third section of the bill was concurred in.

And so much of said amendment as proposed a new section in said bill as the third section was disagreed to.

The amendments of the Committee of the Whole being through,

The said bill was further amended by striking out so much thereof as provided that the "Navy Widows' and Orphans' Fund" shall be applied to the relief of the *widows, children, and relatives* of commissioned and warrant officers, so that said fund shall be "divided and disbursed in such manner as may be hereafter prescribed by Congress."

A motion was then made by Mr. Mann, of New York, further to amend said bill by striking out the second section thereof, which is as follows:

And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to deduct from the pay hereafter to become due, of the commission and warrant officers of the navy of the United States, three per centum of the amount thereof, and to pay the same to the Secretary of the Navy and the Navy Commissioners for the time being, who are hereby appointed a Board of Commissioners, by the name and style of "Commissioners of the Navy Widows' and Orphans' Fund," which, together with any other moneys to which the fund may become legally entitled, shall constitute a fund for the relief of the widows, children, and widowed mothers, and unmarried sisters, of the said commission and warrant officers of the navy of the United States, to be invested by said board, and the proceeds of it divided

and disbursed in such manner as may be hereafter prescribed by Congress.

And the question being put to agree to this motion,

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas, 61,
Nays, 115.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,
Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John J. Allen
Benning M. Bean
Abraham Bockee
Robert Burns
Jesse A. Bynum
Robert B. Campbell
Augustine S. Clayton
William K. Clowney
Thomas Davenport
Philemon Dickerson
John M. Felder
Philo C. Fuller
William K. Fuller
James H. Gholson
Ransom H. Gillet
William F. Gordon
William J. Grayson
John K. Griffin
Hiland Hall
Nicol Halsey
Thomas L. Hamer

Mr. Benjamin Hardin
Joseph M. Harper
Samuel G. Hathaway
William M. Inge
Benjamin Jones
Daniel Kilgore
George L. Kinnard
Amos Lane
Gerrit Y. Lansing
George Loyall
Robert T. Lytle
Abijah Mann, jr.
Samuel W. Mardis
Moses Mason, jr.
William L. May
Rufus McIntire
James J. McKay
Isaac McKim
Jeremiah McLene
Charles McVean

Mr. Jesse Miller
Robert Mitchell
James Parker
John M. Patton
Job Pierson
Henry L. Pinckney
Robert Ramsay
John Reynolds
John Robertson
Ferdinand S. Schenck
Augustine H. Shepperd
William N. Shinn
Francis O. J. Smith
John T. Stoddert
John Thomson
James Turner
Isaac B. Van Houten
Daniel Wardwell
Taylor Webster
Reuben Whallon

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Heman Allen
Chilton Allan
Joseph B. Anthony
William S. Archer
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Daniel L. Barringer
Isaac C. Bates
William Baylies
Martin Beaty
Andrew Beaumont
Horace Binney
John Blair
George N. Briggs
John W. Brown
John Bull
George Burd
Harry Cage
Churchill C. Cambreleng
John Carr
Zadok Casey
Thomas Chilton
William Clark
Clement C. Clay
John Coffee
Thomas Corwin
Richard Coulter
John Cramer
Joseph H. Crane
Edward Darlington
Rowland Day
Edmund Deberry
Harmar Denny

Mr. William C. Dunlap
George Evans
Edward Everett
Horace Everett
John Ewing
Charles G. Ferris
Millard Fillmore
John Galbraith
Roger L. Gamble
Rice Garland
Benjamin Gorham
James Graham
George Grennell, jr.
Thomas H. Hall
James Harper
Samuel S. Harrison
Abner Hazeltine
James P. Heath
Joseph Henderson
William Hiester
Edward Howell
Henry Hubbard
Abel Huntington
William Jackson
Ebenezer Jackson
Henry F. James
Leonard Jarvis
William Cost Johnson
Richard M. Johnson
Henry Johnson
Edward Kavanagh
Henry King
John Laporte
George W. Lay

Mr. Luke Lea
Thomas Lee
Robert P. Letcher
Levi Lincoln
Joel K. Mann
Richard J. Manning
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall
John Y. Mason
Jonathan McCarty
Thomas M. T. McKennan
John McKinley
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Phineas Miner
Samuel McDowell Moore
John J. Morgan
Henry A. Muhlenberg
Dutee J. Pearce
Bakie Peyton
Stephen C. Phillips
Francis W. Pickens
James K. Polk
Patrick H. Pope
David Potts, jr.
John Reed
William Slade
David Spangler
James Standifer
John N. Steele
William Taylor
William P. Taylor
Philemon Thomas
Christopher Tompkins

Mr. Joseph Trumbull
Samuel Tweedy
Joseph Vance
Aaron Vanderpool
Samuel F. Vinton

Mr. David D. Wagener
Aaron Ward
John G. Watmough
James M. Wayne

Mr. Frederick Whittlesey
Richard H. Wilde
Lewis Williams
Henry A. Wise

A motion was then made by Mr. R. M. Johnson further to amend by striking out all that part which regulates the pay of *passed midshipmen*, viz.

"When attached to vessels for sea service,	-	-	\$600 00
"When on other duty,	-	-	500 00
"When on leave of absence or waiting orders,	-	-	400 00"

And inserting as follows :

"When on duty,	-	-	\$750 00
"When waiting orders,	-	-	600 00"

And, pending the question on this amendment,

The House adjourned until to-morrow, 12 o'clock meridian.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1834.

The journal of yesterday was read ; and it was then

Ordered, That when the House shall adjourn to-day, it will adjourn to meet again on Friday, the 2d of January proximo.

In pursuance of the arrangements reported by the joint committee appointed, on the 9th of December instant, to consider and report the arrangements necessary to be adopted to carry into effect the last resolution* reported on the 24th June, 1834, by the joint committee appointed at the last session of Congress, on the occasion of the death of General Lafayette, the Hall was prepared for the reception of the Senate, and for the guests invited in accordance with the said arrangements ; which are as follows :

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That Wednesday, the 31st instant, be the time assigned for the delivery of the oration, by John Quincy Adams, before the two Houses of Congress, on the life and character of General Lafayette.

That the two Houses shall be called to order by their respective presiding officers at the usual hour, and the journal of the preceding day shall be read ; but all legislative business shall be suspended on that day.

That the oration shall be delivered at half past twelve o'clock in the hall of the House of Representatives.

That the President of the United States and the heads of the several departments, the French minister and the members of the French legation, and all the other foreign ministers at the seat of Government, and the members of their respective legations, be invited to attend on that occasion, by the chairmen of the joint committee.

That the President of the United States, the heads of the several departments, the French minister and members of the French legation, the other foreign ministers at the seat of Government, and the members of their respective legations, and John Quincy Adams, be requested to assemble at half past twelve o'clock P. M., in the Senate Chamber ; and that they, with the Senate, shall be attended by the joint committee to the hall of the House of Representatives.

That the galleries of the House, under the direction of its officers, shall be opened on that day for the accommodation of such citizens as may think proper to attend.

* *Resolved*, That John Quincy Adams be requested to deliver an oration on the life and character of General Lafayette, before the two Houses of Congress, at the next session.

At forty minutes past twelve o'clock, the Senate of the United States, preceded by the Vice President and its officers, the President of the United States, the heads of the several Executive Departments, the ministers of sundry foreign nations at the seat of Government, and the members of their respective legations, and John Quincy Adams, entered the hall of the House, and took the seats prepared for them respectively. Mr. John Quincy Adams was conducted to the Speaker's chair by the committee of arrangements, when the Speaker withdrew, and took seat at the Clerk's table with the Vice President.

Mr. John Quincy Adams then rose, and delivered an oration on the life and character of General Lafayette; and having, at half past three o'clock P. M., concluded the same,

The Senate, the President of the United States, the heads of departments, and the foreign ministers and legations, withdrew; when

The Speaker resumed his seat.

And then the House adjourned until Friday, the 2d of January proximo.
[See the Oration, in the Appendix.]

FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1835.

Mr. Polk, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill (No. 599) making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1835; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Polk, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill (No. 600) making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, heretofore commenced, for the year 1835; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Polk, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill (No. 601) to authorize the proper officers of the Treasury Department to credit the account of the Treasurer of the United States with the amount of unavailable funds standing to his debit on the books of the Treasury, and to transfer the amount to the debit of the banks individually indebted for the same; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Banks, from the Committee of Claims, made a report on the memorial of the Springfield Manufacturing Company, accompanied by a bill (No. 602) for the relief of said company; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, of Louisiana,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of inhabitants of the parishes of East and West Feliciana, presented on the 27th of December ultimo, and that the said petition be referred to the Postmaster General.

Mr. Fulton, from the Committee of Claims, made a report on the petition of David S. Campbell, accompanied by a bill (No. 603) for the relief of David S. Campbell; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Fulton, from the Committee of Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Lieutenant Dixon Stansberry; which report was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Kinnard, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of the heirs of William Cogswell, deceased; which report was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Kinnard, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of the heirs at law of Colonel Holt Richardson; which report was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Tompkins,

Ordered, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be discharged from the further consideration of the cases of Elijah Melton and John Smith, of Pennsylvania, and that the said cases do lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Foster,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary, which was instructed, on the 10th of December ultimo, to inquire into the expediency of establishing a third judicial district in the State of Tennessee, be discharged from the consideration of the said inquiry.

Mr. Mercer, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill (No. 604) to amend the act entitled "An act to grant certain relinquished and unappropriated lands to the State of Alabama, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Tennessee, Coosa, Cahaba, and Black Warrior rivers," accompanied by an explanatory report, in writing; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The resolution laid on the table by Mr. Galbraith on the 30th of December ultimo, was read, considered, and agreed to by the House.

The resolution laid on the table by Mr. Fillmore on the 30th of December ultimo, respecting hospital money, was read, considered, and agreed to by the House.

The resolution laid on the table by Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, on the 30th of December ultimo, to amend the rules of the House so as to admit within the Hall "the district attorneys of the United States" was read; when

A motion was made by Mr. Patton to amend the same, by including therein the members of the State and Territorial Legislatures, and State judges; which motion to amend was disagreed to by the House.

The said resolution was then ordered to lie on the table.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting an abstract of the contingent expenses of the navy for the year ending September 30, 1834, prepared in obedience to the act of March 3, 1809; which letter was read, and laid on the table.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the information called for by the House on the 11th of December ultimo, respecting the fort and sea-wall at St. Augustine, in Florida; which letter was read, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Evans,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting to Abraham Pray, a revolutionary pensioner, an arrear of pension withheld from him by the War Department, upon the alleged ground of not having perfected his proof

seasonably ; and that the papers heretofore presented to the House be referred to said committee.

On motion of Mr. Jarvis,

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill authorizing the President of the United States to cause such experiments to be made by a board of engineers, to be by him selected, as shall test the practical utility of a fire-ship invented by Uriah Brown, for harbor and coast defence, and making the necessary appropriation for that purpose.

Mr. Hubbard moved the following resolution ; which was read, and agreed to by the House unanimously, viz.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the thanks of Congress be presented to John Quincy Adams for the appropriate oration delivered by him on the life and character of General Lafayette, in the Representatives' Hall, before both Houses of Congress, on the 31st day of December, 1834 ; and that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication.

Resolved, That the chairmen of the joint committee appointed to make the necessary arrangements to carry into effect the resolution of the last session of this Congress in relation to the death of General Lafayette, be requested to communicate to Mr. Adams the foregoing resolution, receive his answer thereto, and present the same to both Houses of Congress.

On motion of Mr. Wardwell,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the publication of the maps of the post offices, post roads, &c. which are now being drawn by David H. Burr.

On motion of Mr. Stewart,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making more effectual provision for the punishment of perjuries committed under the pension laws of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Maryland,

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the propriety of establishing a national foundry, for the purpose of fabricating ordnance of various kinds, suitable to the wants of the General Government, and report to this House by bill or otherwise ; and

Mr. William Cost Johnson, Mr. Pickens, Mr. Mercer, Mr. McKen-
nan, and Mr. Lytle, were appointed the said committee.

On motion of Mr. Hall, of North Carolina,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Godby's cross roads, Beaufort county, to Captain Cary's store, on South Dividing creek, so extended as to supply post office facilities to the population, generally, on the south side of Pamlico river as far as may be required.

On motion of Mr. Clayton,

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a naval depot at Brunswick, in the State of Georgia.

Mr. Gamble submitted the following resolution ; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to this House whether, in his opinion, it is practicable or convenient for that department to collect, safely keep, and disburse the public moneys of the United States without the agency of a bank or banks, and, if so, to report to this House the best mode, in his opinion, by which that object can be accomplished.

Mr. Joseph M. White presented a petition of sundry masters of packet vessels between the port of New York and Appalachicola, praying for the establishment of a light-house on Dog island, in the Territory of Florida.

Ordered, That the said petition be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. McKim presented a petition of Anna Tongue, heir and representative of Lieutenant Colonel John Stewart, deceased, praying to be paid the commutation of half pay to which the said John Stewart was entitled as a colonel in the Maryland line of the revolutionary army.

Ordered, That the said petition be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. Joseph M. White presented a petition of Joseph Forsythe, E. E. Simpson, T. Twitchell, Benjamin Jernigan, and John Hunt, of the Territory of Florida, praying Congress to grant them portions of the public land for the purpose of opening a canal from Pond creek to Black Water river, in said Territory.

Ordered, That the said petition be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. Joseph M. White,

Ordered, That the memorial of the Corporation of the city of St. Augustine, praying to be permitted to increase the width of one of the streets of the city, by attaching thereto a portion of the public lot, commonly called "the Government House lot," heretofore presented April 7, 1834, and referred to the Committee on the Territories, be again referred to said committee.

On motion of Mr. McKim,

Ordered, That the petition of Somerville Pinkney, administrator of James Williams, deceased, late of Annapolis, in the State of Maryland; praying payment for sundry slaves carried away by the British forces after the close of the late war, contrary to the stipulations contained in the treaty of peace concluded at Ghent, heretofore presented on the 20th of January, 1834, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, be again referred to said committee.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill (No. 190) for the relief of David Kilbourn; and, after debate,

A motion was made by Mr. Wise that the said bill do lie on the table; which motion was disagreed to by the House.

And the question was put, Shall the bill be engrossed, and read a third time?

And was decided in the negative, { Yeas, 94,
Nays, 97.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams

John Adams
John J. Allen
Joseph B. Anthony
William H. Ashley
John Banks
Charles A. Barnitz
Benning M. Bean
Andrew Beaumont
John Blair
Abraham Bockee
Ratcliff Boon
George N. Briggs
John W. Brown
Tristram Burges
Robert Burns
Harry Cage
Churchill C. Cambreleng
Samuel Clark
William Clark
John Coffee
Thomas Corwin
John Cramer
Rowland Day
Harmar Denny
Philemon Dickerson
Edward Everett
Charles G. Ferris
Millard Fillmore
John B. Forester
Samuel Fowler
William K. Fuller

Mr. John Galbraith

Rice Garland
Ransom H. Gillet
Hiland Hall
Nicol Halsey
Thomas L. Hamer
Joseph M. Harper
James Harper
Samuel G. Hathaway
Joseph Henderson
William Hiester
Edward Howell
Henry Hubbard
Abel Huntington
William M. Inge
William Jackson
Leonard Jarvis
Richard M. Johnson
Henry Johnson
Edward Kavanagh
Daniel Kilgore
George L. Kinnard
Amos Lane
John Laporte
George W. Lay
Chittenden Lyon
Robert T. Lytle
Richard J. Manning
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Isaac McKim
Charles McVean

Mr. Charles F. Mercer

Jesse Miller
Phineas Miner
Robert Mitchell
John J. Morgan
Henry A. Muhlenberg
John Murphy
Gayton P. Osgood
James Parker
William Patterson
Dutee J. Pearce
Stephen C. Phillips
Franklin Pierce
Job Pierson
Henry L. Pinckney
David Potts, jr.
David Spangler
John N. Steele
Andrew Stewart
William Taylor
Philemon Thomas
John Thomson
Joseph Trumbull
Joel Turrill
Isaac B. Van Houten
Aaron Ward
Daniel Wardwell
Reuben Whallon
Frederick Whittlesey
Henry A. Wise
Ebenezer Young

Those who voted in the negative, are,**Mr. Heman Allen**

Chilton Allan
William Allen
William S. Archer
Noyes Barber
Daniel L. Barringer
Isaac C. Bates
William Baylies
Martin Beaty
Horace Binney
James W. Bouldin
John Bull
Samuel Bunch
George Burd
Jesse A. Bynum
Robert B. Campbell
Richard B. Carmichael
John Carr
Zadok Casey
Thomas Chilton
Clement C. Clay
Augustine S. Clayton
William K. Clowney
Joseph H. Crane
David Crockett
Edward Darlington
Thomas Davenport
Edmund Deberry
John Dickson
David W. Dickinson
William C. Dunlap
George Evans
John Ewing

Mr. John M. Felder

Thomas F. Foster
Philo C. Fuller
John H. Fulton
Roger L. Gamble
William F. Gordon
Benjamin Gorham
James Graham
William J. Grayson
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Joseph Hall
Thomas H. Hall
Benjamin Hardin
Samuel S. Harrison
Abner Hazeltine
Ebenezer Jackson
William Cost Johnson
Seaborn Jones
Benjamin Jones
Henry King
Gerrit Y. Lansing
Luke Lea
Robert P. Letcher
Levi Lincoln
James Love
George Loyall
Joel K. Mann
Thomas A. Marshall
Moses Mason, jr.
William L. May
Jonathan McCarty

Mr. Rufus McIntire

James J. McKay
John McKinley
Jeremiah McLene
Samuel McDowell Moore
John M. Patton
Balie Peyton
Francis W. Pickens
James K. Polk
Robert Ramsay
John Reed
Abraham Rencher
John Reynolds
John Robertson
Ferdinand S. Schenck
William Schley
Augustine H. Shepperd
William N. Shinn
Jonathan Sloane
Francis O. J. Smith
James Standifer
William P. Taylor
Francis Thomas
Christopher Tompkins
Samuel Tweedy
Joseph Vance
Samuel F. Vinton
David D. Wagener
Taylor Webster
Elisha Whittlesey
Richard H. Wilde
Edgar C. Wilson

And so the said bill was rejected.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Lowrie, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker : The Senate have agreed to the resolution presenting the thanks of Congress to John Quincy Adams for his oration on the life and character of Lafayette.

The Senate have passed bills of the following titles, viz.

No. 42. An act to provide for the legal adjudication and settlement of the claims to land therein mentioned.

No. 56. An act making an appropriation for the completion of the military barracks at New Orleans.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow, 12 o'clock meridian.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1835.

Mr. McIntire, from the Committee of Claims, made unfavorable reports on the cases of James Cheek and Reuben N. Bullard; which reports were read, and laid on the table.

Ordered, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be discharged from the consideration of the case of Elihu Pond, and that it be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

The Speaker laid before the House sundry communications, viz.

I. A letter from the Governor of the Territory of Michigan, transmitting copies of resolutions adopted by the Legislative Council of that Territory in relation to the boundary between the said Territory and the State of Ohio; which letter and resolutions were ordered to lie on the table.

II. A letter from the Governor of the Territory of Michigan, transmitting a resolution of the Legislative Council of that Territory, asking the construction of a harbor at the mouth of the Milwaukie river, on the western border of Lake Michigan; which letter and resolution were referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

III. A letter from the Comptroller of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of the accounts remaining unsettled, or on which balances have been due more than three years prior to the 30th of September last, on the books of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury; which letter and statement were ordered to lie on the table.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the following resolution, submitted by Mr. Gamble yesterday, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to this House whether, in his opinion, it is practicable or convenient for that department to collect, safely keep, and disburse the public moneys of the United States without the agency of a bank or banks, and, if so, to report to this House the best mode, in his opinion, by which that object can be accomplished.

A motion was made by Mr. Ewing to amend the said resolution by striking out these words, viz.

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to this House whether, in his opinion," and, in lieu thereof, inserting the following, viz.

That a select committee, to consist of one member from each State, be appointed to inquire into the expediency, and report to this House whether, in their opinion.

A motion was made by Mr. McKim that the said resolution do lie on the table.

And the question being put on this motion,

It passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, 106,
Nays, 87.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,
Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Adams
Heman Allen
William Allen
Joseph B. Anthony
John Banks
Benning M. Bean
John Blair
Abraham Bockee
Ratliff Boon
James W. Bouldin
John W. Brown
Samuel Bunch
Robert Burns
Jesse A. Bynum
Churchill C. Cambreleng
John Carr
Zadok Casey
Joseph W. Chinn
Samuel Clark
William Clark
Clement C. Clay
Richard Coulter
John Cramer
Rowland Day
Philemon Dickerson
Charles G. Ferris
Millard Fillmore
Samuel Fowler
Philo C. Fuller
William K. Fuller
John H. Fulton
Ransom H. Gillet
Joseph Hall
Hiland Hall
Nicol Halsey
Thomas L. Hamer

Mr. Joseph M. Harper
Samuel S. Harrison
Samuel G. Hathaway
Albert G. Hawes
Abner Hazeltine
Joseph Henderson
William Hiester
Edward Howell
Henry Hubbard
Abel Huntington
William M. Inge
Henry F. Jones
Richard M. Johnson
Noadiah Johnson
Henry Johnson
Seaborn Jones
Benjamin Jones
Edward Kavanagh
Daniel Kilgore
George L. Kinnard
Amos Lane
Gerrit Y. Lansing
John Laporte
George W. Lay
Luke Lea
Thomas Lee
George Loyall
Edward Lucas
Robert T. Lytle
Abijah Mann, jr.
Joel K. Mann
Richard J. Manning
Moses Mason, jr.
William L. May
Rufus McIntire

Mr. James J. McKay
Isaac McKim
Jeremiah McLene
Charles McVean
Jesse Miller
Robert Mitchell
John J. Morgan
Henry A. Muhlenberg
John Murphy
Gayton P. Osgood
James Parker
William Patterson
Franklin Pierce
James K. Polk
Patrick H. Pope
John Reynolds
Ferdinand S. Schenck
William Schley
William B. Shepard
Augustine H. Shepperd
William N. Shinn
Francis O. J. Smith
James Standifer
Andrew Stewart
William Taylor
John Thomson
James Turner
Joel Turrill
Isaac B. Van Houten
David D. Wagener
Aaron Ward
Daniel Wardwell
James M. Wayne
Taylor Webster
Edgar C. Wilson

Those who voted in the negative are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
John J. Allen
Chilton Allan
William S. Archer
William H. Ashley
Noyes Barber
Daniel L. Barringer
Isaac C. Bates
William Baylies
Martin Beaty
Horace Binney
George N. Briggs
John Bull
George Burd
Tristram Burges
Harry Cage
Thomas Chilton
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
Augustine S. Clayton

Mr. William K. Clowney
Thomas Corwin
Joseph H. Crane
David Crockett
Edward Darlington
Amos Davis
Thomas Davenport
Edmund Deberry
Harmer Denny
John Dickson
George Evans
Edward Everett
John Ewing
John M. Felder
Thomas F. Foster
Roger L. Gamble
Rice Garland
William F. Gordon
Benjamin Gorham

Mr. James Graham
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Benjamin Hardin
James Harper
James P. Heath
Ebenezer Jackson
William Cost Johnson
Henry King
Robert P. Letcher
Dixon H. Lewis
Levi Lincoln
James Love
Chittenden Lyon
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall
Samuel W. Mardis
John Y. Mason
Jonathan McCarty

Mr. David W. Dickinson
 William C. Dunlap
 George Evans
 John Ewing
 Philo C. Fuller
 William K. Fuller
 John H. Fulton
 Roger L. Gamble
 Ransom H. Gillet
 James Graham
 George Grennell, jr.
 John K. Griffin
 Joseph Hall
 Thomas H. Hall
 Nicoll Halsey
 Thomas L. Hamer
 Benjamin Hardin
 Joseph M. Harper
 James Harper
 Albert G. Hawes
 Abner Hazeltine
 Edward Howell
 Henry F. Jones
 Noadiah Johnson

Mr. Seaborn Jones
 Daniel Kilgore
 Gerrit Y. Lansing
 George W. Lay
 Luke Lea
 Robert P. Letcher
 Dixon H. Lewis
 James Love
 George Loyall
 Chittenden Lyon
 Abijah Mann, jr.
 Joel K. Mann
 Thomas A. Marshall
 Samuel W. Mardis
 Moses Mason, jr.
 William L. May
 James J. McKay
 Jeremiah McLene
 Charles McVean
 Jesse Miller
 Robert Mitchell
 Dutee J. Pearce
 Robert Ramsay
 Abraham Rencher

Mr. John Reynolds
 William Schley
 William B. Shepard
 Augustine H. Sheppard
 Francis O. J. Smith
 David Spangler
 James Standifer
 William P. Taylor
 John Thomson
 Christopher Tompkins
 Joseph Trumbull
 Samuel Tweedy
 Joseph Vance
 Isaac B. Van Houten
 Samuel F. Vinton
 Aaron Ward
 Daniel Wardwell
 Taylor Webster
 Reuben Whallon
 Frederick Whittlesey
 Elisha Whittlesey
 Lewis Williams
 Edgar C. Wilson
 Ebenezer Young

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Ms. John Quincy Adams
 John Adams
 William S. Archer
 John Banks
 Daniel L. Barringer
 Isaac C. Bates
 William Baylies
 Horace Binney
 James W. Bouldin
 George N. Briggs
 George Burd
 Robert Burns
 Harry Cage
 Churchill C. Cambreleng
 Joseph W. Chinn
 Samuel Clark
 William Clark
 Clement C. Clay
 Augustine S. Clayton
 John Cramer
 Edward Darlington
 Thomas Davenport
 Harmer Denny
 Philemon Dickerson
 Edward Everett
 Charles G. Ferris
 Millard Fillmore
 Thomas F. Foster
 Samuel Fowler
 William F. Gordon

Mr. Benjamin Gorham
 William J. Grayson
 Hiland Hall
 Samuel S. Harrison
 Samuel G. Hathaway
 James P. Heath
 Joseph Henderson
 William Hiester
 Henry Hubbard
 Abel Huntington
 William M. Inge
 William Jackson
 Ebenezer Jackson
 Leonard Jarvis
 William Cost Johnson
 Richard M. Johnson
 Henry Johnson
 Edward Kavanagh
 Henry King
 Amos Lane
 John Laporte
 Thomas Lee
 Levi Lincoln
 Robert T. Lytle
 Richard J. Manning
 Henry C. Martindale
 John Y. Mason
 Jonathan McCarty
 Rufus McIntire
 Thomas M. T. McKennan

Mr. Isaac McKim
 Charles F. Mercer
 Samuel McDowell Moore
 John J. Morgan
 Henry A. Muhlenberg
 John Murphy
 Gayton P. Osgood
 James Parker
 John M. Patton
 William Patterson
 Stephen C. Phillips
 Francis W. Pickens
 Franklin Pierce
 Job Pierson
 James K. Polk
 Patrick H. Pope
 David Potts, jr.
 John Robertson
 Ferdinand S. Shenck
 William N. Shinn
 John N. Steele
 Francis Thomas
 Philemon Thomas
 James Turner
 Joel Turrill
 Aaron Vanderpoel
 John G. Watadough
 James M. Wayne
 Richard H. Wilde
 Henry A. Wise

The House proceeded to the consideration of the undermentioned bills, and ordered the same to be engrossed, and severally to be read a third time on Monday next, viz.

No. 437. A bill for the relief of James Young.

No. 438. A bill for the relief of Henry Awkward.

No. 515. A bill for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Bailey E. Clarke.

No. 533. A bill to authorize the Secretary of State to issue letters patent to James Jones.

No. 365. A bill for the relief of the heirs of William Tyler.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill (No. 224) for the relief of Commodore Isaac Hull.

The question recurred that the House do concur in the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole House.

And, pending this question,

The House adjourned until Monday next, 12 o'clock meridian.

MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1835.

Another member, viz. from the State of Mississippi, Franklin E. Plummer, appeared, and took his seat.

Mr. McIntire presented a petition of Gamaliel E. Smith, of Newfield, in the State of Maine, praying to be allowed an additional sum on account of work done by him under a contract to construct a light-house on Mount Desert rock.

Mr. Day presented a petition of Cassius D. Cook, of Erie county, in the State of New York, praying to be paid for services rendered by him as a volunteer soldier in the late war with Great Britain, and for property lost by him in said war.

Mr. Chinn presented a petition of Ephraim Gilman, of the State of Virginia, praying to be paid for property taken and destroyed by the British forces during the late war with Great Britain.

Mr. Webster presented a petition of Thomas Linnard, of the State of Ohio, praying to be paid for work done by him in constructing the national road in the State of Indiana.

Mr. Ewing presented a petition of Thomas Holder, of the State of Ohio, praying to be paid for provisions and forage furnished a detachment of troops under the command of General Hopkins, in the year 1812.

Mr. Stoddert presented a petition of Alexander Somerville, of the State of Maryland, praying to be paid for property taken and destroyed by the enemy during the late war with Great Britain.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee of Claims.

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng,

Ordered, That the petition of Francis B. Ogden, presented December 10, 1834, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Fillmore,

Ordered, That the memorial of Henry Hill, presented December 23, 1833, be referred to the Committee of Claims.

On motion of Mr. Fillmore,

Ordered, That the petition of Zebulon Ketchum, presented February 4, 1828, be referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Hall, of Maine, presented a memorial of inhabitants of the State of Maine, praying that the circuit and district courts of the United States may be holden at Belfast, instead of Wiscasset.

Mr. Briggs presented a memorial of inhabitants of the State of Massachusetts, praying that an act may be passed extending to parties to actions in the circuit courts arising under the patent laws, the right to a writ of error or an appeal to the Supreme Court in all cases where the matter in dispute or the sum for which judgment is recovered exceeds five hundred dollars.

Mr. Hiland Hall presented a memorial of inhabitants of the State of Vermont, a copy of that just presented by Mr. Briggs, from inhabitants of the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. Crane presented a petition of Daniel Knowles, of the county of Wood, in the State of Ohio, praying to be indemnified for losses he has sustained by the purchase of a tract of land from the United States, the title of which has proved to be defective.

Mr. Grennell presented a memorial of inhabitants of the State of Massachusetts, a copy of the memorial this day presented by Mr. Briggs, from other inhabitants of said State.

Mr. Cambreleng presented a petition of J. F. Sarchet and E. Sarchet, of the city of New York, praying to be permitted to take an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States on a judgment rendered against them on a revenue bond by the district court of the United States for the southern district of New York.

Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, presented a petition of Elizabeth Scott, praying to be paid the interest which she conceives to be due on the money paid her as the assignee of Alexander Scott, junior, under the act of March 3, 1833.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Chinn,

Ordered, That the petition of Sarah B. H. Stith, presented March 26, 1832, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Francis O. J. Smith presented a petition of Joseph Winch, of Somerset county, in the State of Maine, praying to be allowed arrears of pension.

Mr. Phillips presented a petition of Henry Hallowell, of Lynn, in the State of Massachusetts, praying to be allowed the arrears of pension to which he conceives himself entitled.

Mr. Parker presented a petition of Jonathan Morgan, of the State of New Jersey, praying for a pension.

Mr. Muhlenberg presented a petition of Samuel Clark, of the State of Pennsylvania, praying for a pension.

Mr. John J. Allen presented a petition of Thomas Hughes, of the county of Jackson, in the State of Virginia, praying for a pension.

Mr. Pope presented a petition of Thomas McIntosh, praying for a pension.

Ordered, That the said memorials be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky,

Ordered, That the case of Dempsey Hicks, presented March 25, 1834, be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

The undermentioned petitions, heretofore presented, were again presented, and referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, viz.

By Mr. Edward Everett: The petition of Joshua P. Frothingham and Paul Willard, representatives of Thomas Frothingham, deceased, presented December 23, 1833.

By Mr. Miller: The petition of John Smith, presented December 10, 1834.

By Mr. Patton: The petition of Samuel W. Skinner, legal representative of John Julian, deceased, presented April 7, 1834.

By Mr. Chinn : The petition of the heirs at law of John Roberts, deceased, presented March 12, 1832.

By Mr. Taylor, of Virginia : The petition of the heirs at law of William Camp, presented January 3, 1834.

Mr. Clark, of Pennsylvania, presented a petition of the heirs at law of John Brooks, late of the State of Pennsylvania, deceased, praying to be paid the commutation of half pay to which they conceive their ancestor to have been entitled as an officer of the army of the revolution.

Mr. F. Thomas presented a petition of the heirs at law of Hatch Dent, late of the State of Maryland, deceased, praying to be paid the commutation of half pay to which they conceive the said Hatch Dent to have been entitled as a captain in the army of the revolution.

Mr. Heath presented a petition of Elizabeth Reynolds, of the city of Baltimore, praying to be allowed and paid the balance of pay due for the services of her late father, Major William Bailey, deceased, as an officer in the revolutionary army.

Mr. Patton presented a petition of the heirs at law of Thomas Johnson, late of the county of Louisa, in the State of Virginia, deceased, praying to be paid the commutation of half pay to which the said Thomas Johnson was entitled as a captain in the army of the revolution.

Mr. Patton presented a petition of the heirs at law of Gustavus B. Horner, late of the State of Virginia, deceased, praying to be paid the commutation of half pay to which the said Gustavus B. Horner was entitled as a surgeon in the army of the revolution.

Mr. Chilton Allan presented sundry papers in relation to a claim of the heirs at law of Levi Todd, deceased, for services as an officer in the revolutionary army.

Mr. Vinton presented a petition of the heirs at law of Luther Waterman, deceased, as, also, heirs at law of John Waterman, deceased, praying to be paid the commutation of half pay to which the said Luther Waterman was entitled as a surgeon, and the said John Waterman was entitled as a lieutenant in the Massachusetts line of the revolutionary army.

Mr. Peyton presented documents in relation to a claim of the heirs of John Bernard, deceased, for services as an officer in the North Carolina line of the army of the revolution.

Ordered, That the said petitions and documents be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. Gillet presented a petition of Cephas L. Rockwood, of Canton, in the State of New York, praying to be repaid \$375 advanced by him for the recruiting service in the late war with Great Britain.

Mr. May presented a petition of James Adams, of the State of New York, praying to be indemnified for losses he has sustained by reason of impressing certain boats into the military service of the United States in the late war with Great Britain, having made the said impressment under the written order of his commanding officer.

Mr. Grennell presented a petition of Bethjah Thompson, of the State of Massachusetts, widow of Josiah Thompson, deceased, late a soldier in the army of the United States, praying to be allowed five years' half pay in lieu of the bounty land to which she is entitled.

Mr. May presented a petition of John Brophy, of the State of Illinois, praying to be paid for a horse lost in the service of the United States during the late Indian wars on the borders of that State.

Mr. Joseph M. White presented a presentment of the Grand Jury for the counties of St. John's and Mosquito, in Florida, made at the June term, 1834, of the superior court of East Florida, in relation to various public improvements in said Territory.

Ordered, That the said petitions and presentment be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Ordered, That the petition of Elizabeth Rapp, presented December 8, 1834, be referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. Turrill presented a petition of inhabitants of the county of Niagara, in the State of New York, praying that an appropriation may be made to improve the harbor at the mouth of Eighteen Mile creek, on Lake Ontario.

Mr. Patterson presented a petition of merchants, traders, and citizens of Sandusky, in the county of Huron, in the State of Ohio, praying that a beacon light may be erected on Cedar point, on Sandusky bay, on Lake Erie.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

On motion of Mr. Claiborne,

Ordered, That the petition of William Wingfield, presented February 10, 1834, be referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

On motion of Mr. Banks,

Ordered, That the petition of Isaac Eckright, presented December 28, 1829, be referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. Ashley presented a petition of William Van Burkleo, of the State of Missouri, praying for a pension; which petition was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. Spangler presented a petition of the heirs at law of Jacob Thomas, deceased, praying to be permitted to complete the payments on a tract of land purchased by the said Thomas of the United States; and which has become forfeited for non-payment of the whole of the purchase money, and that a patent for the said land may be made to the said heirs; which petition was referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

On motion of Mr. Garland,

Ordered, That the petition of the heirs of Louis Pellerin, deceased, presented December 11, 1827, be referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

On motion of Mr. Stewart,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting to the heirs of William Crawford, a colonel of the Virginia continental line, who was burnt by the Indians at the Sandusky plains in 1782, seven years' half pay under the several resolves of Congress on that subject.

On motion of Mr. Patton,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the payment to the heirs of Thornton Taylor, deceased, of his commutation of five years' full pay in lieu of half pay for life, for services in the revolutionary war.

Mr. Dunlap presented a petition of inhabitants of the county of Hardman, in the State of Tennessee, praying Congress to endow a marine hospital at the Chickasaw bluffs, on the river Mississippi; which petition was referred to the Committee of the Whole House to which is commit-

ted the bill (No. 562) making appropriations for the erection of marine hospitals in the city of Baltimore and other places.

Mr. Bull presented a petition of inhabitants of the county of Lincoln, in the State of Missouri, praying that their rights of pre-emption may be permitted to be located on certain lands now claimed under concessions from Spain.

Mr. Sevier presented a petition of Allen McVey and William Barnett, of the Territory of Arkansas, soldiers in the army in the late war with Great Britain, setting forth that their bounty lands are unfit for cultivation, and praying that other lands may be granted them in lieu thereof.

Mr. Joseph M. White presented a petition of John D. Braddock, of the county of Nassau, in the Territory of Florida, praying that his title to certain lands in said Territory may be confirmed.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. Stewart presented the proceedings of a meeting of inhabitants of Hillsborough and its vicinity, in the State of Pennsylvania, asking that an additional appropriation may be made to repair the Cumberland road east of the Ohio; which proceedings were referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Ashley presented a petition of sundry half-breeds, descendants of the Sac and Fox tribes of Indians, praying that their interest in the tract of land lying in the fork of the Mississippi and Des Moines rivers, under the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes of the 4th of August, 1824, may be recognised and acknowledged, and that they may receive all the benefits to which they are entitled therefrom; which petition was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Sevier presented documents in relation to a claim of Edward Graham, late a teacher or schoolmaster among the Cherokee Indians; which petition was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Ewing,

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting a suitable quantity of unsold and unappropriated land to the State of Indiana, to be by her disposed of at a price not below that of the public lands, and the proceeds to be invested in stock of the Evansville and Lafayette railroad, which is contemplated to connect the Wabash and Erie canal with the Ohio river at that town; also, into the expediency of granting, in like manner, a suitable quantity of public land to construct a railroad or a canal from New Albany, on the Ohio, near Louisville, through Bedford, Lawrence county, and Greencastle, Putnam county, to the Wabash river near the junction of the Wabash and Erie canal; also, into the expediency of granting, in like manner, a suitable quantity of public land to improve the navigation of White river and its two branches, from the Wabash river to the points declared navigable by law of that State.

Mr. Wayne presented a petition of inhabitants of Danville, in the State of Georgia;

Mr. Moore, of Virginia, presented a petition of sundry inhabitants of Greenville, Augusta county, in the State of Virginia;

Mr. Gilmer presented a petition of sundry inhabitants of the northwest corner of the county of Oglethorpe, in the State of Georgia;

Mr. Crane presented a petition of several inhabitants of the counties of Montgomery and Butler, in the State of Ohio ;

Mr. Mardis presented a petition of sundry inhabitants of the States of Alabama and Mississippi ; praying, respectively, for the establishment of certain post routes therein designated and described.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. Ewing presented a petition of sundry inhabitants of the State of Indiana, praying that the Cumberland road from Indianapolis to Terre Haute may be established as a mail route, in lieu of the road now used.

Ordered, That the said petition be referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

On motion of Mr. Vinton,

Ordered, That the petition of the inhabitants of Lawrence and Jackson counties, in the State of Ohio, praying for the establishment of a post route, heretofore presented on the 14th of January, 1833, be again presented, and referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

On motion of Mr. Sloane,

Ordered, That the memorial of inhabitants of the State of Ohio, praying for the construction of a harbor at the mouth of Chagrin river, heretofore presented on the 10th of February, 1834, be again presented, and referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Mercer, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill (No. 605) to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Potomac, and repealing all acts already passed in relation thereto;" which bill was read the first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time on Thursday next.

Mr. Miller, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made a report on the memorial of George C. Seaton, accompanied by a bill (No. 606) for his relief; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Mitchell, of Ohio, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Jacob Slough; which was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Mitchell, of Ohio, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made a report on the case of John Bryant, accompanied by a bill (No. 607) for his relief; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Chilton, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made an unfavorable report on the case of Thomas Gilbert; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Chilton,

Ordered, That the Committee on Invalid Pensions be discharged from the further consideration of the cases of James Halloway and Josiah Hopkins, and that the said cases do lie on the table.

Mr. Janes, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made an unfavorable report on the petition of James Ladieu; which was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Janes, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made a report on

the case of Larnard Swallow, accompanied by a bill (No. 608) for his relief; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Forester, from the Committee of Claims, made a report on the case of John Saunders and Purley Putnam, accompanied by a bill (No. 609) for their relief; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana,

Ordered, That the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury of the 16th of December ultimo, transmitting a report of the causes which have retarded the issuing of patents to claimants to lands in the State of Louisiana, be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Chilton on the 3d instant, upon the subject of internal improvements.

And, after debate thereon,

The House, on motion, proceeded to the disposal of the business on the Speaker's table, and to the orders of the day.

The Speaker laid before the House sundry communications, viz.

I. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a list of all the patents for discoveries, inventions, and improvements, which have expired within the year 1834, with the names of the patentees, alphabetically arranged; prepared in obedience to the act of July 3, 1832; which letter and list were laid on the table.

II. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a list of patents issued during the year 1834, for any new or useful art, machine, or manufacture, or composition of matter, or any improvement thereon; prepared in obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives of January 13, 1812, and the act of April 2, 1830; which letter and list were laid on the table.

III. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report of the Commissioner of Pensions, containing a list of the persons who have made application for a pension, and whose cases have been rejected; which letter and report were ordered to lie on the table.

IV. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the information called for by the House on the 12th of December ultimo, respecting the Cumberland road east of the Ohio; which letter was read, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

V. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in compliance with an order of the House of the 23d of December ultimo, reports on the progress of the works of internal improvement now carried on by the General Government in the State of North Carolina, to which is annexed a statement of the amount of appropriations expended in the prosecution of the same; which letter and reports were ordered to lie on the table.

The consideration of the bill (No. 501) for the benefit of the city of Alexandria, having been postponed until this day, it was,

On motion of Mr. Chinn,

Ordered, That the consideration of said bill be further postponed until Thursday, the 8th instant.

Engrossed bills, of the following titles, viz.

No. 437. An act for the relief of James Young;

No. 438. An act for the relief of Henry Awkward;

No. 515. An act for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Bailey E. Clarke, deceased;

No. 533. An act to authorize the Secretary of State to issue letters patent to James Jones;

No. 365. An act for the relief of the heirs of William Tyler, deceased;

were severally read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in the said bills.

A motion was made by Mr. Lewis that the House do reconsider the vote taken on the 3d instant on the question that the bill (No. 50) to compensate Susan Decatur, widow and representative of Captain Stephen Decatur, deceased, and others, do lie on the table; and, on motion of Mr. Lewis, it was agreed that the consideration of the motion to reconsider be postponed until Friday, the 9th instant.

On motion of Mr. Elisha Whittlesey,

Resolved, That the report of the Secretary of War, relative to the extension and completion of the pier at Cunningham creek, in Ohio, with the documents that accompany the said report, be referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of making the necessary appropriations for extending and completing such work.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the fees allowed to the deputy surveyor of the United States for the State of Louisiana, in those cases where it is found impracticable to procure the work to be executed for the present maximum fixed by law, and into the expediency of allowing to the registers of the land offices of the United States for the State of Louisiana an additional salary, instead of the fees payable by the claimants of lands for issuing patent certificates and delivering patents.

On motion of Mr. Elisha Whittlesey,

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to transmit to the House of Representatives a copy of the survey, made by authority of the United States, for a canal from Portage summit, in the State of Ohio, to Kearney's line, so called, in the State of Pennsylvania, and a map of the route and an estimate of the cost of said canal.

On motion of Mr. Clay,

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of relinquishing to the State of Alabama the two per cent. of the nett proceeds of sales of the public land which have taken place since the first day of September, 1819, or may hereafter take place, reserved by the terms of the compact between the United States and that State, on her admission into the Union, for making a road or roads leading to the said State, to be applied, under the direction of the Legislature of Alabama, in the construction of a railroad or canal, to connect the waters of Mobile bay with those of the Tennessee river, or to create a fund for the support of primary schools, as said Legislature may determine.

Mr. Gamble moved the following resolution ; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to digest and prepare, and communicate to this House, a detailed plan by which the public revenue of the United States may be collected, safely kept, and disbursed, without the agency of a bank or banks, either State or national.

Mr. Ewing moved the following resolution ; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to transmit, or cause to be transmitted, to this House, copies of every circular letter of instruction emanating from the Treasury or War Departments, since the 30th day of June last, and addressed to either the receiving or the disbursing officers stationed in States wherein land offices are established, or public works are constructing, under the authority of Congress.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill (No. 334) to equalize and regulate the pay of the officers of the army and navy of the United States.

The question recurred on the amendment proposed on the 30th of December ultimo by Mr. R. M. Johnson, in relation to the pay of *passed midshipmen*.

And on the question, Will the House agree to said amendment ?

It passed in the affirmative.

A motion was made by Mr. Grennell to amend the said bill by striking out these words :

“ Clerks of a yard, nine hundred dollars.

“ First clerk to a commandant of a navy yard, nine hundred dollars.

“ Second clerk to a commandant of a navy yard, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

“ Clerks to commanders of squadrons, captains of fleets, and commanders of vessels, five hundred dollars.”

And inserting, in lieu thereof, the following :

Clerks of navy yards, and to commandants of squadrons, one thousand one hundred dollars.

And, pending the question on this motion,

A motion was made by Mr. Allen, of Virginia, that the said bill be committed to the Committee on Naval Affairs ; when

A motion was made by Mr. Mann, of New York, to amend the motion by appending thereto the following, viz.

“ With instructions to report a bill to equalize the pay of the officers of the army and navy.”

And, pending the question on this motion,

The House adjourned until to-morrow, 12 o'clock meridian.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1835.

Mr. Richard M. Johnson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 41) entitled “ An act for the relief of Colonel John Eugene Leitensdorffer,” reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Brown, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made a report

on the case of Jared Buckingham, accompanied by a bill (No. 610) for his relief; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Foster,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from the consideration of the inquiry ordered on the 15th of December ultimo, as to the expediency of allowing Benjamin Reeder, late marshal of the western district of Virginia, to transfer a Treasury warrant to his successor in office.

On motion of Mr. Lay,

Ordered, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be discharged from the further consideration of the petitions of John McFarlane and Roger R. Harlan, and that they lie on the table.

Mr. Clayton, from the Committee on the Public Lands, made a report on the petition of the heirs of Thomas F. Reddick, accompanied by a bill (No. 611) confirming to the representatives of the said Reddick a tract of six hundred and forty acres of land; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Williams,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Public Lands be discharged from the further consideration of the memorials of the Polish exiles, the West Feliciana Railroad Company, and of Remy Poissot, and that the said memorials do lie on the table.

Mr. Clay, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill (No. 612) granting an additional quantity of land for the satisfaction of revolutionary bounty land warrants; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Clay, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill (No. 613) for the relief of James Moore and William Moore; which bill was read the first and second time, and the further consideration thereof was postponed until the 13th instant.

Mr. Adams, of New York, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made an unfavorable report on the case of Henry Thompson; which report was read, and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Boon,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Public Lands be discharged from the further consideration of the petitions of Benjamin Collins and Charles G. Johnson, and of Abraham Boring, and that the said petitions do lie on the table.

Mr. Carr, from the Committee on the Public Lands, made a report on the petition of Richard T. Archer, accompanied by a bill (No. 614) for his relief; which bill was read the first and second time, and the further consideration thereof was postponed until the 13th instant.

Mr. Potts, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee had examined an enrolled bill (No. 474) entitled "An act for the relief of the legal representatives of John Mulloyny," and found the same to be truly enrolled; when

The Speaker signed the said bill.

Mr. Hubbard, from the joint committee appointed to make the necessary arrangements to carry into effect the last resolution adopted on the

24th of June, 1834, in relation to the death of General Lafayette, which committee was instructed, on the 2d of January instant, to communicate to John Quincy Adams the joint resolution of that day, presenting to him the thanks of Congress for the appropriate oration delivered by him on the life and character of General Lafayette, and to request Mr. Adams to furnish a copy for publication, reported the following correspondence, viz.

To the Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS:

SIR: We have the honor to present to you official copies of two joint resolutions adopted by the Senate and House of Representatives on the 2d instant, expressing the thanks of Congress for the appropriate oration delivered by you in the hall of the House of Representatives, on the 31st ultimo, on the life and character of General Lafayette, and authorizing a request to be made to you for a copy of it for publication.

Having shared the high gratification of hearing the oration, we take pleasure, in pursuance of the second of the joint resolutions, in requesting you to furnish a copy of the oration for publication.

We have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Your obedient servants,

HENRY CLAY,

Chairman of committee on part of Senate.

HENRY HUBBARD,

Chairman of committee on part of House.

January 5, 1835.

To Messrs. HENRY CLAY and HENRY HUBBARD, chairmen of the joint committee of arrangements of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States to carry into effect the resolution of Congress in relation to the death of General Lafayette:

GENTLEMEN: I received, with deep sensibility, your communications of the joint resolutions of both Houses of Congress upon the oration delivered before them on the life and character of Lafayette.

The kind indulgence with which they have accepted the endeavor to give effect to their purpose of paying a last tribute of national gratitude and affection to the memory of a great benefactor of our country, will be impressed upon my heart to the last hour of my life.

With this sentiment, I shall take pleasure in furnishing, as requested, a copy of the address for publication.

I am, gentlemen, with the highest respect,

Your fellow-citizen and obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The letters being read,

Mr. Hubbard submitted the following preamble and resolution, viz.

Whereas it was resolved, at the last session of Congress, that John Quincy Adams be requested to deliver an oration on the life and character of General Lafayette, before the two Houses of Congress; and, in pursuance of that resolution, and sundry other resolutions which have been subsequently adopted, Mr. Adams, on Wednesday, the 31st day of December, 1834, in the hall of the House of Representatives, and in the presence of both Houses of Congress, and also in the presence of the President of the United States, of the heads of the respective departments of the National Government, and of a most numerous assembly of citizens, did deliver an oration, replete with those pure and

patriotic sentiments which will be sacredly cherished by every true and enlightened American :

The House of Representatives, well satisfied with the manner in which Mr. Adams has performed the duty assigned him, and desirous of communicating, "through the medium of the press," those principles which have been by him so ably discussed, as well as their sentiments of *respect* for the distinguished character, and their sentiments of gratitude for the devoted services of Lafayette, which have been by him on this occasion so faithfully expressed, have come to the following resolution :

Resolved, That copies of the oration be printed for the use of the House.

The resolution was amended by adding thereto these words, "under the direction of the committee appointed by the House ;" and the blank was filled with "*fifty thousand.*"

As thus amended, the preamble and resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Beaty, by leave, submitted the following resolution ; which was read, and laid on the table one day, under the rule.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to report to this House whether the whole amount, or what part of the thirty thousand dollars, appropriated at the last session of Congress for the continuation of the improvement of the navigation of the Cumberland river, has been applied to that object, and whether its application was made under the direction of the said Secretary or the President of the United States, and whether the whole amount, or what part of said thirty thousand dollars, was directed to be laid out upon said river below Nashville, and, if any part of said sum be left, will it be laid out in continuation of the improvement of the river above Nashville, if not, the reasons for withholding it.

On leave given, sundry petitions, &c. were presented, viz.

By Mr. McKennan : The petition of Reuben Mickle, of the State of Pennsylvania, praying to be paid the arrears of pension to which he conceives himself entitled ; which petition was referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

By Mr. Dickinson : The petition of the heirs at law of William Downes, late of the State of Georgia, deceased, praying that an additional quantity of land may be granted to them for services performed by their ancestor, under an act of the State of Georgia of the year 1784, for the examination and survey of certain lands lying in the great bend of Tennessee river ; which petition was referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

By Mr. Boon : The petition of John C. Thurman, of the State of Indiana, praying permission to correct an error in an entry of land purchased of the United States ; which petition was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. Gillet : The petition of Amos W. Brown, of the State of New York, praying to be allowed additional pay for services rendered by him as a Canadian volunteer in the late war with Great Britain ; which petition was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. Blair : The petition of merchants and traders of the town of Jonesboro', in the county of Washington, in the State of Tennessee, praying that additional duties may be imposed on feathers on the impor-

tation thereof into the United States ; which petition was referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Chilton on the 5d instant upon the subject of internal improvements ; and, after further debate thereon, the House, on motion, proceeded to the disposal of the business on the Speaker's table and to the orders of the day ; when

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report of the Director of the Mint, showing the result of the assays of certain foreign silver and gold coins, made in obedience to the acts of June 25 and 28, 1834 ; which letter and report were ordered to lie on the table.

The Speaker laid before the House a report of J. B. Thornton, Second Comptroller of the Treasury, Charles Gratiot, Chief Engineer of the United States, and Peter Hagner, Third Auditor of the Treasury, on the claim of the legal representatives of Farrow and Harris, prepared in obedience to the act for the relief of the legal representatives of said Farrow and Harris, passed July 14, 1832.

Ordered, That the said report be referred to the Committee of Claims.

A message, in writing, was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his private Secretary ; which message was read, and is as follows, viz.

WASHINGTON, January 6, 1835.

To the House of Representatives of the United States :

In answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the 27th ultimo, I transmit a report made to me by the Secretary of State on the subject ; and I have to acquaint the House that the negotiation for the settlement of the northeastern boundary being now in progress, it would, in my opinion, be incompatible with the public interest to lay before the House any communications which have been had between the two Governments since the period alluded to in the resolution.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Another message was also received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his private Secretary ; which message was read, and is as follows, viz.

WASHINGTON, January 5, 1835.

To the House of Representatives :

In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the 24th ultimo, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State upon the subject.

ANDREW JACKSON.

On motion of Mr. Sevier,

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be instructed to report to this House the survey and estimates of Doctor Howard, the engineer who surveyed so much of the Little Rock and Memphis road as lies between the St. Francis and Mississippi rivers.

On motion of Mr. Lea,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route

from Campbell's station, by the way of Low's ferry, on Holston river, to Maryville, Blount county, Tennessee.

On motion of Mr. Pinckney,

Resolved, That the Committee for the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and instructed to ascertain the amount of fuel that may be necessary for the immediate relief of the suffering poor of Washington, and to place the same at the disposal of the Corporation for that purpose.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill (No. 334) to equalize and regulate the pay of the officers of the army and navy of the United States.

The question recurred on the motion made by Mr. Mann, of New York, to amend the motion made by Mr. Allen, of Virginia, that the said bill be committed to the Committee on Naval Affairs; when

Mr. Allen withdrew his motion to commit the said bill, and Mr. Mann's motion fell, of course.

A motion was then made by Mr. Jones, of Georgia, that the said bill be recommitted to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, with instructions to report a new bill "to reorganize the navy," the form of which accompanied his motion.

A division of the question being desired,

And, after debate,

The House adjourned until to-morrow, 12 o'clock meridian.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1835.

Mr. Thomson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, which was instructed to inquire into the expediency of making a further provision for repairing Fort Marion, near St. Augustine, in Florida, made a favorable report thereon; which was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. McIntire, from the Committee of Claims, made a report on the petition of Joel Sartain, accompanied by a bill (No. 615) for his relief; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Polk, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill (No. 616) making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1835; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Fulton, from the Committee of Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Tobias E. Stansbury and William Stansbury; which report was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Miller, by leave, presented a petition of Benjamin Holland, praying for a pension; which petition was referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. Gillet presented a petition of Zebulon Baxter, of the county of St. Lawrence, in the State of New York, praying for a grant of the bounty land to which he conceives himself entitled for services in the corps of Canadian volunteers in the late war with Great Britain; which petition was referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. Reynolds, by leave, presented two memorials of chiefs, braves,

hunters, and warriors of the Sac and Fox tribes of Indians, praying that measures may be adopted to ensure a more just and equitable distribution of the annuities payable by the United States to the said tribes; which memorials were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. John Y. Mason, by leave, presented a petition of John Parham, administrator of William H. Avery, deceased, praying to be paid the commutation of half pay to which the said William H. Avery was entitled as a captain in the Virginia line of the army of the revolution; which petition was referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

On motion of Mr. Barber,

Ordered, That the petition of Daniel Stoddard, presented January 18, 1831, be referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. John Quincy Adams, by leave, presented a memorial of Thomas W. Dickinson, of the county of Franklin, in the State of Massachusetts, praying to be paid for services rendered by him as a deputy commissary in the army of the revolution; which memorial was referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. Edward Everett moved the following resolution; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this House a copy of the report of the Board of Engineers, of the 13th of March, 1834, relative to the repairs of Fort Independence, in Boston harbor, together with his opinion of the expediency of executing the repairs proposed in the said report.

On motion of Mr. Pearce,

Resolved, That the Committee on Agriculture be instructed to inquire into the expediency of adopting measures to establish the growth and manufacture of silk; and, also, of introducing into each State of this Union the practical improvements made by Gamaliel Gay in the reeling and weaving the same.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Maryland,

Resolved, That the Committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Territorial Government within the District of Columbia, and of reporting some mode of relief to the said District from its present embarrassments.

Mr. Brown moved the following resolution; which, under the rule, lies on the table one day, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to furnish this House with a statement containing the yearly amount of compensation to which the post captains, masters commandant, lieutenants, masters, surgeons, surgeon's mates, pursers, chaplains, teachers, midshipmen, boatswains, gunners, carpenters, sailmakers, and clerks, in the navy of the United States, are severally entitled, and which they actually receive under the existing laws and the rules and regulations of the Navy Department; designating particularly the sums allowed and paid for the pay and rations of the several officers themselves, and for the pay, rations, and clothing of their servants; together with the sums allowed for house rent, fuel, candles, stationery, furniture, commissions upon disbursements, and upon bills of exchange; and, also, the additional compensation (if any) made to officers while in command of squadrons or single ships upon a home or foreign station, or while in command of navy yards, or

acting as navy commissioners, and the difference of compensation and allowances for services rendered at sea, from those which are rendered on shore; and, also, the several sums usually allowed and paid for travel, and for services and attendance upon courts martial, surveys, and duties of inspection, and for all or any other duties and services not enumerated or particularly mentioned in this resolution, so far as the same can be ascertained by the Navy Department.

On motion of Mr. Carr,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill donating to each fractional township, in which there are no school lands, a quantity of land for schools, sufficient to make them equal to whole townships, in proportion to the quantity contained in said fractional townships.

On motion of Mr. A. H. Shepperd,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Germantown to the Little Yadkin post office, in Stokes county, North Carolina.

On motion of Mr. Pinckney,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making compensation to Doctor J. E. B. Findly and Doctor F. Horry Deas, for professional services rendered to certain companies of United States troops, according to a contract made with them by Major Heileman, of the United States army; and that the papers accompanying this resolution be referred to the same committee.

On motion of Mr. Joseph M. White,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing to Jesse Potts, of Florida, a captain in the continental line in the war of the revolution, his commutation pay under the resolutions of Congress of 1783.

Mr. Hamer moved the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the constitution of the United States, so as to limit the service of the judges of the supreme and inferior courts to a term of years.

The said resolution was read; when

The question, Will the House now consider the same? was moved by Mr. Evans.

And being put,

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas, 84,
Nays, 90.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John J. Allen
William Allen
Benning M. Bean
Martin Beaty
Abraham Bockee
Ratliff Boon
John W. Brown
John Bull
Robert Burns
Jesse A. Bynum

Mr. Churchill C. Cambreleng
Robert B. Campbell
Richard B. Carmichael
John Carr
Zadok Casey
John Chaney
Thomas Chilton
Samuel Clark
Clement C. Clay
Augustine S. Clayton

Mr. William K. Clowney
John Cramer
Rowland Day
Philemon Dickerson
William C. Dunlap
Charles G. Ferris
John B. Forester
Thomas F. Foster
John Galbraith
Roger L. Gamble

Mr. Ransom H. Gillet
Joseph Hall
Thomas H. Hall
Nicol Halsey
Thomas L. Hamer
Benjamin Hardin
Joseph M. Harper
James Harper
Samuel S. Harrison
Samuel G. Hathaway
Joseph Henderson
Edward Howell
Henry Hubbard
Abel Huntington
William M. Inge
Leonard Jarvis
Noadiah Johnson
Seaborn Jones

Mr. Daniel Kilgore
George L. Kinnard
Amos Lane
Gerrit Y. Lansing
Luke Lea
Dixon H. Lewis
James Love
Chittenden Lyon
Joel K. Mann
Samuel W. Mardis
Moses Mason, jr.
William L. May
Jonathan McCarty
Rufus McIntire
James J. McKay
Isaac McKim
Jeremiah McLene
Jesse Miller

Mr. Robert Mitchell
John J. Morgan
Henry A. Muhlenberg
Gayton P. Osgood
Job Pierson
Franklin E. Plummer
James K. Polk
John Reynolds
John Robertson
William N. Shinn
Francis O. J. Smith
James Standifer
James Turner
Joel Turrill
Aaron Vanderpoel
Isaac B. Van Houten
Daniel Wardwell
Reuben Whallon

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Chilton Allan
Joseph B. Anthony
William S. Archer
William H. Ashley
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Charles A. Barnitz
Isaac C. Bates
William Baylies
George N. Briggs
Tristram Burges
Harry Cage
George Chambers
Joseph W. Chinn
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
William Clark
John Coffee
Thomas Corwin
Richard Coulter
Joseph H. Crane
David Crockett
Edward Darlington
Amos Davis
Thomas Davenport
Edmund Derry
Harmar Denny
John Dickson
George Evans
Edward Everett

Mr. John Ewing
Millard Fillmore
Philo C. Fuller
John H. Fulton
Rice Garland
George R. Gilmer
William F. Gordon
James Graham
George Grennell, jr.
Gideon Hard
Abner Hazeltine
James P. Heath
William Hiester
William Jackson
Henry F. Janes
William Cost Johnson
Henry Johnson
John Laporte
George W. Lay
Robert P. Letcher
Levi Lincoln
George Loyall
Richard J. Manning
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall
John Y. Mason
William McComas
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Phineas Miner
John Murphy

Mr. John M. Patton
Stephen C. Phillips
Francis W. Pickens
Henry L. Pinckney
Patrick H. Pope
David Potts, jr.
Robert Ramsay
John Reed
Ferdinand S. Schenck
William Schley
Augustine H. Shepperd
William Slade
Jonathan Sloane
David Spangler
John N. Steele
William Taylor
Philemon Thomas
Christopher Tompkins
Joseph Trumbull
Samuel Tweedy
Joseph Vance
Samuel F. Vinton
John G. Watmough
Campbell P. White
Frederick Whittlesey
Richard H. Wilde
Lewis Williams
Edgar C. Wilson
Henry A. Wise
Ebenezer Young

And so the House refused now to consider said resolution.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Lowrie, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker : The Senate have passed the joint resolution (No. 12) "giving the right of way through the lands of the United States at Harper's Ferry to the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company." The Senate have also passed bills of the following titles, viz.

No. 1. An act to settle and establish the northern boundary of the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois ;

No. 17. An act to provide for the enlistment of boys for the naval service ;

No. 18. An act to change the titles of certain officers of the navy ;

No. 34. An act for the relief of J. and W. Beeson and others ;

No. 54. An act to improve the navigation of the Wabash river ;

No. 10. An act to authorize the purchase of the right to use the apparatus, invented and patented by Boyd Reilly, for applying air, gas, or vapor, to the surface of the human body, in the naval and military service, in the hospitals, and in the penitentiary of the United States ; in which bills I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House. And then he withdrew.

The Speaker laid before the House sundry communications, viz.

I. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the information called for by the House on the 12th of December ultimo, in relation to the number of land offices, the time they were established, the quantity of land sold or remaining unsold, the amount of money received in each district, and the expense of keeping up the land system in each State where it exists ; which letter was read, and laid on the table.

II. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the survey of the canal route from the Portage summit, in Ohio, to Kearney's line, in Pennsylvania, called for by the House on the 5th of January instant ; which letter and survey were referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

III. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the information called for on the 30th of December ultimo, in reference to the causes which led to the suspension of operations at Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor ; which letter was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Chilton on the 3d instant, upon the subject of internal improvements.

And, after further debate thereon, the House, on motion, proceeded to the orders of the day.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill (No. 334) to equalize and regulate the pay of the officers of the army and navy of the United States.

The question recurred on the motion made by Mr. Jones, of Georgia, that the said bill be recommitted, with instructions to report a new bill ; when

Mr. Jones withdrew so much of his motion as proposed to instruct the committee ; when

Mr. Pope moved to amend the motion to commit, by adding thereto the following instructions : Strike out, under the head of Captains, the following :

"When commanding squadrons, or coasting stations, and when acting as navy commissioners, \$4,500.

"When commanding navy yards, \$4,000.

"When on other duty, \$3,750.

"When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, \$3,000."

And inserting, in lieu thereof, the following, viz.

"When commanding a squadron on foreign service, \$3,500.

"When commanding a single ship, or in any other service, \$3,000.

"When on leave, or waiting orders, \$2,000."

And by striking out all that part of the bill which is contained within the words following, viz.

"In lieu of cabin furniture to commanders of vessels and squadrons, and for all other allowances to officers attached to navy yards, or employed on any shore duty, except for de-

tention and employment on special service, for house rent, or chamber money, where quarters or public accommodations be not provided, and for travel under orders, for which sixteen cents per mile shall be allowed. And all acts, or parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to deduct from the pay hereafter to become due of the commission and warrant officers of the navy of the United States, three per centum of the amount thereof, and to pay the same to the Secretary of the Navy and the navy commissioners for the time being, who are hereby appointed a Board of Commissioners, by the name and style of 'Commissioners of the Navy Widows and Orphans' Fund,' which, together with any other moneys to which the fund may become legally entitled, shall constitute a fund for the relief of the widows, children, and widowed mothers and unmarried sisters of the said commission and warrant officers of the navy of the United States, to be invested by said Board, and the proceeds of it divided and disbursed in such manner as may be hereafter prescribed by Congress.

"SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the passage of this act, the distribution of prize money to the officers, seamen, and marines of the navy of the United States shall be in proportion to the pay which said officers, seamen, and marines shall respectively receive."

A motion was made by Mr. Gillet that the bill be postponed until tomorrow; which motion was disagreed to by the House.

A motion was then made by Mr. Jarvis to amend the said instructions by establishing the pay of officers as follows, viz.

"Captains.

"Serving as navy commissioners,	-	-	-	\$3,500
"Commanding squadrons,	-	-	-	3,750
"Commanding navy yards, without quarters,	-	-	-	3,000
"Commanding navy yards, with quarters,	-	-	-	2,500
"Commanding single ships,	-	-	-	3,000
"Waiting orders,	-	-	-	2,000
"On furlough,	-	-	-	1,000

"Masters Commandant or Commanders.

"At sea,	-	-	-	2,200
"In navy yards, without quarters,	-	-	-	1,800
"In navy yards, with quarters,	-	-	-	1,500
"On other service,	-	-	-	1,800
"Waiting orders,	-	-	-	1,500
"On furlough,	-	-	-	600

"Lieutenants.

"Commanding at sea,	-	-	-	1,800
"Over ten years at sea,	-	-	-	1,500
"Other service,	-	-	-	1,200
"Waiting orders,	-	-	-	1,000
"Under ten years at sea,	-	-	-	1,200
"In navy yards, without quarters,	-	-	-	1,000
"In navy yards, with quarters,	-	-	-	800
"On other service,	-	-	-	1,000
"Waiting orders,	-	-	-	900
"On furlough,	-	-	-	450

" Passed Midshipmen.

" At sea,	-	-	-	-	-	500
" Waiting orders,	-	-	-	-	-	400
" On furlough,	-	-	-	-	-	200

" Midshipmen.

" At sea,	-	-	-	-	-	400
" Waiting orders,	-	-	-	-	-	300
" On furlough,	-	-	-	-	-	150"

And, after debate,

The House adjourned until to-morrow, 12 o'clock meridian.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1835.

Mr. Williams, by leave, presented a petition of Edward Gunter, praying for a pension; which petition was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. Gorham, by leave, presented a petition of sundry importing merchants of the city of Boston, praying that a certain excess of duties on goods imported by them under the act of July, 1832, may be refunded; which petition was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Beaty, by leave, presented a petition of James Smith, of Cumberland county, in the State of Kentucky, who states that he is a very poor, sickly, debilitated man, with a large family of children, and praying for a grant of waste and unappropriated public land to enable him to support himself and family, and educate his children; which petition was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. Wardwell, by leave,

Ordered, That the petition of Mary McMullin, presented January 13, 1834, be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Wardwell, by leave,

Ordered, That the memorial of inhabitants of the State of New York, for an appropriation to improve the navigation of Sackett's harbor, on Lake Ontario, presented February 10, 1834, be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Bouldin, by leave, presented a petition of the heirs at law of Peter Garland, late of the State of Virginia, deceased, praying to be allowed and paid the commutation of half pay for life to which the said Peter Garland was entitled as a captain in the Virginia line of the army of the revolutionary war; which petition was referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. Kinnard, by leave, presented a petition of John Griffith, of the State of Indiana, praying for a pension; which petition was referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

Mr. Lucius Lyon, by leave, presented a petition of inhabitants of the Territory of Michigan, praying that a harbor may be constructed at the mouth of St. Joseph's river, in said Territory; which petition was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Lane, by leave, presented documents in support of an application of Richard Oliver for a pension; which documents were referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. Ewing, by leave, presented a petition of inhabitants of the county of Vigo, in the State of Indiana, praying for the establishment of a post route therein described; which petition was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. Ewing, by leave, presented a petition of inhabitants of the county of Putnam, in the State of Indiana, praying for the establishment of a post route therein described; which petition was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. Forester, by leave, presented documents in support of a claim to a pension by James Faucher; which documents were referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. Kinnard, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of the heirs at law of Bernard Lipscomb, who was the heir at law of Captain Reuben Lipscomb; which report was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Hardin, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which were referred memorials of inhabitants of Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, for the establishment of a marine court in that place, reported a bill (No. 617) to alter the times and places of holding the circuit and district courts for Kentucky; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Forester, from the Committee of Claims, made a report on the petition of Joshua Cullumber, accompanied by a bill (No. 618) for his relief; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Muhlenberg,

Ordered, That the Committee on Revolutionary Claims be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Jane Turner, widow of Alexander Turner, and that it be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, made an unfavorable report on the case of Cornelius Innis; which report was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Edward Everett, from the Committee on the Library of Congress, reported a joint resolution (No. 14) relative to the books and papers of General Washington; which resolution was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Ewing on the 5th instant, and laid on the table, in relation to circular letters addressed from the Department of the Treasury to receivers of public moneys, was read, considered, and agreed to by the House.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Beaty on the 6th instant, and laid on the table, relative to the navigation of the Cumberland river, was read, considered, and agreed to by the House.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Edward Everett yesterday, and laid on the table, relative to Fort Independence, was read, considered, and agreed to by the House.

On motion of Mr. Mercer,

Resolved, That the Committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the jurisdiction of the corporation of Washington to the police of the bridge now constructing

across the river Potomac; and that the said committee be also instructed to inquire into the expediency of devising by law some practicable mode of disposing of unappropriated or ungranted lands within the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. Stewart,

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the appropriation for the improvement of the Ohio and Mississippi, to be expended between Brownsville and the falls of the Ohio, at Louisville.

On motion of Mr. Henry Johnson,

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting to the State of Louisiana a tract of land on each side of the route designated for a canal from Lake Barrataria to Burwick's bay, in said State, to aid the company organized for the purpose of executing the work in effecting the object.

Mr. Lucius Lyon moved the following resolution; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to furnish this House with an estimate of the probable expense of prosecuting and completing, with great accuracy, the astronomical observations contemplated by the act of Congress of the 14th of July, 1832, entitled "An act for the taking of certain observations preparatory to the adjustment of the northern boundary line of the State of Ohio."

Mr. Fulton moved the following resolution; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested, as soon as practicable, to present to this House a list of all commutation and half pay claims paid at the Treasury Department of the United States, under any act or acts of Congress providing for the payment of such claims; in which list shall be specially stated the amount of each claim; to whom originally due; to whom paid, and by what authority; whether paid to the claimant himself, or to his heirs, executors, administrators, or his or their attorney or attorneys in fact, with the names of the heirs, executors, administrators, attorney or attorneys in fact, as the case may be.

On motion of Mr. Parker,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for securing Flat beach or Jenkins island, at Egg Harbor, in the State of New Jersey, from further injury by inundations or otherwise, according to a survey and estimate made by Captain Hartman Bache, as reported to the War Department on the 6th of March, 1830.

Mr. Bynum moved the following resolution; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be requested to inform this House whether other commissioners and surveyors have been appointed on the part of this Government to lay off and run the boundary lines between the Government of the United States and the Republic of Mexico, than those appointed under the act of 1819, by stipulations made and entered into with the Government of Spain.

On motion of Mr. Taylor,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed

ed to inquire into the expediency of granting a pension to Joel Marshall, a soldier of the revolution.

On motion of Mr. Allen, of Virginia,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the judge of the western district of Virginia to prescribe, by a rule of court, the times of holding the several courts now directed by law to be held in said district.

A motion was made by Mr. Taylor, of New York, that the House do now proceed to the consideration of the following resolution, submitted by Mr. Hamer yesterday, viz.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the constitution of the United States, so as to limit the service of the judges of the supreme and inferior courts to a term of years.

And on the question, Will the House proceed to the consideration of the said resolution?

It passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, 97,
Nays, 92.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Adams
John J. Allen
William Allen
James M. H. Beale
Benning M. Bean
Martin Beatty
Andrew Beaumont
Ratcliff Boon
John W. Brown
John Bull
Samuel Bunch
Robert Burns
Jesse A. Bynum
Churchill C. Cambreleng
Robert B. Campbell
Richard B. Carmichael
John Carr
Zadok Casey
Thomas Chilton
Samuel Clark
Clement C. Clay
John Cramer
Rowland Day
Philemon Dickerson
William C. Dunlap
Charles G. Ferris
John B. Forester
Thomas F. Foster
Samuel Fowler
John Galbraith
Roger L. Gamble
Ransom H. Gillet
William J. Grayson

Mr. John K. Griffin
Joseph Hall
Thomas H. Hall
Nicol Halsey
Thomas L. Hamer
Benjamin Hardin
Samuel S. Harrison
Samuel G. Hathaway
Joseph Henderson
Edward Howell
Henry Hubbard
William M. Inge
Leonard Jarvis
Richard M. Johnson
Noadiah Johnson
Benjamin Jones
Edward Kavanagh
Daniel Kilgore
George L. Kinnard
Amos Lane
Gerrit Y. Lansing
Luke Lea
Thomas Lee
Dixon H. Lewis
James Love
Robert T. Lytle
Abijah Mann, jr.
Joel K. Mann
Samuel W. Mardis
Moses Mason, jr.
William L. May
Jonathan McCarty

Mr. Rufus McIntire
James J. McKay
John McKinley
Charles McVean
Jesse Miller
Robert Mitchell
John J. Morgan
Henry A. Muhlenberg
Gayton P. Osgood
Gorham Parks
William Patterson
Balie Peyton
Franklin Pierce
Job Pierson
Franklin E. Plummer
James K. Polk
Abraham Rencher
John Reynolds
William N. Shinn
Francis O. J. Smith
James Standifer
William Taylor
Francis Thomas
John Thomson
James Turner
Joel Turrill
Aaron Vanderpoel
Isaac B. Van Houten
David D. Wagener
Daniel Wardwell
Taylor Webster
Reuben Whallon

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Heman Allen
Chilton Allan
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Charles A. Barnitz

Mr. Daniel L. Barringer
Isaac C. Bates
William Baylies
James W. Bouldin
George N. Briggs
Tristram Burges

Mr. Harry Cage
George Chambers
Joseph W. Chinn
Augustine S. Clayton
John Coffee
Thomas Corwin

Mr. Richard Coulter
Joseph H. Crane
David Crockett
Amos Davis
Thomas Davenport
Edmund Deberry
Harmar Denny
George Evans
Edward Everett
John Ewing
John M. Felder
Millard Fillmore
Philo C. Fuller
William K. Fuller
Rice Garland
George R. Gilmer
William F. Gordon
Benjamin Gorham
James Graham
George Grennell, jr.
James Harper
Abner Hazeltine
James P. Heath
William Hiester
William Jackson

Mr. Ebenezer Jackson
Henry F. Jones
William Cost Johnson
Henry Johnson
John Laporte
George W. Lay
Levi Lincoln
George Loyall
Richard J. Manning
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall
William McComas
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Phineas Miner
James Parker
John M. Patton
Stephen C. Phillips
Francis W. Pickens
Henry L. Pinckney
Patrick H. Pope
David Potts, jr.
Robert Ramsay
John Reed

Mr. John Robertson
Ferdinand S. Schenck
William Schley
William B. Shepard
Augustine H. Shepperd
William Slade
Jonathan Sloane
David Spangler
John N. Steele
William P. Taylor
Philemon Thomas
Christopher Tompkins
Joseph Trumbull
Samuel Tweedy
Joseph Vance
Samuel F. Vinton
John G. Watmough
James M. Wayne
Campbell P. White
Frederick Whittlesey
Richard H. Wilde
Lewis Williams
Henry A. Wise
Ebenezer Young

The resolution being thus under consideration,

A motion was made by Mr. Hardin to amend the same by adding thereto as follows: "and also to inquire at what age they shall be rendered incompetent to serve."

This proposition was accepted by Mr. Hamer, who modified his said resolution by adding the same thereto.

A motion was then made by Mr. Vance to amend the said resolution by adding thereto the following:

"And that said committee further inquire into the expediency of so amending the constitution as to prohibit the President of the United States from removing any person from office without the concurrence of the Senate of the United States."

And, after debate, the hour elapsed, and the House, on motion, proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and to the orders of the day.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a list of the names of the persons employed as clerks in the Department of State in the year 1834, with the compensation of each; which letter was read, and laid on the table.

Bills from the Senate, of the following titles, viz.

No. 1. An act to settle and establish the northern boundary of the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois;

No. 10. An act to authorize the purchase of the right to use the apparatus, invented and patented by Boyd Reilly, for applying air, gas, or vapor to the surface of the human body, in the naval and military service, in the hospitals, and in the penitentiary of the United States;

No. 17. An act to provide for the enlistment of boys for the naval service;

No. 18. An act to change the titles of certain officers of the navy;

No. 34. An act for the relief of J. and W. Beeson and others;

No. 54. An act to improve the navigation of the Wabash river; were severally read the first and second time, and referred—

No. 1. To a select committee, consisting of Mr. Adams, of Massachu-

setts, Mr. Binney, Mr. Mason, of Virginia, Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Murphy, and Mr. Bynum.

No. 10. To the Committee on Naval Affairs.

No. 17. To the Committee on Naval Affairs.

No. 18. To the Committee on Naval Affairs.

No. 34. To the Committee on Military Affairs.

No. 54. To the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Potts, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee did, on the 7th instant, present to the President of the United States an enrolled bill (No. 474) entitled "An act for the relief of the legal representatives of John Mulloyny."

The House resumed the consideration of the engrossed bill (No. 501) for the benefit of the city of Alexandria; when

A motion was made by Mr. Vanderpoel that the said bill be postponed until Monday next, the 12th instant; which motion was disagreed to by the House.

And the question was stated, Shall the bill pass?

And, after debate, the said question was put,

And was decided in the negative, { Yeas, 72.
Nays, 123.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Heman Allen
John J. Allen
Joseph B. Anthony
William S. Archer
John Banks
Isaac C. Bates
William Baylies
James M. H. Beale
Horace Binney
George N. Briggs
John Bull
Harry Coge
George Chambers
Joseph W. Chinn
William Clark
Thomas Corwin
Richard Coulter
Joseph H. Crane
Edward Darlington
Harmar Denny
George Evans
Edward Everett
John Ewing

Mr. John Galbraith
Rice Garland
James H. Gholson
Benjamin Gorham
George Grennell, jr.
Hiland Hall
Gideon Hard
William Hiester
William Jackson
Ebenezer Jackson
William Cost Johnson
Richard M. Johnson
Henry Johnson
Henry King
George L. Kinnard
Amos Lane
John Laporte
Levi Lincoln
James Love
Edward Lucas
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas M. T. McKennan
John McKinley
Charles F. Mercer

Mr. John J. Milligan
Phineas Miner
John M. Patton
Duttee J. Pearce
Stephen C. Phillips
Patrick H. Pope
David Potts, jr.
Robert Ramsay
John Reed
Abraham Rencher
William B. Shepard
Jonathan Sloane
David Spangler
Andrew Stewart
Francis Thomas
Philemon Thomas
Joseph Trumbull
Joseph Vance
Samuel F. Vinton
John G. Watmough
James M. Wayne
Frederick Whittlesey
Henry A. Wise
Ebenezer Young

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Adams
Chilton Allan
William Allen
Benning M. Bean
Andrew Beaumont
John Blair
Abraham Bockee
Buliff Boon
James W. Bouldin
John W. Brown
Samuel Bunch
Robert Burns

Mr. Jesse A. Bynum
Churchill C. Cambreleng
John Carr
Zadok Oasey
John Chaney
Thomas Chilton
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
Samuel Clark
Clement C. Clay
William K. Clowney
John Coffee
John Cramer

Mr. Amos Davis
Thomas Davenport
Rowland Day
Edmund Deberry
John Dickson
Philemon Dickerson
David W. Dickinson
William C. Dunlap
John M. Felder
Charles G. Ferris
John B. Forester
Thomas F. Foster

Mr. Samuel Fowler
 Philo C. Fuller
 William K. Fuller
 John H. Fulton
 Roger L. Gamble
 Ransom H. Gillet
 George R. Gilmer
 William F. Gordon
 James Graham
 William J. Grayson
 John K. Griffin
 Joseph Hall
 Thomas H. Hall
 Nicoll Halsey
 Thomas L. Harner
 Benjamin Hardin
 Joseph M. Harper
 James Harper
 Samuel S. Harrison
 Samuel G. Hathaway
 Abner Hazeltine
 James P. Heath
 Joseph Henderson
 Edward Howell
 Abel Huntington
 William M. Inge
 Henry F. Jones
 Leonard Jarvis
 Noadiah Johnson

Mr. Seaborn Jones
 Benjamin Jones
 Edward Kavanagh
 Daniel Kilgore
 Gerrit Y. Lansing
 George W. Lay
 Luke Lea
 Thomas Lee
 Robert P. Letcher
 Dixon H. Lewis
 George Loyall
 Chittenden Lyon
 Robert T. Lytle
 Abijah Mann, jr.
 Joel K. Mann
 Richard J. Manning
 Thomas A. Marshall
 Samuel W. Mardis
 Moses Mason, jr.
 William L. May
 Jonathan McCarty
 Rufus McIntire
 James J. McKay
 Jeremiah McLene
 Charles McVean
 Robert Mitchell
 Samuel McDowell Moore
 John J. Morgan
 Henry A. Muhlenberg

Mr. John Murphy
 Gorham Parks
 James Parker
 William Patterson
 Balie Peyton
 Franklin Pierce
 Job Pierson
 Henry L. Pinckney
 James K. Polk
 John Reynolds
 John Robertson
 Ferdinand S. Schenck
 William Schley
 William N. Shinn
 Francis O. J. Smith
 James Standifer
 John N. Steele
 William P. Taylor
 John Thomson
 James Turner
 Samuel Tweedy
 Aaron Vanderpoel
 Isaac B. Van Houten
 David D. Wagener
 Daniel Wardwell
 Taylor Webster
 Reuben Whallon
 Campbell P. White
 Lewis Williams

And so the bill was rejected.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow, 12 o'clock meridian.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1835.

Mr. Clay, by leave, presented a petition of members of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, praying for the establishment of a post route therein described; which petition was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. Ewing, by leave, presented a petition of inhabitants of the county of Putnam, in the State of Indiana, praying for the establishment of a post route; which petition was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. Heath, by leave, presented a petition of William W. Hall, of the State of Maryland, late an army surgeon, praying for a pension; which petition was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. Casey, by leave, presented a copy of the report of the engineer appointed by the commissioners of the fund appropriated by the States of Illinois and Indiana for the improvement of the navigation of the Wabash river, to survey the obstructions therein, with the estimate of the probable cost of the proposed improvement; which report was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Clay, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 3) entitled "An act authorizing the relinquishment of the sixteenth sections granted for the use of schools, and the entry of other lands in lieu thereof," reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, from the Committee on the Public Lands, made an unfavorable report on the petition of John Armstrong; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Foster, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Mississippi upon the subject, reported a bill (No. 619) to change the place of holding the district court of the United States for the district of Mississippi; which bill was read the first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Foster,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary, which was instructed, on the 23d of December ultimo, "to inquire into the expediency of providing for a new judicial district in the Territory of Florida," be discharged from the consideration of the subject.

On motion of Mr. Kinnard,

Ordered, That the Committee on Revolutionary Claims be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of Robert Allison, and that it be referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. Wardwell, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, to which was referred so much of the President's message as relates to the existence of extensive frauds under the various laws granting pensions and gratuities for revolutionary services; and which committee was also instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the publication of the names of the persons represented to be living, who are on the roll of invalid and revolutionary pensioners and annuitants, made a report, accompanied by a bill (No. 620) to authorize the Secretary of War to appoint agents to examine pensioners in order to prevent frauds, and for other purposes; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

On motion of Mr. Muhlenberg,

Ordered, That the Committee on Revolutionary Claims be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of David Brooks, and that leave be given to withdraw the same.

On motion of Mr. Inge,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Public Lands be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Bryant R. Young and others, and that the said memorial do lie on the table.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, made a report on the memorial of Chastelain and Ponvert, accompanied by a bill (No. 621) for their relief; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng,

Ordered, That the Committee of Ways and Means be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of citizens of New York relative to an exploring expedition and that the said memorial be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Boon, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill (No. 622) for the relief of Charles Caldwell; which bill was read the first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Boon,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Public Lands be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of John C. Thurman, and that it lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Lea,

Ordered, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be discharged from the further consideration of the cases of Silas Pearce, Alice Whitlock, and George Strader, and that the said cases do lie on the table.

Mr. Marshall, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, to which was recommitted the bill (No. 256) to provide for the settlement of certain revolutionary claims, reported an amendatory bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and the 29th day of the present month was assigned for the consideration thereof.

On motion of Mr. Graham,

Ordered, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Robert Chappell, and that it lie on the table.

Mr. Grennell, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Stephen Jackson; which report was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Allen, of Virginia,

Ordered, That the Committee on Revolutionary Claims be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of the heirs of Isaac Israel, and that leave be given to withdraw the said petition.

Mr. Horace Everett moved the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this House a copy of any order given by him to the Commissioner of Pensions, directing the suspension of the allowance of pensions under the act of June 7, 1832.

By unanimous consent, the House agreed to consider the said resolution at this time; and the same being again read, was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Lucius Lyon,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing an additional land district for the sale of public lands in the Territory of Michigan.

On motion of Mr. Connor,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Salisbury, by Barringer's mills, to Cobourne's store, in Mecklenburg county.

Mr. Ashley moved the following resolution; which was read, and laid on the table one day, under the rule, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to return to this House the report, referred to him at the last session, of the commissioners appointed to examine and adjust private land claims in Missouri, with such remarks as he may think proper to make thereon.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, of New York,

Resolved, That the Committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of disposing, at public sale or

otherwise, of so much of the unoccupied public ground in the city of Washington, as may be consistent with the public interest and convenience, in reference to public buildings, and appropriating the avails towards the payment of the interest and the extinguishment of the debt of the corporation of Washington, contracted pursuant to an act of Congress, entitled "An act to enlarge the powers of the several corporations of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved May 24, 1828.

On motion of Mr. Heath,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be directed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for defraying the expenses of a special mission to Europe, for the purpose of endeavoring to obtain some modification of the quarantine regulations in force there.

On motion of Mr. Garland,

Ordered, That the petition of George Rowe be recommitted to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Chilton on the 3d instant, on the subject of internal improvements; and, after further debate thereon, the House, on motion, proceeded to the orders of the day.

An engrossed joint resolution (No. 14) permitting Jared Sparks to retain the Washington papers, and authorizing the Secretary of State to pay George C. Washington the balance due him, was read the third time.

And on the question, Shall the resolution pass?

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas, 87.
 { Nays, 101.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Heman Allen
Chilton Allan
Joseph B. Anthony
William H. Ashley
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Charles A. Barnitz
Daniel L. Barringer
Isaac C. Bates
William Baylies
Martin Beatty
James W. Bouldin
George N. Briggs
Samuel Bunch
Tristram Burges
Harry Coge
Churchill C. Cambreleng
Robert B. Campbell
Richard B. Carmichael
Thomas Chilton
Samuel Clark
William Clark
Richard Coulter
Joseph H. Crane
David Crockett
Amos Davis
John Dickson
George Evans

Mr. Edward Everett
Horace Everett
John Ewing
Millard Fillmore
John Galbraith
Rice Garland
George Grennell, jr.
Hiland Hall
Gideon Hard
Benjamin Hardin
Abner Hazeltine
James P. Heath
William Hiester
William Jackson
Ebenezer Jackson
Henry F. Jones
Richard M. Johnson
Henry Johnson
Edward Kavanagh
Henry King
Amos Lane
John Laporte
Robert P. Letcher
Levi Lincoln
James Love
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Isaac McKim

Mr. John McKinley
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Phineas Miser
Gayton P. Osgood
Dutree J. Pearce
Stephen C. Phillips
Job Pierson
David Potts, jr.
John Reed
Abraham Rencher
William B. Shepard
Augustine H. Shepperd
William Slade
Jonathan Sloane
David Spangler
John N. Steele
Philemon Thomas
Christopher Tompkins
Joseph Trumbull
Samuel Tweedy
Samuel F. Vinton
Daniel Wardwell
John G. Watmough
James M. Wayne
Frederick Whittlesey
Elisha Whittlesey
Henry A. Wise
Ebenezer Young

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Adams
Benning M. Bean
Andrew Beaumont
John Blair
Abraham Bockee
Ratliff Boon
John W. Brown
Robert Burns
Jesse A. Bynum
John Carr
Zadok Casey
George Chambers
John Chaney
Joseph W. Chinn
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
Clement C. Clay
Augustine S. Clayton
William K. Clowney
John Coffee
Henry W. Connor
John Cramer
Rowland Day
Philemon Dickerson
David W. Dickinson
John M. Felder
Charles G. Ferris
John B. Forester
Thomas P. Foster
Samuel Fowler
Philo C. Fuller
William K. Fuller
John H. Fulton
Roger L. Gamble
James H. Gholson

Mr. Ransom H. Gillet
William F. Gordon
James Graham
John K. Griffin
Joseph Hall
Thomas H. Hall
Nicol Halsey
Thomas L. Hamer
Joseph M. Harper
James Harper
Samuel S. Harrison
Samuel G. Hathaway
Micajah T. Hawkins
Albert G. Hawes
Joseph Henderson
Abel Huntington
Leonard Jarvis
Noadiah Johnson
Seaborn Jones
Benjamin Jones
Daniel Kilgore
George L. Kinnard
Gerrit Y. Lansing
George W. Lay
Luke Lea
Thomas Lee
Joel K. Mann
Samuel W. Mardis
Moses Mason, jr.
William L. May
William McComas
Rufus McIntire
James J. McKay
Jeremiah McLene

Mr. Charles McVean
Jesse Miller
Robert Mitchell
Samuel McDowell Moore
John J. Morgan
Henry A. Muhlenberg
Gorham Parks
James Parker
John M. Patton
William Patterson
Balie Peyton
Francis W. Pickens
Franklin Pierce
Henry L. Pinckney
Franklin E. Plummer
James K. Polk
Patrick H. Pope
Robert Ramsay
John Reynolds
John Robertson
Ferdinand S. Schenck
William Schley
William N. Shinn
Francis O. J. Smith
James Standifer
John T. Stoddert
William Taylor
John Thomson
Joel Turrill
Aaron Vanderpoel
Isaac B. Van Houten
David D. Wagener
Campbell P. White

And so the said resolution was rejected.

A motion was made by Mr. Bouldin that the House do reconsider the vote of yesterday, by which the bill (No. 501) "for the benefit of the city of Alexandria" was rejected.

And the House then resumed the consideration of the bill (No. 224) for the relief of Isaac Hull.

The question recurred on the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole House.

And, after further debate,

The House adjourned until to-morrow, 12 o'clock meridian.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1835.

Mr. Campbell P. White, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 18) entitled "An act to change the titles of certain officers of the navy," reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Campbell P. White, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 17) entitled "An act to provide for the enlistment of boys for the naval service," reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Polk, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to which was referred so much of the President's message as relates to the Bank of the United States, reported a bill (No. 623) to suspend, conditionally, the receipt of the bills and notes of the Bank of the United States in payment of debts due to the United States; which bill was read the first and second time, and the further consideration thereof was postponed until Monday, the 19th day of January instant.

Mr. Polk submitted to the House communications from the Secretary of the Treasury to the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, accompanied by statements of the rates of domestic exchange, and of the rates of charges by the Bank of the United States at different periods for collecting; which communications were ordered to be printed; when

Mr. Campbell P. White moved that five thousand additional copies thereof be printed.

The rule being suspended for the purpose of proceeding to the consideration of the said motion,

Mr. McKinley moved that ten thousand copies, additional, of said statements be printed.

And the question being put to agree to this motion,

It passed in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Williams, by leave,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post road from Wilksborough, by Trap Hill, in North Carolina, to Grayson court-house, in Virginia; and that a petition to that effect from the citizens of Wilkes and Ashe counties be referred to the same committee.

On motion of Mr. Horace Everett, by leave,

Ordered, That the petition of Lydia Parkhurst, Jared Parkhurst, Elisha Parkhurst, and Phineas Parkhurst, of Windsor county, in the State of Vermont, presented February 28, 1820, be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

On motion of Mr. McCarty, by leave,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from South Bend, by Laporte, and the upper crossings of Salt creek, in Indiana, to Ottawa, in Illinois.

On motion of Mr. Reynolds, by leave,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing a settlement of the claim of the United States on the "Bank of Illinois" upon such equitable and reasonable terms as will enable the bank to make payment, and, at the same time, to resume her banking operations.

Mr. Carr, by leave, presented a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, praying Congress to make provision for the establishment of marine hospitals at convenient points on the Ohio river, within the State of Indiana; which memorial was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Hamer, by leave, presented a memorial of inhabitants of that portion of the Territory of Michigan, comprising the district of country in dispute between the State of Ohio and the said Territory, in favor of the

annexation of said district of country to the State of Ohio; which memorial was referred to the select committee appointed on the bill from the Senate (No. 1) to establish the northern boundary of the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting additional information in relation to the repair of the Cumberland road east of the Ohio, required by the order of the House of the 12th of December ultimo.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a statement of the contracts made by the Commissioners of the Navy during the year 1834; which letter and statement were laid on the table.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Lowrie, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker : The Senate have passed bills of the following titles, viz.

No. 25. An act for the relief of Henry B. Tyler, executor of Colonel Richard Smith, deceased ;

No. 26. An act for the relief of McKean Buchanan ;

No. 27. An act for the relief of William Hogan, administrator of Michael Hogan, deceased ;

in which bills I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House. And then he withdrew.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Chilton on the 3d instant, on the subject of internal improvements; and, after further debate thereon, the House, on motion, proceeded to the orders of the day ; when

An engrossed bill (No. 622) entitled "An act for the relief of Charles Caldwell," was read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in the said bill.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill (No. 224) for the relief of Commodore Isaac Hull.

The question recurred that the House do concur with the Committee of the Whole House in the following amendment to the bill, viz.

Strike out the following, viz.

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay to Captain Isaac Hull six thousand five hundred dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, being in full compensation for his services in the capacity of navy agent, at Washington, from the month of April, in the year 1829, to the month of July, in the year 1832, a period of three years and three months."

And on the question that the House do agree to the said amendment,

It passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, 128,
 { Nays, 61.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Adams
William Allen
Joseph B. Anthony
Benning M. Bean
Martin Beaty
Andrew Beaumont
John Blair
Abraham Bockee

Mr. James W. Bouldin
John W. Brown
John Bull
Robert Burns
Jesse A. Bynum
Churchill C. Cambreleng
Robert B. Campbell
Richard B. Carmichael

Mr. John Carr
Zadok Casey
John Chaney
Thomas Chilton
Joseph W. Chinn
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
Samuel Clark
William Clark

Mr. Clement C. Clay
 William K. Clowney
 John Coffee
 John Cramer
 Amos Davis
 Thomas Davenport
 Rowland Day
 Edmund Deberry
 Philemon Dickerson
 David W. Dickinson
 William C. Dunlap
 Millard Fillmore
 John B. Forester
 Samuel Fowler
 Philo C. Fuller
 William K. Fuller
 John Galbraith
 Roger L. Gamble
 Ransom H. Gillet
 George R. Gilmer
 William F. Gordon
 James Graham
 William J. Grayson
 John K. Griffin
 Joseph Hall
 Thomas H. Hall
 Nicoll Halsey
 Thomas L. Hamer
 Benjamin Hardin
 Joseph M. Harper
 Samuel G. Hathaway
 Micajah T. Hawkins
 Albert G. Hawes
 James P. Heath
 William Hiester

Mr. Edward Howell
 Henry Hubbard
 William M. Inge
 William Jackson
 Henry F. Jones
 Leonard Jarvis
 Noadiah Johnson
 Seaborn Jones
 Benjamin Jones
 Edward Kavanagh
 Daniel Kilgore
 George L. Kinnard
 Gerrit Y. Lansing
 John Laporte
 Luke Lea
 Thomas Lee
 James Love
 George Loyall
 Robert T. Lytle
 Abijah Mann, jr.
 Joel K. Mann
 John Y. Mason
 Moses Mason, jr.
 William L. May
 William McComas
 Rufus McIntire
 James J. McKay
 John McKinley
 Jeremiah McLene
 Charles McVean
 Jesse Miller
 Phineas Miner
 Robert Mitchell
 Samuel McDowell Moore
 John J. Morgan

Mr. Henry A. Muhlenberg
 John Murphy
 Gayton P. Osgood
 Gorham Parks
 James Parker
 John M. Patton
 William Patterson
 Dutee J. Pearce
 Balie Peyton
 Franklin Pierce
 Henry L. Pinckney
 Franklin E. Plummer
 James K. Polk
 Patrick H. Pope
 Robert Ramsay
 John Reynolds
 John Robertson
 Ferdinand S. Schenck
 William Schley
 Augustine H. Shepperd
 William N. Shinn
 Francis O. J. Smith
 James Standifer
 John T. Stoddert
 William Taylor
 William P. Taylor
 Francis Thomas
 John Thomson
 James Turner
 Joel Turrill
 Joseph Vance
 Aaron Vanderpoel
 David D. Wagener
 Daniel Wardwell

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
 Heman Allen
 John J. Allen
 William S. Archer
 John Banks
 Noyes Barber
 Isaac C. Bates
 William Baylies
 Horace Binney
 George N. Briggs
 Tristram Burges
 Harry Cage
 Augustine S. Clayton
 Joseph H. Crane
 Edward Darlington
 Harmar Denny
 John Dickson
 George Evans
 Edward Everett
 Horace Everett
 John Ewing

Mr. Charles G. Ferris
 Rice Garland
 Benjamin Gorham
 Hiland Hall
 James Harper
 Samuel S. Harrison
 Abner Hazeltine
 Joseph Henderson
 Abel Huntington
 Ebenezer Jackson
 Richard M. Johnson
 Henry Johnson
 Henry King
 Amos Lane
 George W. Lay
 Levi Lincoln
 Richard J. Manning
 Thomas A. Marshall
 Thomas M. T. McKennan
 Isaac McKim

Mr. Charles F. Mercer
 John J. Milligan
 Stephen C. Phillips
 David Potts, jr.
 John Reed
 Abraham Rencher
 William Slade
 David Spangler
 Joseph Trumbull
 Samuel Tweedy
 Samuel F. Vinton
 Aaron Ward
 John G. Watmough
 James M. Wayne
 Campbell P. White
 Elisha Whittlesey
 Richard H. Wilde
 Lewis Williams
 Henry A. Wise
 Ebenezer Young

And so the said words were stricken out.

Ordered, That the said bill as amended be engrossed, and read a third time on Monday next.

And then the House adjourned until Monday next, 12 o'clock meridian.

MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1835.

Mr. Jarvis presented a petition of inhabitants of the county of Washington, in the State of Maine, praying that a light-house may be established on Little River head, in the town of Cutler, in said county.

Mr. Burges presented documents relative to the establishment of a marine hospital in the town of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island.

Mr. Wardwell presented a petition of inhabitants of the State of New York, praying that an appropriation may be made for improving the navigation of the harbor of Sackett's Harbor, on Lake Ontario.

Mr. Turrill presented a petition of inhabitants of the State of New York, praying that an appropriation may be made to improve the harbor at the mouth of Eighteen Mile creek, on Lake Ontario.

Mr. Denny presented a petition of Edward Jones, late surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of Pittsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, praying to be paid an extra allowance for his services in the capacity aforesaid.

Mr. Beaty presented a petition of inhabitants of the county of Pulaski, in the State of Kentucky, praying that a port of entry may be established at Portageville, at the mouth of Laurel creek, on the Cumberland river.

Mr. Lucius Lyon presented a petition of owners and masters of steamboats, schooners, and other craft, navigating the Western lakes, praying for the construction of a harbor at the mouth of the Milwaukee river, on the western border of Lake Michigan.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

On motion of Mr. Osgood,

Ordered, That the petition of George Gott and Jonathan Tarr, presented January 27, 1834, be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

On motion of Mr. Gamble,

Ordered, That the petition of Andrew Low, presented December 11, 1832, be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The undermentioned petitions, heretofore presented, were again presented, and referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, viz.

By Mr. Osgood: The petition of Hannah Richardson, late the widow of Wadleigh Noyes, deceased, presented February 24, 1834.

By Mr. Grennell: The petition of David Sanderson, presented March 1, 1830.

By Mr. Campbell P. White: The petition of Reuben Steves and others, heirs of Jeremiah Steves, presented December 28, 1832.

By Mr. Banks: The petition of Robert Doak, presented April 14, 1834.

By Mr. Chinn: The petition of the heirs at law of Thomas Bullitt, presented January 13, 1834.

By Mr. Lyon, of Kentucky: The petition of Benjamin Field, presented January 20, 1834; and the petition of the legal representatives of Thomas Ravenscroft, presented January 13, 1834.

Mr. Trumbull presented a petition of Horatio Alden, of the city of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, and of Philura Alden, his wife, late Philura Deane, heirs at law of Silas Deane, deceased, formerly commercial and political agent of the United States in Europe, and sub-

sequently one of the ministers of the United States who negotiated the treaties of commerce and alliance between the United States and France in the revolutionary war, setting forth, at large, the claims of the said Silas Deane against the United States, which have never been liquidated or settled, or, if liquidated, the errors thereof, and praying for a fair and equitable adjustment of the claims of the said Deane ; and that whatsoever balance may be found due may be paid to them, with the interest thereon.

Mr. Stoddert presented a petition of Rebecca Stoddert, and others, heirs at law of the late Major Benjamin Stoddert, of the State of Maryland, praying to be paid certain balances which they allege to be due for the services of said Major Stoddert in civil and military stations during the revolutionary war.

Mr. Stoddert presented a petition of Elizabeth Palmer and Mary Whitmore, of Prince George's county, in the State of Maryland, praying to be paid whatsoever may be found due for the services of their brother, Jonathan Whitmore, deceased, a soldier of the revolutionary army.

Mr. Stoddert presented a petition of Thomas Jones and William J. Blackistone, on behalf of themselves and other heirs at law of William Jones, deceased, praying payment of certain loan office certificates which have been destroyed by fire.

Mr. William B. Shepard presented a petition of Samuel Matthews, son and executor of General Thomas Matthews, deceased, praying to be allowed the half pay to which the said Thomas Matthews was entitled as a major in the Virginia line of the army of the revolution, from the year 1781 to the year 1812, when the said Thomas Matthews departed this life.

Mr. Marshall presented a petition of the heirs at law of Robert Young, late of the State of Kentucky, deceased, praying to be paid the commutation of half pay to which the said Robert Young was entitled as a captain in the Virginia line of the army of the revolution.

Mr. McCarty presented a petition of Jason Thruston, of the State of Indiana, praying for a grant of the bounty in land to which he conceives himself entitled as a militiaman in service during the revolutionary war.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. Hiland Hall presented a petition of Sylvester Day, an assistant surgeon in the army of the United States, praying to be reimbursed the money paid by him for quarters in the years 1823 and 1824 ; which petition was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Young presented a memorial of inhabitants of the town of Coventry, in the county of Tolland, in the State of Connecticut, praying Congress to make provision for the erection of a monument to the memory of Captain Nathaniel Hale, of the revolutionary army, who, while in the discharge of a duty imposed upon him by General Washington, was captured by the enemy, and forthwith executed as a spy ; which memorial was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Osgood presented a petition of William Farris, of Newburyport, in the State of Massachusetts, praying for a pension.

Mr. Dickson presented a petition of James Fitch, of the county of Yates, in the State of New York, praying for a pension.

Mr. William K. Fuller presented a petition of William Davis the third, of the county of Madison, in the State of New York, praying to

be allowed and paid the arrears of pension to which he conceives himself entitled under the act of March 18, 1818.

Mr. Muhlenberg presented a petition of John Jones, of the county of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for a pension.

Mr. Marshall presented a petition of Joshua York, of the State of Kentucky, praying to be allowed and paid the arrears of pension to which he conceives himself entitled.

Mr. Forester presented documents in support of an application of Reuben Roberts to an increase of pension.

Ordered, That the said petitions and documents be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

Mr. Ward presented documents in support of a claim of Theophilus E. Beekman to a pension.

Mr. Turner presented a petition of Jacob Shinnick, of the State of Maryland, praying to be allowed and paid the arrears of pension to which he conceives himself entitled.

Mr. Forester presented documents in support of a claim of Luna Rhea, of Tennessee, to an increase of pension.

Ordered, That the said petition and documents be referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The undermentioned petitions, heretofore presented, were again presented, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, viz.

By Mr. Trumbull : The petition of Elijah Blodget, presented December 11, 1832.

By Mr. McKim : The petition of John Y. Hall, presented December 20, 1833.

By Mr. Chaney : The petition of William C. Beard, presented April 12, 1830.

By Mr. Elisha Whittlesey : The petition of Clement Andrews, presented December 20, 1832.

Mr. Slade and Mr. Janes, severally, presented a memorial of citizens of the State of Vermont, praying that the laws may be so amended as to extend to parties to actions arising under the patent laws, the right to a writ of error or an appeal to the Supreme Court in cases where the matter in dispute, or the sum for which judgment is recovered, exceeds five hundred dollars.

Mr. Denny presented a memorial, of same tenor and effect, from citizens of the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Sloane presented a memorial, of same tenor and effect, from citizens of the State of Ohio.

Mr. McKim presented a petition of John James Giraud, M. D., of the city of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, praying that the letters patent heretofore issued to him, for the invention of a machine for propelling vessels, may be renewed for an additional period of fourteen years.

Ordered, That the said memorials and petition be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. White, of New York,

Ordered, That the petition of Amos Butler, presented January 13, 1834, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Cambreleng presented a memorial of importers of earthenware and shipping merchants, in the city of New York, praying to be allowed

the privilege of exporting for debenture original packages of earthenware, taken from several importations, instead of being confined to the goods of a single importation, as is at present the case.

Mr. Cambreleng presented a memorial of Noah Brown, on behalf of the owners of the private armed brig Warrior, praying that certain moneys, the proceeds of prizes made by said brig Warrior during the late war with Great Britain, and paid into court and embezzled by the clerk of the court, may be made good and paid to said owners.

Ordered, That the said memorials be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Campbell P. White presented a petition of William Palmer, a seaman in the navy, praying for a pension.

Mr. Campbell P. White presented a petition of Ebenezer Farrand, a lieutenant in the navy of the United States, praying to be reimbursed the money expended by him in the survey and protection of the live oak timber on the coast of Florida.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The undermentioned petitions, heretofore presented, were again presented, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, viz.

By Mr. Campbell P. White : The petition of William A. Spencer, a lieutenant in the navy, presented February 3, 1834.

By Mr. Campbell P. White : The petition of Augustus A. Nicholson, a lieutenant of marines, presented April 28, 1834.

Mr. Ward presented a memorial of John Adams Smith, of the city of New York, praying to be allowed the outfit of chargé d'affaires to London, to which office he was appointed in 1825 ; also, the outfit of chargé d'affaires to Paris, to which office he was appointed in 1829 ; and, also, a quarter's salary for returning home from each of said appointments ; which memorial was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The undermentioned petitions, heretofore presented, were again presented, and referred to the Committee of Claims, viz.

By Mr. Fillmore : The petition of William Russell, presented March 24, 1834.

By Mr. Gamble : The petition of Samuel J. Bryan, presented January 20, 1834.

On motion of Mr. Patton,

Ordered, That the petition of the heirs at law of James Broadus, deceased, presented February 17, 1834, be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. Kinnard presented a petition of Robert Morrison, of the county of Boone, in the State of Indiana, praying the correction of an error in an entry of a tract of land purchased of the United States ; which petition was referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

On motion of Mr. McCarty,

Ordered, That the case of William O'Neill, presented March 6, 1834, be referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. Turner presented a petition of George Bartol, junior, executor of Mary Sears, deceased, praying to be compensated for property destroyed by the British forces at Havre de Grace, in the State of Maryland, during the late war with Great Britain.

Mr. Chinn presented a petition of John Burke, of the State of Virginia, praying to be paid for property destroyed by the British forces at Kinsale, in Virginia, during the late war with Great Britain.

Mr. Hawes presented a petition of Richard G. Hart, of the State of Kentucky, praying to be paid the sum of seven hundred and seventeen dollars and sixty-five cents, due to him from the United States on the adjustment of his accounts as paymaster of a regiment of Kentucky militia in the service of the United States in the late war with Great Britain.

Mr. Crane presented a petition of George Knaggs, on behalf of the heirs and legal representatives of Whitmore Knaggs, late of Detroit, in the Territory of Michigan, deceased, praying to be paid for property destroyed by the British forces at Detroit during the late war with Great Britain.

Mr. Kinnard presented a petition of William J. Posey, of the State of Alabama, praying to be paid for a horse lost in the service of the United States in the late war with Great Britain.

Mr. Reynolds presented a memorial of inhabitants of the State of Illinois and Territory of Michigan, praying compensation for property destroyed by hostile Indians in the year 1832.

Mr. May presented a memorial of inhabitants of the county of La Salle, in the State of Illinois, praying compensation for property destroyed by hostile Indians in the year 1832.

Ordered, That the said petitions and memorials be referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. John Y. Mason presented a petition of Jesse Sykes, of the State of Virginia, praying for a pension; which petition was referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

Mr. Hazeltine presented a remonstrance of inhabitants of the county of Chautauque, in the State of New York, against the establishment of a post route proposed to be established from Westfield, in New York, to Columbus, in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Crane presented a petition of inhabitants of the county of Wood, in the State of Ohio, praying for the establishment of a post route.

Mr. William Allen presented a petition of inhabitants of the counties of Jackson, Gallia, and Lawrence, in the State of Ohio, praying for the establishment of a post route.

Mr. Reynolds presented a petition of inhabitants of the county of Madison, in the State of Illinois, praying for the establishment of a post route.

Mr. May presented a petition of inhabitants of the county of Tazewell, in the State of Illinois, praying for the establishment of a post route.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. Beaty presented a memorial of inhabitants of the county of Pulaski, in the State of Kentucky, praying that a further appropriation of money may be made to improve the navigation of the Cumberland river.

Mr. Crane presented a memorial of inhabitants of the State of Ohio, praying that an appropriation may be made to remove obstructions in the navigation of the Maumee river, in the State of Ohio.

Ordered, That the said memorials be referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Chian presented a memorial of the Trustees of the Georgetown Lancaster School Society, in the District of Columbia, praying a grant of public money in aid of the funds of said school.

Mr. Chinn presented a memorial of citizens of the town of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, praying that the charter of said town may be so amended as to give the election of Mayor to the citizens instead of the councils of said town.

Mr. Vinton presented a memorial of inhabitants of the county of Monroe, in the State of Ohio, praying Congress to abolish slavery and the slave trade within the District of Columbia.

Ordered, That the said memorials be referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

Mr. Crane presented a petition of inhabitants of the northwestern section of the State of Ohio, praying that an additional district may be established for the sales of the public land in that region of country.

Mr. Sloane presented a petition of the Trustees of the Willoughby University of Lake Erie, in the State of Ohio, praying a grant of public land in aid of the funds of said university.

Mr. Garland presented a petition of William Hotchkiss, of the parish of Natchitoches, in the State of Louisiana, praying that the right of pre-emption in the purchase of a tract of land may be granted to him in lieu of a tract to which he conceived himself entitled, but which has been confirmed to another person.

Mr. Ashley presented a petition of Alfred Tracy, Wilson Primm, Thomas J. Payne, H. Dent, Anthony Black, and John Brigham, of the county of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, praying to be permitted to locate certain confirmed and conflicting or interfering claims on any unlocated public lands in said State.

Mr. May presented a petition of inhabitants of the county of La Salle, in the State of Illinois, praying that the right of pre-emption in the purchase of the lands on which they have settled, respectively, may be granted to them.

Mr. Clay presented a petition of Mary Brahan, widow, and others, heirs at law of John Brahan, late of the State of Alabama, deceased, praying that an act may be passed authorizing the accounting officers of the Treasury to adjust the accounts of said John Brahan, as receiver of public moneys at the land office at Huntsville, upon equitable and liberal principles.

Mr. Reynolds presented a petition of James C. Anderson, and another (name not legible) praying Congress to sell them two sections of land lying in the large prairie in said State.

Mr. Sevier presented documents of the heirs at law of Sampson Gray, deceased, of the Territory of Arkansas, respecting an error in the entry of a tract of land.

Ordered, That the said petitions, memorials, and documents, be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. William Clark presented a memorial of a committee appointed at a public meeting of citizens held at Harrisburg, in Pennsylvania, in the fall of the year 1833, praying that an appropriation may be made for a survey of a route for a steamboat communication between the Chesapeake

bay and Lake Ontario ; which memorial was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Lytle presented a petition of Morgan Neville, of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, setting forth that, as the nearest male descendant of General Daniel Morgan, he was the owner of the gold medal voted to that officer for his splendid victory over the British forces at the Cowpens, on the 17th January, 1781, which medal was stolen from the vaults of a bank in Pittsburg in April, 1818, and praying to be permitted, at his own cost, to renew the same ; which memorial was referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. Lucius Lyon presented resolutions of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan, in relation to the disputed boundary between that Territory and the State of Ohio ; which resolutions were referred to the select committee to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 1) in relation to said boundary.

Mr. Carr, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, made unfavorable reports on the cases of Greenwood Leflore and William Marbury ; which reports were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Carr, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, made a report on the case of the heirs of Louis Pellerin, accompanied by a bill (No. 624) for the relief of the said heirs ; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Carr, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, made a report on the petition of Zebulon Baxter ; accompanied by a bill (No. 625) for his relief ; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Ashley, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, made a report on the petition of John Tice, assignee of William Pennington, accompanied by a bill (No. 626) for his relief ; which bill was read the first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a bill (No. 627) for the relief of the heirs of Jean Charles Boudreau ; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Binney, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill (No. 628) making appropriations for the Military Academy of the United States for the year 1835 ; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Marshall, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, made unfavorable reports on the cases of Patience Babcock, representative of Phineas Babcock and of Delia Tudor, representative of William Tudor ; which reports were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Chilton, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made an unfavorable report on the case of James A. Scott ; which report was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Chilton, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made a report on the petition of Noah Miller, an invalid major of militia, accompanied by a bill (No. 629) granting him a pension ; which bill was read the first

and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Banks, from the Committee of Claims, made a report on the case of Stephen Crittenden, accompanied by a bill (No. 630) for his relief; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Beale,

Ordered, That the Committee on Invalid Pensions be discharged from the consideration of the petition of William Gann, and that it be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. McIntire, from the Committee of Claims, made an unfavorable report on the case of Aaron Childe; which report was read, and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Tompkins,

Ordered, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be discharged from the further consideration of the petitions of Jonathan Kidney, Conrad Kremer, and Frederick Hopkins, and that the said cases do lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Janes,

Ordered, That the Committee on Invalid Pensions be discharged from the further consideration of the case of Thomas Flinn, and that it lie on the table.

Mr. Janes, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Levi H. Parish; which report was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made an unfavorable report on the case of William D. White; which report was read, and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Schenck,

Ordered, That the Committee on Invalid Pensions be discharged from the further consideration of the case of Charles Yancey, and that it lie on the table.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Ashley on the 9th instant, in relation to the report on land claims in Missouri; and the said resolution being again read, was agreed to by the House.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Brown on the 7th instant, in relation to the pay of officers of the navy; and the said resolution being again read, was agreed to by the House.

A message, in writing, was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his private Secretary, as follows:

WASHINGTON, January 12, 1835.

I transmit, for the information of Congress, the sixth annual report of the inspectors of the penitentiary for the District of Columbia, made in compliance with the act of the 3d of March, 1829.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Ordered, That the said message be referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

Another message, in writing, was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his private Secretary, viz.

WASHINGTON, January 10, 1835.

SIR: I herewith transmit to the House of Representatives a report from the Director of the Mint, exhibiting the operations of that institution during the year 1834.

ANDREW JACKSON.

To the Hon. the SPEAKER
of the House of Representatives.

Ordered, That the said message do lie on the table, and that five thousand copies, extra, thereof be printed for the use of the members.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the information called for by the House on the 2d of January instant, in relation to the public works in the harbor of Presque Isle, on Lake Erie; which letter was read, and laid on the table.

Bills from the Senate, of the following titles, viz.

No. 25. An act for the relief of Henry B. Tyler, executor of Colonel Richard Smith, deceased;

No. 26. An act for the relief of McKean Buchanan;

No. 27. An act for the relief of William Hogan, administrator of Michael Hogan, deceased;

were severally read the first and second time, and referred—

No. 25. To the Committee of Claims.

No. 26. To the Committee on Naval Affairs.

No. 27. To the Committee on Naval Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Anthony,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting a pension to Robert Martin, an officer of the revolution.

On motion of Mr. McKennan,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing to the heirs of Colonel George Morgan, an officer of the revolutionary army, the five years' full pay, in lieu of half pay for life to which he was entitled, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Bean,

Resolved, That the memorial of the town of Dover, New Hampshire, presented at the last session, and not acted on, be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

On motion of Mr. Hubbard, by consent,

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to furnish this House with an estimate of the cost of finishing the removal of the obstructions to the safe navigation of the Arkansas river, together with a copy of Captain Shreve's report upon that subject.

On motion of Mr. Dunlap,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing an arsenal at or near the town of Memphis, on the Mississippi river.

On motion of Mr. Burges,

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be directed to inquire into the expediency of directing that the pension allowed and granted to Rhoda Newcomb, widow of Lieutenant Henry S. Newcomb, who died

in the naval service of the United States, shall commence at the time of his death.

Mr. Pearce moved the following resolution ; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to communicate to this House a copy of the report made to the Navy Department by John N. Reynolds, October 9, 1829, describing a number of the islands, reefs, and shoals in the Pacific Ocean, and on the northwestern coast of America.

Mr. Abijah Mann moved the following resolution ; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to this House an abstract of the items of all accounts and claims for compensation and allowances, of every kind, for the two last fiscal years, distinguishing each year, ending 30th of September, 1834, of the generals, colonels, majors, and captains of the army ; and, also, of all the officers attached to the engineer and topographical corps, which have been actually paid and allowed ; with a general statement showing, also, the aggregate pay and emoluments, including all stated and special allowances paid and allowed to each commissioned officer of the army, by name and rank, of every grade, for each year aforesaid, and the aggregate of the whole.

Mr. Abijah Mann moved the following resolution ; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to communicate to this House an abstract of the items of all the accounts and claims for compensation and allowances, of every kind, for the two last fiscal years, distinguishing each year, ending 30th of September, 1834, of the captains, masters commandant, lieutenants, pursers, and navy agents of the navy ; with a general statement showing, also, the aggregate pay and emoluments, including all stated and special allowances actually paid and allowed to each commissioned officer of the navy, by name and rank, of every grade, and where stationed, (excepting midshipmen,) for each year aforesaid, and the aggregate of the whole.

On motion of Mr. Dickson,

Resolved, That the Committee on Invalid Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting a pension to William Rodney.

On motion of Mr. Frederick Whittlesey,

Resolved, That the Committee on Invalid Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing Solomon Case on the pension list.

Mr. Martindale moved the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of causing to be surveyed and laid out a national road (with a view to the further construction thereof on the Macadam plan) leading from the city of New York, through the tier of counties east of the Hudson river, to the city of Troy ; thence, in the most direct and practicable route, to the village of Whitehall, at the head of Lake Champlain ; and thence, down the western margin of said lake, to the northern boundary of the United States, with an estimate of its probable cost.

And on the question that the House do agree to this resolution,

It was decided in the negative.

Mr. Deberry moved the following resolution ; which was read, and laid on the table, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to communicate to this House a statement showing the amount paid each year towards the extinguishment of the public debt, including principal and interest, from the year 1817 up to the 1st of January, 1835 ; and, also, the amount of revenue paid into the Treasury each year since the year 1817 up to January, 1834, and the estimates of the amount receivable for 1834, together with the balance remaining unappropriated in the Treasury at the close of each of those years.

On motion of Mr. Clayton,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the franking privilege, or to amend the laws on that subject so as to prevent abuses thereof.

On motion of Mr. Tompkins,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a port of entry at Bowling Green, on Big Barren river, in the State of Kentucky.

On motion of Mr. Blair,

Resolved, That the Committee on Invalid Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing the claim of James Fuller for arrears of pension, and that the petition and evidence presented at the last session be again referred to said committee.

On motion of Mr. Standifer,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from McMinnville, Tennessee, to Dallas, in the same State.

On motion of Mr. Dunlap,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from the town of Bolivar, in the State of Tennessee, the nearest and most practicable route to intersect the mail route from Natchez to Nashville, at or near Caton, in Madison county, State of Mississippi.

On motion of Mr. Ewing,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be directed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Bedford, Lawrence county, via Obadiah T. Barker's, Slinkard's mill, and Benjamin Stafford's, in Greene county, to Caledonia, in Sullivan county, Indiana.

On motion of Mr. McCarty,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of equalizing and reducing the salaries of registers of the several land offices and receivers of public moneys.

Mr. Lane moved the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating a portion of the refuse public lands to aid the State of Indiana in constructing a canal from the national road in said State, down the valley of White Water, to Lawrenceburg, on the Ohio river.

And on the question that the House do agree to this resolution, It was decided in the negative.

Mr. McCarty moved the following resolution; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to transmit to this House copies of all letters and correspondence of all Indian agents and subagents, and other persons connected with the Indian Department, now in the Executive or War Departments, or in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, connected with or relating to the survey, location, sale, and transfer of all Indian reserves of lands since the year 1825 up to this time; and also all the orders and communications from the Executive of the United States, through the War Department, or General Land Office, or otherwise, in reference to said surveys, locations, sales, and transfers of Indian reserves; together with maps and plats of said surveys, and of the tracts approved and confirmed by the President under said transfers and sales, and what remains unapproved, that have been reported and submitted for his approval, together with the evidence of title.

On motion of Mr. Reynolds,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a mail route from Equality, by Monroe, Dow's mills, and Bainbridge's, to Brownsville; from Paducah, in Kentucky, by Copeland's, in Illinois, to Vienna; and from Belleville, by Talbot's, to Pinckneyville, in Illinois.

On motion of Mr. Lucius Lyon,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Whitesford, in the county of Monroe, Michigan Territory, to South Bend, in the State of Indiana; also a post route from Toledo to Dundee, both in the county of Monroe, in the said Territory.

Mr. Lucius Lyon moved the following resolution; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish this House with a copy of the decision of the commissioners on all private land claims at Michillimackinac, Green Bay, and Prairie du Chien, in the Territory of Michigan, together with connected plats and copies of the field notes of all such claims as have been surveyed at either of the aforementioned places.

On motion of Mr. Sevier,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a marine hospital at the mouth of White river, in Arkansas, and that the memorial of the Legislature of Arkansas Territory upon this subject be again referred to that committee.

On motion of Mr. Mercer,

Resolved, That the memorials presented at the last session of Congress, and referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals, respecting the western section of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, together with the resolution of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania on the same subject, be again referred to the said committee.

On motion of Mr. Fulton,

Resolved, That the Committee on Invalid Pensions be instructed to inquire into the propriety of placing Hiram Saul, junior, a soldier of the late war, on the pension roll.

An engrossed bill (No. 605) entitled "An act to amend an act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Potomac, and repealing all acts in relation thereto," was read the third time; and the question was stated, Shall the bill pass? when it was

Ordered, That the further consideration of the said bill be postponed until the 26th instant.

Engrossed bills, of the following titles, viz.

No. 619. An act to change the place of holding the district court of the United States for the district of Mississippi;

No. 224. An act for the relief of Commodore Isaac Hull;

were severally read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in the said bills.

The motion made by Mr. Bouldin on the 9th instant, that the House do reconsider the vote of the 8th instant, which rejected the bill (No. 501) for the benefit of the city of Alexandria, came up for consideration; when it was, on motion of Mr. Mercer,

Ordered, That the consideration of the said motion be postponed until the 27th day of January instant.

On motion of Mr. Polk,

The unfinished business of the 7th instant, together with several orders of the day, being postponed for the purpose,

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union; and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Hubbard reported that the committee had, according to order, had the state of the Union, generally, under consideration, particularly bills of the following titles, viz.

No. 566. A bill making appropriations for the payment of the revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States for the year 1835;

No. 599. A bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1835;

No. 581. A bill making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian Department for the year 1835;

No. 580. A bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the year 1835;

which bills he was directed to report to the House, with amendments to those numbered 599 and 580.

The amendment to No. 599 was concurred in by the House, and it was

Ordered, That the bills numbered 566, 599, and 581, be engrossed, and severally read a third time to-morrow.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow, 12 o'clock meridian.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1835.

Mr. Williams, from the Committee on the Public Lands, made an unfavorable report on the memorial of the President and Directors of the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Company, in the Territory of Michigan; which report was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Thomson,

Ordered, That the Committee on Military Affairs be discharged from the consideration of the memorial of James Adams, and that it be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. Clayton, from the Committee on the Public Lands, made a report on the petition of the heirs of John Brahan, late receiver of public moneys at Huntsville, in Alabama, accompanied by a bill (No. 631) for the relief of the said heirs; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Corwin, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill (No. 632) making appropriations for certain roads, and for examinations and surveys, for the year 1835; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Corwin, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of purchasing six acres of ground adjoining Fort McHenry, in the State of Maryland, for the use of the United States.

The said resolution was read, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the Committee of Ways and Means, which was instructed, on the 30th of December ultimo, to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to erect a bridge over the Ohio river at Wheeling, be discharged from the consideration thereof, and that the said inquiry be committed to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Foster, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which have been referred sundry memorials upon the subject, reported a bill (No. 633) to authorize a writ of error, in certain cases relating to patent rights, to the Supreme Court of the United States; which bill was read the first and second time, and the further consideration thereof was postponed until the 27th day of January instant.

Mr. Edward Everett, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill (No. 634) authorizing the payment of an outfit, and the reimbursement of certain expenditures to Nathaniel Niles; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

On motion of Mr. Slade,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Public Lands be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of inhabitants of Fernandina, in Florida; as, also, from the petition of Wilson Tharp; and that the said memorial and petition do lie on the table.

Mr. Richard M. Johnson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, which was this day instructed upon the subject, reported a bill (No. 635) to authorize the Secretary of War to purchase certain land near Baltimore; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Richard M. Johnson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, which was instructed, on the 9th of December ultimo, to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of Major General commanding in chief, and of providing a fixed allowance, and for a reduction and more equitable distribution of the pay, rations, and emoluments of the general and staff officers of the army, made an adverse report thereon; which report was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Gilmer,

Ordered, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be discharged from

the further consideration of the petition of Edward Graham, and that it lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Boon, by consent,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Proctorsville to Mount Prospect, in Crawford county, Indiana.

A motion was made by Mr. McCarty that the House do reconsider the vote taken yesterday, whereby the following resolution was rejected, viz.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating a portion of the refuse public lands to aid the State of Indiana in constructing a canal from the national road in said State, down the valley of White Water, to Lawrenceburg, on the Ohio river.

And on the question, Will the House reconsider the said vote?

It was decided in the negative.

A message, in writing, was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his private Secretary, viz.

WASHINGTON, January 13, 1835.

To the House of Representatives :

In compliance with the resolution of the House of the 8th instant, requesting "copies of every circular or letter of instruction emanating from the Treasury or War Departments since the 30th day of June last, and addressed to either the receiving or the disbursing officers stationed in States wherein land offices are established, or public works are constructing, under the authority of Congress," I transmit, herewith, reports from the Secretaries of the Treasury and War Departments, containing the information sought for.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Ordered, That the said message do lie on the table.

Mr. Donelson also notified the House that the President did, on the 8th instant, approve and sign "An act for the relief of the legal representatives of John Mullowny, deceased."

Mr. Lytle, by leave, presented a memorial of James Gibson, lately of Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania, now residing in Cincinnati, in Ohio, praying to be indemnified for loss sustained in purchasing certain lots of ground of the United States, lying in Pittsburg, which loss was occasioned by errors committed by the officers and agents of the United States in surveying and plotting said lots; which petition was referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Lucius Lyon, by leave, presented a petition of Joseph Wilber, of the Territory of Michigan, praying for a pension; which petition was referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

Mr. Crane, by leave, presented a petition of inhabitants of the State of Ohio, praying for the establishment of a new district for the sale of the public lands, and that the office may be kept at Defiance; which petition was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. Heath,

Ordered, That the petition of William Bryden, presented January 13, 1834, be referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Chinn, by leave, presented a memorial of inhabitants of the county of Northumberland, in the State of Virginia, praying Congress to release the widow and children of John Stith, deceased, the further claim of the United States upon a tract of land in that county; which memorial was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Chilton on the 3d instant, on the subject of internal improvements; and, after further debate thereon, the House, on motion, proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and to the orders of the day.

The Speaker then laid before the House the following communications:

I. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report on the improvement of the navigation of the Cumberland river from Nashville to its mouth, to which is annexed a statement of the amounts appropriated and expended for that object to the 30th September, 1834; which letter was read, and referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

II. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the information called for by the House on the 9th instant, in relation to an order directing the suspension of the allowance of pensions under the act of June 7, 1832; which letter was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

III. A letter from the Comptroller of the Treasury, transmitting a list of balances against receivers of public moneys, on account of the sales of public lands, which have remained due, or unsettled on the books of the Treasury for more than three years prior to the 30th of September, 1834; which letter and list were laid on the table.

IV. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the information called for by the House on the 8th instant, in relation to the repairs of Fort Independence, in the harbor of Boston; which letter was read, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House to which is committed the bill (No. 600) making appropriations for certain fortifications for the year 1835.

Engrossed bills, of the following titles, viz.

No. 626. An act for the relief of John Tice, assignee of William Pennington;

No. 566. An act making appropriations for the payment of the revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States for the year 1835;

No. 581. An act making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian Department for the year 1835;

No. 599. An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1835;

were severally read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in the said bills.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill (No. 580) making appropriations for the support of the army for the year 1835; and the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union yesterday was read, and concurred in by the House.

A motion was made by Mr. Polk further to amend the said bill by inserting therein the following item, viz.

"For arrearages in the pay department of the army prior to 1835, six thousand and eighty dollars and five cents."

And on the question that the House do agree to this amendment,

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas, 57,
Nays, 130.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
John Adams
Heman Allen
Chilton Allan
Charles A. Barnitz
William Baylies
George N. Briggs
John Bull
Churchill C. Cambreleng
Samuel Clark
John Coffee
Thomas Corwin
John Cramer
Harmar Denny
Edward Everett
Charles G. Ferris
William K. Fuller
Rice Garland
Benjamin Gorham

Mr. James P. Heath
Edward Howell
Abel Huntington
William M. Inge
William Jackson
Henry F. Jones
William Cost Johnson
Richard M. Johnson
Henry Johnson
Henry King
George L. Kinnard
Amos Lane
John Laporte
George W. Lay
Chittenden Lyon
Robert T. Lytle
John Y. Mason
Thomas M. T. McKennan
John McKinley

Mr. Phineas Miner
Robert Mitchell
John J. Morgan
John Murphy
Gayton P. Osgood
Dutree J. Pearce
Job Pierson
James K. Polk
Ferdinand S. Schenck
William N. Shinn
William Slade
David Spangler
John N. Steele
Andrew Stewart
Philemon Thomas
John Thomson
Joseph Vance
Aaron Ward
Reuben Whallon

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John J. Allen
William Allen
Joseph B. Anthony
William S. Archer
William H. Ashley
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Daniel L. Barringer
James M. H. Beale
Benning M. Bean
Andrew Beaumont
Horace Binney
James W. Bouldin
John W. Brown
Robert Burns
Jesse A. Bynum
Harry Cage
Robert B. Campbell
John Carr
Zadok Casey
George Chambers
John Chaney
Joseph W. Chinn
William K. Clowney
Joseph H. Crane
Edward Darlington
Amos Davis
Rowland Day
John Dickson
Philemon Dickerson
David W. Dickinson
William C. Dunlap
George Evans
Horace Everett
John Ewing
John M. Felder
John B. Forester
Philo C. Fuller
John Galbraith

Mr. Roger L. Gamble
James H. Gholson
Ransom H. Gillet
George R. Gilmer
William F. Gordon
James Graham
William J. Grayson
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Hiland Hall
Thomas H. Hall
Nicol Halsey
Thomas L. Hamer
Benjamin Hardin
Joseph M. Harper
James Harper
Samuel S. Harrison
Samuel G. Hathaway
Micajah T. Hawkins
Abner Hazeltine
Joseph Henderson
William Hiester
Henry Hubbard
Ebenezer Jackson
Leonard Jarvis
Noadiah Johnson
Seaborn Jones
Benjamin Jones
Edward Kavanagh
Daniel Kilgore
Gerrit Y. Lansing
Luke Lea
Thomas Lee
Robert P. Letcher
Dixon H. Lewis
Levi Lincoln
George Loyall
Edward Lucas
Abijah Mann, jr.

Mr. Joel K. Mann
Henry C. Martindale
Moses Mason, jr.
William L. May
Jonathan McCarty
Rufus McIntire
James J. McKay
Isaac McKim
Jeremiah McLene
Charles McVean
Charles F. Mercer
Jesse Miller
John J. Milligan
Samuel McDowell Moore
Henry A. Muhlenberg
Gorham Parks
James Parker
John M. Patton
Balie Peyton
Stephen C. Phillips
Franklin Pierce
Henry L. Pinckney
Patrick H. Pope
David Potts, jr.
Robert Ramsay
John Reed
Abraham Rencher
John Reynolds
John Robertson
William Schley
Augustine H. Shepperd
Jonathan Sloane
James Standifer
William Taylor
William P. Taylor
Christopher Tompkins
Joseph Trumbull
Joel Turrill
Samuel Tweedy

Mr. Aaron Vanderpoel
Isaac B. Van Houten
Samuel F. Vinton
David D. Wagener
Daniel Wardwell

Mr. John G. Watnough
Taylor Webster
Campbell P. White
Frederick Whittlesey

Mr. Elisha Whittlesey
Lewis Williams
Henry A. Wise
Ebenezer Young

Ordered, That the said bill be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Polk,

Ordered, That the letter from the Secretary of War to the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, of the 5th day of the present month of January, requesting an appropriation of six thousand and eighty dollars and five cents for arrearages in the pay department of the army prior to 1835, to pay the claim of Major General Macomb, admitted by the accounting officers of the Treasury, agreeably to a resolution of the House of the 8th of January, 1834, be referred to the Committee of Claims.

The Speaker laid before the House the following communication, viz.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, January 13, 1835.

SIR: I request you to communicate to the House of Representatives my resignation as a member of the twenty-third Congress.

I am, sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES M. WAYNE.

To the Hon. JOHN BELL,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Ordered, That a member be appointed of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in the place of Mr. Wayne, resigned. Whereupon, Mr. Cambreleng was appointed.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow, 12 o'clock meridian.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1835.

Mr. Polk, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 56) entitled "An act making an appropriation for the completion of the military barracks at New Orleans," reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Clay, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill (No. 636) confirming certain land claims in the district of St. Stephen's, in Alabama; which bill was read the first and second time, and the further consideration thereof was postponed until the 21st instant.

Mr. Harper, from the Committee on Commerce, made a report on the case of George Gott and others, owners of the schooner *May Flower*, accompanied by a bill (No. 637) for the relief of the said George Gott and others; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Banks, from the Committee of Claims, made a report on the memorial of Captain John Downes, of the United States navy, accompanied

by a bill (No. 638) for his relief; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Campbell P. White, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill (No. 639) for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen, and marines of the United States schooner *Wild Cat*; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Chaney, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made unfavorable reports on the cases of John Parker and Thomas Piety; which reports were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Parker,

Ordered, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the case of Isaac S. Middleton, and that the same be referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Hazeltine, by leave, presented a petition of sundry officers of the revenue of the United States for the port of Buffalo, in the State of New York, and the port of Presque Isle, in the State of Pennsylvania, praying that a beacon light may be erected at Silver Creek harbor, on Lake Erie; which petition was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

On motion of Mr. Clay,

Ordered, That the petition of Joel Chandler, presented April 28, 1834, be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. Garland, by leave, presented a memorial of Thomas M. Burland, of the parish of Carroll, in the State of Louisiana, praying that he may receive a patent for a certain tract of land therein described, which he purchased from the United States, and for which he has made complete payment; which petition was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. May, by leave, presented a petition of Ward Eldred, of Greene county, in the State of Illinois, praying that his claim to a quarter section of military bounty land in that State may be confirmed; which petition was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. Pierce, of New Hampshire,

Ordered, That the petition of William Rich, presented January 6, 1834, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Lowrie, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed bills of this House of the following titles, viz.

No. 204. An act for the relief of Samuel Bragdon, David Chase, and the crew of the schooner *Halcyon*.

No. 205. An act for the relief of Charles Gordon and the crew of the schooner *Two Sons*.

No. 226. An act for the relief of Humphrey B. Gwathmey.

The Senate have also passed bills of the following titles, viz.

No. 52. An act for the relief of Peter H. Green and William Em-merson;

No. 63. An act to provide for the further compensation of the marshal of the district of Delaware;
in which two last mentioned bills I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House. And then he withdrew.

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng,

Ordered, That leave be given to withdraw the petition of Noah Brown, on behalf of himself and other owners of the private armed brig Warrior, presented on the 12th instant.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. Lucius Lyon on the 8th instant, in relation to astronomical observations connected with the boundary of Ohio and Michigan; and the resolution being read, was agreed to by the House.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. Lucius Lyon on the 12th instant, calling for a copy of the report of the land commissioners at Michillimackinac; which resolution being again read, was agreed to by the House.

On motion of Mr. Fillmore,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether any further legislation be necessary to convict a person of perjury for false swearing, under the act entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," passed January 7, 1832; and if, in their opinion, it be necessary, that they report a bill to effect that object.

On motion of Mr. Hathaway,

Resolved, That the Committee on Invalid Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting a pension to Reuben Rounds, a soldier of the last war.

On motion of Mr. Bynum,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the laws relative to the same, so as more effectually to expedite the surveying and running off such lots of claimants as have been agreed to, in conformity with the several acts of Congress appertaining thereto.

On motion of Mr. Richard M. Johnson,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the time of issuing scrip upon land warrants issued by the United States for revolutionary services.

On motion of Mr. Jarvis,

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the rate of duty upon wines of the Cape of Good Hope, so that they may be allowed to enter into the consumption of the country.

On motion of Mr. Slade,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the taking of testimony before courts or magistrates acting under State authority, in cases arising under the law of the 15th of May, 1828, "for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution," and under the pension law of 7th June, 1832, and also for legalizing the testimony already taken in such cases, under such authority.

Mr. Reynolds moved that the rules respecting the priority of business be suspended, and that the House do now proceed to the consideration of the resolution moved by him on the 24th of December ultimo, to prescribe the manner of voting in the election of officers of the House.

And on the question, Shall the rules be suspended for the purpose aforesaid?

There appeared, { Yeas, 93,
 { Nays, 87.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,
Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John J. Allen
William Allen
Joseph B. Anthony
James M. H. Beale
Benning M. Bean
Abraham Bockee
Ratliff Boon
James W. Bouldin
John W. Brown
Robert Burns
Churchill C. Cambreleng
John Carr
Zadok Casey
John Chaney
Joseph W. Chinn
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
Samuel Clark
Clement C. Clay
Richard Coulter
John Cramer
Rowland Day
Harmar Denny
William C. Dunlap
Thomas F. Foster
Samuel Fowler
William K. Fuller
John H. Fulton
John Galbraith
Roger L. Gamble
James H. Gholson
Ransom H. Gillet

Mr. James Graham
Joseph Hall
Thomas L. Hamer
Edward A. Hannegan
Samuel S. Harrison
Samuel G. Hathaway
James P. Heath
Joseph Henderson
William Hiester
Henry Hubbard
Abel Huntington
Leonard Jarvis
William Cost Johnson
Richard M. Johnson
Benjamin Jones
Edward Kavanagh
Daniel Kilgore
Amos Lane
Gerrit Y. Lansing
John Laporte
Thomas Lee
Joel K. Mann
Samuel W. Mardis
John Y. Mason
Moses Mason, jr.
William L. May
William McComas
James J. McKay
Isaac McKim
John McKinley
Jeremiah McLene

Mr. Jesse Miller
Robert Mitchell
John J. Morgan
Henry A. Muhlenberg
John Murphy
Gorham Parks
William Patterson
Dutce J. Pearce
Franklin Pierce
Job Pierson
Franklin E. Plummer
James K. Polk
Patrick H. Pope
John Reynolds
John Robertson
Ferdinand S. Schenck
William Schley
William N. Shinn
James Standifer
John N. Steele
William Taylor
John Thomson
James Turner
Joel Turrill
Aaron Vanderpoel
Isaac B. Van Houten
David D. Wagener
Aaron Ward
Daniel Wardwell
Reuben Whallon
Campbell P. White

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Heman Allen
Chilton Allan
William H. Ashley
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Charles A. Barnitz
Daniel L. Barringer
Isaac C. Bates
William Baylies
Martin Beaty
Horace Binney
George N. Briggs
John Bull
Samuel Bunch
Jesse A. Bynum
Harry Cage
Robert B. Campbell
George Chambers
Thomas Chilton
William Clark
Augustine S. Clayton
William K. Clowney
Joseph H. Crane
David Crockett

Mr. Edward Darlington
Thomas Davenport
Edmund Deberry
John Dickson
David W. Dickinson
George Evans
Edward Everett
John Ewing
Millard Fillmore
Philo C. Fuller
Rice Garland
George R. Gilmer
Benjamin Gorham
William J. Grayson
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Hiland Hall
Thomas H. Hall
Gideon Hard
Benjamin Hardin
James Harper
Micajah T. Hawkins
Abner Hazeltine
William M. Inge
William Jackson

Mr. Ebenezer Jackson
Henry F. Janes
Henry Johnson
Seaborn Jones
George W. Lay
Luke Lea
Robert P. Letcher
Levi Lincoln
James Love
George Loyall
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall
Rufus McIntire
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Phineas Miner
Gayton P. Osgood
James Parker
Stephen C. Phillips
Henry L. Pinckney
Robert Ramsey
John Reed
William B. Shepard
Augustine H. Shepperd

Mr. William Slade
Jonathan Sloane
Philemon Thomas
Christopher Tompkins

Mr. Joseph Trumbull
Samuel Tweedy
Joseph Vance
Frederick Whittlesey

Mr. Lewis Williams
Edgar C. Wilson
Henry A. Wise
Ebenezer Young

Two-thirds of the members present not voting in the affirmative, the question was lost.

A motion was made by Mr. Pope that the House do come to the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That hereafter the daily hour of meeting of this House shall be 11 o'clock A. M., until otherwise ordered.

A motion was made by Mr. Hardin that the said resolution do lie on the table.

And the question being put,

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas, 69,
Nays, 124.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. Joseph B. Anthony
William S. Archer
Daniel L. Barringer
Isaac C. Bates
James M. H. Beale
Abraham Bockee
James W. Bouldin
George N. Briggs
John W. Brown
Jesse A. Bynum
Churchill C. Cambreleng
Robert B. Campbell
Samuel Clark
Augustine S. Clayton
John Cramer
Joseph H. Crane
Rowland Day
Philemon Dickerson
Edward Everett
Charles G. Ferris
Millard Fillmore
Philo C. Fuller
William K. Fuller

Mr. Ransom H. Gillet
George R. Gilmer
Benjamin Gorham
William J. Grayson
Joseph Hall
Thomas H. Hall
Edward A. Hannegan
Benjamin Hardin
Samuel S. Harrison
Samuel G. Hathaway
Edward Howell
William M. Inge
Leonard Jarvis
Seaborn Jones
Edward Kavanagh
Gerrit Y. Lansing
John Laporte
George W. Lay
Levi Lincoln
Joel K. Mann
Henry C. Martindale
John McKinley
Charles McVean

Mr. John J. Morgan
Henry A. Muhlenberg
Gorham Parks
Dutee J. Pearce
Francis W. Pickens
Job Pierson
Henry L. Pinckney
Franklin E. Plummer
James K. Polk
Robert Ramsay
John Reed
John Reynolds
William N. Shinn
William Slade
Jonathan Sloane
William Taylor
Aaron Vanderpoel
Isaac B. Van Houten
Aaron Ward
Taylor Webster
Reuben Whallon
Frederick Whittlesey
Richard H. Wilde

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Heman Allen
John J. Allen
Chilton Allan
William Allen
William H. Ashley
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Charles A. Barnitz
William Baylies
Benning M. Bean
Martin Beaty
Andrew Beaumont
Horace Binney
John Blair
Ratcliff Boon
John Bull
Samuel Bunch
Tristram Burges
Robert Burns

Mr. Harry Cage
John Carr
Zadok Casey
George Chambers
John Chaney
Thomas Chilton
Joseph W. Chinn
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
William Clark
Clement C. Clay
William K. Clowney
Richard Coulter
David Crockett
Edmund Deberry
Harmer Denny
John Dickson
David W. Dickinson
William C. Dunlap
John Ewing
John M. Felder

Mr. John B. Forester
Samuel Fowler
John H. Fulton
John Galbraith
Roger L. Gamble
Rice Garland
James H. Gholson
James Graham
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Hiland Hall
Nicoll Halsey
Thomas L. Hamer
Gideon Hard
James Harper
Micajah T. Hawkins
Abner Hazeltine
James P. Heath
Joseph Henderson
William Hiester

Mr. Henry Hubbard
 Abel Huntington
 William Jackson
 Ebenezer Jackson
 Henry F. Jones
 William Cost Johnson
 Richard M. Johnson
 Noadiah Johnson
 Henry Johnson
 Benjamin Jones
 Daniel Kilgore
 George L. Kinnard
 Amos Lane
 Luke Lea
 Thomas Lee
 Robert P. Letcher
 James Love
 George Loyall
 Robert T. Lytle
 Thomas A. Marshall
 Samuel W. Mardis
 John Y. Mason

Mr. Moses Mason, jr.
 William L. May
 Jonathan McCarty
 William McComas
 Rufus McIntire
 James J. McKay
 Thomas M. T. McKennan
 Isaac McKim
 Jeremiah McLene
 Charles F. Meroer
 Jesse Miller
 John J. Milligan
 Phineas Miner
 Robert Mitchell
 John Murphy
 Gayton P. Osgood
 James Parker
 William Patterson
 Stephen C. Phillips
 Franklin Pierce
 Patrick H. Pope

Mr. John Robertson
 Ferdinand S. Schenck
 William Schley
 Augustine H. Shepperd
 James Standifer
 John N. Steele
 Philemon Thomas
 John Thomson
 Christopher Tompkins
 Joseph Trumbull
 James Turner
 Joel Turrill
 Samuel Tweedy
 David D. Wagener
 Daniel Wardwell
 John G. Watmough
 Campbell P. White
 Lewis Williams
 Edgar C. Wilson
 Henry A. Wise
 Ebenezer Young

On motion of Mr. Brown, the resolution was so amended as to take effect after the 1st day of February next.

And, as thus amended, the resolution was agreed to by the House.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a list of the names of the persons employed as clerks in the Navy Department in the year 1834, with the compensation of each; which letter was read, and laid on the table.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the survey and estimate of the engineer who surveyed so much of the Little Rock and Memphis road as lies between the St. Francis and Mississippi rivers, called for by the House on the 6th instant; which letter and report were referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

An engrossed bill (No. 580) entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year 1835," was read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in the said bill.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union; and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Hubbard reported that the committee had, according to order, had the state of the Union, generally, under consideration, particularly the bill (No. 600) making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year 1835, and the bill from the Senate (No. 56) making an appropriation for the completion of the military barracks at New Orleans; and finding itself without a quorum, had risen, and directed him to report that fact to the House.

On motion of Mr. Polk, a call of the House was then ordered, and being proceeded in, it was found that a quorum was present, when it was suspended; and

The House again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and proceeded in the consideration of the said bills; and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker again resumed the chair, and Mr. Hubbard reported the said bills to the House without amendment.

Ordered, That the bill from the Senate (No. 56) entitled "An act making an appropriation for the completion of the military barracks at New Orleans," be read a third time to-day.

The said bill was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk acquaint the Senate therewith.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow, 12 o'clock meridian.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1835.

Mr. Carr, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 42) entitled "An act to provide for the legal adjudication and settlement of the claims to land therein mentioned," reported the same with amendments.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, made an unfavorable report on the case of Martin Nedean; which report was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Briggs, from the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee had examined enrolled bills of the following titles, viz.

No. 205. An act for the relief of Charles Gordon and the crew of the schooner Two Sons;

No. 226. An act for the relief of Humphrey B. Gwathmey;

No. 205. An act for the relief of Samuel Bragdon, David Chase, and the crew of the schooner Halcyon;

No. 12. Resolution giving the right of way through the property of the United States at Harper's Ferry to the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company;

and found the same to be truly enrolled; when

The Speaker signed the said bills and resolution.

On motion of Mr. Carr,

Ordered, That the Committee on Private Land Claims be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of the heirs of Jacob Thomas, and that the said petition do lie on the table.

Mr. Chaney, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made an unfavorable report on the case of John Taylor; which was read, and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Chambers,

Ordered, That the Committee on Private Land Claims be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of André Valentine, and that the said petition do lie on the table.

Mr. Marshall, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, made a report on the memorial of Margaret White, accompanied by a bill (No. 640) for the relief of the representatives of Colonel Anthony Walton White; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House to which is committed the bill (No. 302) for the relief of Peter Jacquet.

Mr. Richard M. Johnson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, made a report on the memorial of Colonel Daniel Newnan, accompanied by a bill (No. 641) for his relief; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House to which is committed the bill (No. 304) for the benefit of John Cullins.

Mr. Richard M. Johnson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which the subject was referred on the 22d of December last, reported a bill (No. 642) to provide for the widows and orphans of the militia killed, or who died in service in the late war against the Indians; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Hard, by leave, presented a memorial of inhabitants of the county of Niagara, in the State of New York, praying that measures may be adopted to ascertain the practicability of constructing a ship canal around the falls of Niagara; which memorial was referred to the Committee of the Whole House to which is committed the bill (No. 502) to authorize examinations, surveys, and estimates, with a view to the construction of roads and canals, and the improvement of the navigation of rivers.

Mr. Pearce, by leave, presented a petition of Isaac Champlin, Joshua Clarke, Henry Clarke, and Elisha Faxon, of Stonington, in the State of Connecticut, praying to be paid the bounty due on a fishing voyage of the schooner Buffalo, withheld for reasons set forth in the said petition; which petition was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Boon, by leave, presented a petition of the heirs of Robert Farmer, deceased, praying to be confirmed in their title to a tract of land therein described, near the city of Mobile, in the State of Alabama; which petition was referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. Hannegan, by leave, presented a memorial of inhabitants of the county of White, in the State of Indiana, praying for the establishment of a post route; which petition was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

On motion of Mr. Sutherland,

Ordered, That the Committee of the Whole House to which is committed the bill (No. 282) making appropriations for the survey and improvement of certain harbors therein mentioned, for the year 1834, be discharged from the further consideration thereof, and that the said bill be recommitted to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Hiester, by consent, presented a petition of inhabitants of the counties of Lancaster and Dauphin, in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the establishment of a post route; which petition was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. Howell, by leave, presented a petition of Levi Doty, of the county of Steuben, in the State of New York, praying for a pension; which petition was referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

Mr. Lucius Lyon, by leave, presented a memorial of a convention of the citizens of the Territory of Michigan, signed by John Biddle, president thereof, praying a grant of land to the Territory of Michigan, to be applied in aid of the construction of a railroad from Detroit to the mouth of the St. Joseph's river of Lake Michigan; which memorial was committed to the Committee of the Whole House to which is committed the bill (No. 201) to grant a certain quantity of land to the Territory of Michigan, for the purpose of aiding said Territory in opening a canal or railroad from Detroit to Lake Erie.

Mr. William Taylor, by leave, presented a petition of Christopher Clark, of the State of New York, praying indemnity for losses, and a re-

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,
Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
John Adams
Heman Allen
Chilton Allan
William Allen
Joseph B. Anthony
William H. Ashley
John Banks
Charles A. Barnitz
Isaac C. Bates
William Baylies
James M. Bell
Horace Binney
George N. Briggs
John Bull
Tristram Burges
Churchill C. Cambreleng
Zadok Casey
George Chambers
Thomas Chilton
Joseph W. Chinn
Samuel Clark
Thomas Corwin
Joseph H. Crane
Edward Darlington
Amos Davis
Rowland Day
Edmund Deberry
Harmar Denny
John Dickson
George Evans
Edward Everett
John Ewing
Charles G. Ferris
Millard Fillmore
Philo C. Fuller
John H. Fulton
Rice Garland
George Grennell, jr.
Hiland Hall
Nicolli Halsey

Mr. Gideon Hard
James Harper
Samuel G. Hathaway
Abner Hazeltine
Joseph Henderson
William Hiester
Edward Howell
Henry Hubbard
Abel Huntington
William Jackson
Ebenezer Jackson
Henry F. Janes
William Cost Johnson
Richard M. Johnson
Noadiah Johnson
Henry Johnson
Edward Kavanagh
Henry King
Amos Lane
George W. Lay
Thomas Lee
Robert P. Letcher
Levi Lincoln
James Love
Edward Lucas
Chittenden Lyon
Abijah Mann, jr.
Joel K. Mann
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall
John Y. Mason
Moses Mason, jr.
Jonathan McCarty
William McComas
Rufus McIntire
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Isaac McKim
John McKinley
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Phineas Miner

Mr. John J. Morgan
Henry A. Muhlenberg
John Murphy
Gayton P. Osgood
James Parker
John M. Patton
William Patterson
Dutee J. Pearce
Stephen C. Phillips
Patrick H. Pope
David Potts, jr.
Robert Ramsay
John Reed
Abraham Rencher
John Reynolds
Ferdinand S. Schenck
William N. Shinn
Jonathan Sloane
David Spangler
James Standifer
John N. Steele
Joel B. Sutherland
William Taylor
Philemon Thomas
John Thomson
Christopher Tompkins
James Turner
Samuel Tweedy
Joseph Vance
Samuel F. Vinton
David D. Wagener
Aaron Ward
Daniel Wardwell
John G. Watmough
Taylor Webster
Campbell P. White
Frederick Whittlesey
Lewis Williams
Edgar C. Wilson
Henry A. Wise
Ebenezer Young

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. Daniel L. Barringer
Andrew Beaumont
Ratliff Boon
James W. Bouldin
John W. Brown
Samuel Bunch
Jesse A. Bynum
Harry Cage
John Carr
John Chaney
Clement C. Clay
Augustine S. Clayton
Richard Coulter
David Crockett
David W. Dickinson
William C. Dunlap
John M. Felder

Mr. John B. Forester
Thomas F. Foster
Roger L. Gamble
Ransom H. Gillet
William F. Gordon
James Graham
William J. Grayson
John K. Griffin
Joseph Hall
Thomas H. Hall
Thomas L. Hamer
Edward A. Hannegan
Samuel S. Harrison
Micajah T. Hawkins
William M. Inge
Leonard Jarvis
George L. Kinnard

Mr. John Laporte
Luke Lea
George Loyall
Richard J. Manning
Samuel W. Mardis
William L. May
Jeremiah McLene
Jesse Miller
Robert Mitchell
Franklin Pierce
Job Pierson
James K. Polk
John Robertson
William Schley
Joel Turrill
Isaac B. Van Houten
Richard H. Wilde

On motion of Mr. Lea,
Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed

ed to inquire into the expediency of placing Peter Bowerman, of Blount county, in the State of Tennessee, on the roll of revolutionary pensioners, and that the documents in support of his claim be referred to said committee.

On motion of Mr. Mann, of New York,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of revising the statute laws of the United States, and for that purpose of instituting a commission to consist of — members, to report to Congress such revision for its consideration and adoption.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Chilton on the 3d instant, on the subject of internal improvements.

And, after further debate thereon,

A motion was made by Mr. Harper, of New Hampshire, that the said resolution do lie on the table.

And the question being put,

It passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, 122,
Nays, 77.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Adams .
John J. Allen
William Allen
Joseph B. Anthony
William S. Archer
Daniel L. Barringer
James M. H. Beale
Benning M. Bean
Andrew Beaumont
John Blair
Abraham Bockee
Ratliff Boon
James W. Bouldin
John W. Brown
Samuel Bunch
Robert Burns
Jesse A. Bynum
Harry Cage
Churchill C. Cambreleng
Zadok Casey
John Chaney
Joseph W. Chinn
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
Samuel Clark
Clement C. Clay
Augustine S. Clayton
William K. Clowney
John Coffee
John Cramer
Thomas Davenport
Rowland Day
Edmund Deberry
Philemon Dickerson
William C. Dunlap
Charles G. Ferris
Philo C. Fuller
William K. Fuller
John H. Fulton
Roger L. Gamble
James H. Gholson
Ransom H. Gillet

Mr. William F. Gordon
James Graham
William J. Grayson
John K. Griffin
Thomas H. Hall
Nicoll Halsey
Thomas L. Hamer
Joseph M. Harper
Samuel S. Harrison
Samuel G. Hathaway
Micajah T. Hawkins
Joseph Henderson
Edward Howell
Henry Hubbard
Abel Huntington
William M. Inge
Leonard Jarvis
Richard M. Johnson
Noadiah Johnson
Seaborn Jones
Benjamin Jones
Edward Kavanagh
Daniel Kilgore
Henry King
Gerrit Y. Lansing
John Laporte
George W. Lay
Luke Lea
Thomas Lee
George Loyall
Edward Lucas
Abijah Mann, jr.
Joel K. Mann
Richard J. Manning
Samuel W. Mardis
John Y. Mason
Moses Mason, jr.
William McComas
Rufus McIntire
James J. McKay
John McKinley

Mr. Jeremiah McLene
Charles McVean
Jesse Miller
Robert Mitchell
Samuel McDowell Moore
John J. Morgan
Henry A. Muhlenberg
John Murphy
Gayton P. Osgood
Gorham Parks
James Parker
John M. Patton
William Patterson
Balie Peyton
Francis W. Pickens
Franklin Pierce
Job Pierson
Henry L. Pinckney
James K. Polk
Patrick H. Pope
Robert Ramsay
Abraham Rencher
John Reynolds
John Robertson
Ferdinand S. Schenck
William Schley
Augustine H. Shepperd
William N. Shinn
James Standifer
Joel B. Sutherland
William Taylor
William P. Taylor
Joel Turrill
Aaron Vanderpoel
Isaac B. Van Houten
David D. Wagener
Daniel Wardwell
Reuben Whallon
Campbell P. White
Henry A. Wise

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Heman Allen
William H. Ashley
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Charles A. Barnitz
Isaac C. Bates
William Baylies
Martin Beaty
James M. Bell
Horace Binney
George N. Briggs
John Bull
George Burd
Tristram Burges
George Chambers
Thomas Chilton
William Clark
Thomas Corwin
Richard Coulter
Joseph H. Crane
David Crockett
Edward Darlington
Harmar Denny
John Dickson
George Evans

Mr. Edward Everett
John Ewing
Millard Fillmore
Samuel Fowler
Rice Garland
Benjamin Gorham
George Grennell, jr.
Hiland Hall
Edward A. Hannegan
Gideon Hard
Benjamin Hardin
James Harper
Abner Hazeltine
William Hiester
William Jackson
Ebenezer Jackson
Henry F. Jones
William Cost Johnson
Henry Johnson
George L. Kinnard
Amos Lane
Robert P. Letcher
Levi Lincoln
James Love
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall

Mr. Jonathan McCarty
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Isaac McKim
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Phineas Miner
Stephen C. Phillips
David Potts, jr.
John Reed
William B. Shepard
Jonathan Sloane
David Spangler
John N. Steele
Philemon Thomas
John Thomson
Christopher Tompkins
Joseph Trumbull
James Turner
Samuel Tweedy
Joseph Vance
John G. Watmough
Taylor Webster
Frederick Whittlesey
Edgar C. Wilson
Ebenezer Young

The bill from the Senate (No. 63) entitled "An act to provide for the further compensation of the marshal of the District of Delaware," was read the first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill from the Senate (No. 52) entitled "An act for the relief of Peter H. Green and William Emmerson," was read the first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill (No. 600) making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year 1835; when

A motion was made by Mr. Edward Everett to amend the same by striking out these words, viz.

"For the preservation of Castle island, and repairs of Fort Independence, in addition to the balance of former appropriations, eight thousand dollars."

And, in lieu thereof, inserting the following, viz.

"For the preservation of Castle island, and for repairing the fortifications on Castle island, in Boston harbor, according to the plan adopted by the Board of Engineers on the 24th March, 1834, in addition to the balance of former appropriations, seventy-five thousand dollars."

A call of the House was then ordered, and the roll being called, all the members who have appeared at the present session answered to their names, except the following, viz.

Mr. George Burd, Mr. John Coffee, Mr. Philo C. Fuller, Mr. Rice Garland, Mr. Edward A. Hannegan, Mr. Cave Johnson, Mr. George W. Lay, Mr. Henry Mitchell, Mr. Henry A. Muhlenberg, Mr. Sherman Page, Mr. David Potts, Mr. Abraham Rencher, Mr. Andrew Stewart, Mr. William Taylor, Mr. Campbell P. White, and Mr. Henry A. Wise.

Further proceedings in the call were then dispensed with.

And the question was put that the House do agree to the amendment proposed by Mr. Edward Everett,

And was decided in the negative, { Yeas, 87,
Nays, 120.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,
Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams

Heman Allen
Chilton Allan
William S. Archer
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Charles A. Barnitz
Isaac C. Bates
William Baylies
Martin Beaty
Horace Binney
George N. Briggs
John Bull
Tristram Burges
George Chambers
William Clark
Richard Coulter
Joseph H. Crane
Edward Darlington
Edmund Deberry
Harmar Denny
John Dickson
George Evans
Edward Everett
John Ewing
Charles G. Ferris
Millard Fillmore
Rice Garland
Benjamin Gorham

Mr. George Grennell, jr.

Hiland Hall
Gideon Hard
James Harper
Abner Hazeltine
William Jackson
Ebenezer Jackson
Henry F. Jones
William Cost Johnson
Richard M. Johnson
Henry Johnson
Edward Kavanagh
Henry King
Amos Lane
Robert P. Letcher
Levi Lincoln
James Love
George Loyall
Richard J. Manning
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall
John Y. Mason
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Isaac McKim
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Phineas Miner
Samuel McDowell Moore
John J. Morgan

Mr. John Murphy

Gayton P. Osgood
James Parker
John M. Patton
Dutée J. Pearce
Stephen C. Phillips
Franklin Pierce
Patrick H. Pope
David Potts, jr.
John Reed
William Slade
Jonathan Sloane
David Spangler
John N. Steele
Andrew Stewart
Philemon Thomas
John Thomson
Christopher Tompkins
Joseph Trumbull
Samuel Tweedy
Joseph Vance
Samuel F. Vinton
Aaron Ward
John G. Watmough
Reuben Whallon
Frederick Whittlesey
Richard H. Wilde
Henry A. Wise
Ebenezer Young

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Adams

John J. Allen
William Allen
Joseph B. Anthony
Daniel L. Barringer
Benning M. Bean
Andrew Beaumont
John Blair
Abraham Bockee
Ratcliff Boon
James W. Bouldin
John W. Brown
Samuel Bunch
Robert Burns
Jesse A. Bynum
Harry Cage
Churchill C. Cambreleng
Richard B. Carmichael
John Carr
Zadok Casey
John Chaney
Thomas Chilton
Joseph W. Chinn
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
Samuel Clark
Clement C. Clay
Augustine S. Clayton

Mr. William K. Clowney

John Coffee
Thomas Corwin
John Cramer
Amos Davis
Thomas Davenport
Rowland Day
Philemon Dickerson
David W. Dickinson
William C. Dunlap
John M. Felder
John B. Forester
Samuel Fowler
Philo C. Fuller
William K. Fuller
John H. Fulton
John Galbraith
Roger L. Gamble
James H. Gholson
Ransom H. Gillet
George R. Gilmer
William F. Gordon
James Graham
William J. Grayson
John K. Griffin
Joseph Hall
Thomas H. Hall

Mr. Nicoll Halsey

Thomas L. Hamer
Edward A. Hannegan
Benjamin Hardin
Joseph M. Harper
Samuel S. Harrison
Samuel G. Hathaway
Micajah T. Hawkins
William Hiester
Edward Howell
Henry Hubbard
Abel Huntington
William M. Inge
Leonard Jarvis
Noadiah Johnson
Benjamin Jones
Daniel Kilgore
George L. Kinnard
Gerrit Y. Lansing
John Laporte
George W. Lay
Luke Lea
Thomas Lee
Dixon H. Lewis
Edward Lucas
Chittenden Lyon
Robert T. Lytle

Mr. Joel K. Mann
 Samuel W. Mardis
 Moses Mason, jr.
 William L. May
 William McComas
 Rufus McIntire
 James J. McKay
 John McKinley
 Jeremiah McLene
 Jesse Miller
 Robert Mitchell
 Henry A. Muhlenberg
 Gorham Parks

Mr. William Patterson
 Balie Peyton
 Francis W. Pickens
 Job Pierson
 Henry L. Pinckney
 James K. Polk
 Robert Ramsay
 Abraham Rencher
 John Reynolds
 John Robertson
 Ferdinand S. Schenck
 William Schley
 Augustine H. Shepperd

Mr. William N. Shinn
 James Standifer
 Joel B. Sutherland
 William Taylor
 William P. Taylor
 James Turner
 Joel Turrill
 Aaron Vanderpoel
 Isaac B. Van Houten
 David D. Wagener
 Daniel Wardwell
 Taylor Webster
 Campbell P. White

A motion was made by Mr. McKim to amend the said bill by inserting therein the following item, viz.

“For the repair of Fort McHenry, at Baltimore, and putting the same in a proper state of defence, fifty thousand dollars.”

And on the question that the House do agree to this amendment,

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas, 66.
 { Nays, 129.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
 Heman Allen
 William H. Ashley
 John Banks
 Noyes Barber
 Charles A. Barnitz
 Isaac C. Bates
 William Baylies
 Horace Binney
 George N. Briggs
 John Bull
 George Burd
 George Chambers
 Joseph H. Crane
 Harmar Denny
 John Dickson
 George Evans
 Edward Everett
 John Ewing
 Charles G. Ferris
 Rice Garland
 Benjamin Gorham

Mr. George Grennell, jr.
 Gideon Hard
 Abner Hazeltine
 William Jackson
 Ebenezer Jackson
 William Cost Johnson
 Henry Johnson
 Levi Lincoln
 James Love
 George Loyall
 Chittenden Lyon
 Henry C. Martindale
 Thomas A. Marshall
 Thomas M. T. McKennan
 Isaac McKim
 Charles F. Mercer
 Jesse Miller
 John J. Milligan
 Phineas Miner
 John J. Morgan
 Gayton P. Osgood
 James Parker

Mr. Dutee J. Pearce
 Stephen C. Phillips
 Patrick H. Pope
 John Reed
 William Slade
 Jonathan Sloane
 David Spangler
 John N. Steele
 Andrew Stewart
 Philemon Thomas
 John Thomson
 Joseph Trumbull
 James Turner
 Samuel Tweedy
 Samuel F. Vinton
 Aaron Ward
 John G. Walmough
 Reuben Whallon
 Campbell P. White
 Richard H. Wilde
 Henry A. Wise
 Ebenezer Young

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Adams
 John J. Allen
 Chilton Allan
 William Allen
 Joseph B. Anthony
 William S. Archer
 Benning M. Bean
 Andrew Beaumont
 John Blair
 Abraham Bockee
 Ratliff Boon
 James W. Bouldin
 John W. Brown
 Samuel Bunch
 Robert Burns
 A. Bynum

Mr. Richard B. Carmichael
 John Carr
 Zadok Casey
 John Chaney
 Thomas Chilton
 Joseph W. Chinn
 Nathaniel H. Claiborne
 Samuel Clark
 Clement C. Clay
 Augustine S. Clayton
 William K. Clowney
 John Coffee
 Thomas Corwin
 John Cramer
 Edward Darlington
 Amos Davis
 Rowland Day
 Philemon Dickerson

Mr. David W. Dickinson
 William C. Dunlap
 John M. Felder
 Millard Fillmore
 Thomas F. Foster
 Samuel Fowler
 Philo C. Fuller
 William K. Fuller
 John H. Fulton
 John Galbraith
 Roger L. Gamble
 James H. Gholson
 Ransom H. Gillet
 George R. Gilmer
 William F. Gordon
 James Graham
 William J. Grayson
 John K. Griffin

Mr. Joseph Hall
 Thomas H. Hall
 Nicoll Halsey
 Edward A. Hannegan
 Benjamin Hardin
 Joseph M. Harper
 Samuel S. Harrison
 Samuel G. Hathaway
 Micajah T. Hawkins
 Albert G. Hawes
 Joseph Henderson
 William Hiester
 Edward Howell
 Henry Hubbard
 Abel Huntington
 William M. Inge
 Henry F. Janes
 Leonard Jarvis
 Noadiah Johnson
 Seaborn Jones
 Benjamin Jones
 Edward Kavanagh
 Daniel Kilgore
 Henry King
 George L. Kinnard

Mr. Amos Lane
 Gerrit Y. Lansing
 John Laporte
 Luke Lea
 Thomas Lee
 Robert P. Letcher
 Dixon H. Lewis
 Edward Lucas
 Robert T. Lytle
 Abijah Mann, jr.
 Joel K. Mann
 Richard J. Manning
 Samuel W. Mardis
 Moses Mason, jr.
 William L. May
 William McComas
 Rufus McIntire
 James J. McKay
 John McKinley
 Robert Mitchell
 Samuel McDowell Moore
 Henry A. Muhlenberg
 John Murphy
 Gorham Parks
 John M. Patton

Mr. William Patterson
 Balie Peyton
 Franklin Pierce
 Job Pierson
 Henry L. Pinckney
 James K. Polk
 Robert Ramsay
 Abraham Rencher
 John Reynolds
 John Robertson
 Ferdinand S. Schenck
 William Schley
 William B. Shepard
 Augustine H. Shepperd
 William N. Shinn
 James Standifer
 Joel B. Sutherland
 William Taylor
 William P. Taylor
 Joel Turrill
 Aaron Vanderpoel
 Isaac B. Van Houten
 David D. Wagener
 Daniel Wardwell
 Taylor Webster

A motion was made by Mr. Thomson to amend the said bill by inserting therein the following item, viz.

"For the repairs of Fort Marion, and the repairs of the sea-wall between it and the St. Francis barracks, at St. Augustine, forty-four thousand one hundred and eighty-one dollars."

And on the question that the House do agree to this amendment,

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas, 67.
 { Nays, 115.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
 John Banks
 Noyes Barber
 Isaac C. Bates
 William Baylies
 Horace Binney
 Ratliff Boon
 George N. Briggs
 John Bull
 George Burd
 George Chambers
 John Chaney
 Thomas Corwin
 Joseph H. Crane
 Harmar Denny
 John Dickson
 George Evans
 Edward Everett
 John Ewing
 Charles G. Ferris
 Millard Fillmore
 Philo C. Fuller
 Rice Garland

Mr. Benjamin Gorham
 George Grennell, jr.
 Gideon Hard
 Abner Hazeltine
 William Jackson
 Ebenezer Jackson
 Henry F. Janes
 William Cost Johnson
 Richard M. Johnson
 Henry Johnson
 Amos Lane
 George W. Lay
 Robert P. Letcher
 Levi Lincoln
 James Love
 Chittenden Lyon
 Richard J. Manning
 Henry C. Martindale
 Thomas A. Marshall
 Thomas M. T. McKennan
 Charles F. Mercer
 John J. Milligan

Mr. James Parker
 Dutee J. Pearce
 Stephen C. Phillips
 Patrick H. Pope
 David Potts, jr.
 John Reed
 Augustine H. Shepperd
 William Slade
 David Spangler
 Joel B. Sutherland
 Philemon Thomas
 John Thomson
 Christopher Tompkins
 Joseph Trumbull
 Samuel Tweedy
 Aaron Ward
 John G. Watmough
 Reuben Whallon
 Richard H. Wilde
 Edgar C. Wilson
 Henry A. Wise
 Ebenezer Young

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Adams
 John J. Allen
 Chilton Allan

Mr. William Allen
 William S. Archer
 Benning M. Bean

Mr. Andrew Beaumont
 John Blair
 James W. Bouldin

Mr. John W. Brown
 Samuel Bunch
 Robert Burns
 Churchill C. Cambreleng
 John Carr
 Zadok Casey
 Thomas Chilton
 Joseph W. Chinn
 Samuel Clark
 Clement C. Clay
 Augustine S. Clayton
 William K. Clowney
 John Cramer
 Edward Darlington
 Amos Davis
 Thomas Davenport
 Rowland Day
 Philemon Dickerson
 David W. Dickinson
 John M. Felder
 John B. Forester
 Thomas F. Foster
 Samuel Fowler
 William K. Fuller
 Roger L. Gamble
 James H. Gholson
 Ransom H. Gillet
 George R. Gilmer
 William F. Gordon
 William J. Grayson
 John K. Griffin
 Joseph Hall
 Thomas H. Hall
 Nicoll Halsey
 Edward A. Hannegan
 Benjamin Hardin

Mr. Joseph M. Harper
 James Harper
 Samuel S. Harrison
 Samuel G. Hathaway
 Micajah T. Hawkins
 Albert G. Hawes
 Joseph Henderson
 William Hiester
 Edward Howell
 Henry Hubbard
 Abel Huntington
 William M. Inge
 Leonard Jarvis
 Noadiah Johnson
 Seaborn Jones
 Benjamin Jones
 Edward Kavanagh
 Daniel Kilgore
 Henry King
 George L. Kinnard
 Gerrit Y. Lansing
 John Laporte
 Luke Lea
 Thomas Lee
 Dixon H. Lewis
 George Loyall
 Edward Lucas
 Robert T. Lytle
 Abijah Mann, jr.
 Joel K. Mann
 Samuel W. Mardis
 John Y. Mason
 Moses Mason, jr.
 William L. May
 Rufus McIntire

Mr. James J. McKay
 John McKinley
 Jesse Miller
 Phineas Miner
 Robert Mitchell
 Samuel McDowell Moore
 John J. Morgan
 Henry A. Muhlenberg
 John Murphy
 Gorham Parks
 John M. Patton
 William Patterson
 Balie Peyton
 Franklin Pierce
 Job Pierson
 Henry L. Pinckney
 James K. Polk
 Robert Ramsay
 Abraham Rencher
 John Reynolds
 John Robertson
 Ferdinand S. Schenck
 William N. Shinn
 James Standifer
 John N. Steele
 William Taylor
 William P. Taylor
 Joseph Vance
 Aaron Vanderpoel
 Isaac B. Van Houten
 Samuel F. Vinten
 David D. Wagener
 Daniel Wardwell
 Taylor Webster
 Campbell P. White

A motion was then made that the House do reconsider the vote of this day which adopted the resolution moved by Mr. Richard M. Johnson, respecting the compensation of the committee appointed on the 26th of June last to investigate the affairs of the Post Office Department.

And thereupon,

The House adjourned until to-morrow, 12 o'clock meridian.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1835.

On motion of Mr. Foster,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from the inquiry instituted on the 15th of December into the expediency of making provision for the erection of a court-house at Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania.

On motion of Mr. Foster,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Joseph Borrás, and that leave be given to withdraw the same.

On motion of Mr. Hubbard,

Ordered, That the Committee of Ways and Means, which was instructed on the 8th instant to inquire into the expediency of increasing the annual appropriation for the improvement of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, to be expended between Brownsville and the falls of the Ohio, be discharged from the consideration of the said inquiry.

Mr. Wardwell, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, made a report on the petition of Walter Phillips, accompanied by a bill (No. 643) for his relief; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to which was referred, on the 11th of December, the report of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to articles necessary to be excepted in the tariff of duties on imports, by reason of the difficulty of ascertaining the duties chargeable upon them, reported a bill (No. 644) to prevent evasions of the revenue laws, and for other purposes; which bill was read the first and second time, and the further consideration thereof was postponed until the 26th of the present month of January.

Mr. McIntire, from the Committee of Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of William Garnett; which report was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Adams, of New York, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made an unfavorable report on the case of Ephraim Shaler; which report was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Sutherland, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill (No. 645) making appropriations for building light-houses, beacon lights, and making surveys, for the year 1835; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Sutherland, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill (No. 646) making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors therein mentioned, for the year 1835; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

On motion of Mr. Stewart,

Ordered, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be discharged from the consideration of the case of Jesse Lincoln, and that the same be referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Beale, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made a report on the petition of Captain Cole, a chief of the Seneca Indians, accompanied by a bill (No. 647) for his relief; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Garland, by leave,

Ordered, That the petition of Remy Poissot be recommitted to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. Grayson, by leave, presented a memorial of citizens of the State of South Carolina, praying for the establishment of sundry buoys and light-boats along the coast of South Carolina, between Charleston and Savannah.

Ordered, That the said petition be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. May, by leave, presented a petition of sundry citizens of Beardstown, Morgan county, in the State of Illinois, praying for the establishment of a mail route from Terre Haute, on the Wabash, to Quincy, on the Mississippi river.

Ordered, That the said petition be referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. Garland, by leave, presented a petition of John W. Butler, of the State of Louisiana, praying that his title to a tract of land therein mentioned and described may be confirmed.

Ordered, That the said petition be referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

On motion of Mr. Phillips,

Ordered, That the petition of Elizabeth Converse, heretofore presented on the 17th of February, 1834, be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. Mercer, by leave, presented a petition of the heirs and legal representatives of Captain William Johnson, praying to be allowed and paid the commutation of five years' full pay in lieu of half pay for life to which the said Captain William Johnson was entitled as a captain in the Virginia continental line in the war of the revolution.

Ordered, That the said petition be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. Gillet, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the following resolution; which was read, and adopted by the House, viz.

Resolved, That the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the further consideration of the bill (No. 524) to provide for the seizure and sale of property introduced in violation of the revenue laws; and that it be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. White, of Florida, moved the following resolution; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to cause an examination to be made into the present condition of Fort Marion, in East Florida, and to report to the next session of Congress whether the public interests would not be promoted by its repair and preservation, for defence and barracks, with an estimate of the cost of its repair, and that of the sea-wall between it and St. Francis barracks; and also to present a report of the manner and objects on which the \$20,000 appropriated has been expended.

On motion of Mr. Dunlap,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of War to establish a pension agency in the town of Jackson, in the State of Tennessee, and to provide for the payment of all the United States pensioners residing in the counties of Hardin, McNairy, Hardiman, Fayette, Shelby, Tipton, Haywood, Madison, Henderson, Perry, Carroll, Gibson, Dyer, Obion, Weakley, and Henry, at said agency.

On motion of Mr. Stewart,

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to pay the salary of Valentine Giesey, late superintendent of the Cumberland road.

Mr. Pinckney moved the following resolution; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested (if not inconsistent, in his opinion, with the public interest) to communicate to this House any correspondence that may have taken place between this Government and that of Spain respecting the act of Congress

passed on the 30th day of June, 1834, entitled "An act concerning tonnage duty on Spanish vessels;" and also any information in his possession going to show whether there is any prospect that the commerce of the United States with the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico will hereafter be regulated upon principles of reciprocity; or whether it is in contemplation by the Spanish authorities to increase or reduce the discriminating duties on imports and exports now levied on American vessels and on American merchandise and produce.

Mr. Hubbard, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill (No. 648) making additional appropriations for the Delaware breakwater, and for certain harbors, and removing obstructions in and at the mouths of certain rivers, for the year 1835; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

On motion of Mr. Moore,

Ordered, That the Committee on Invalid Pensions be discharged from the further consideration of the cases of Samuel Bonnefield, Elkanah Cobb, and Jacob Lawman, and that the said cases do lie on the table.

Mr. Blair, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill (No. 649) to authorize the State of Alabama to apply the two per cent. on the sales of the public lands under the act of compact, to the construction of a canal or railroad between the Tennessee and Coosa rivers; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Gilmer, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill (No. 650) to authorize the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis to employ a clerk; which bill was read the first and second time; and the hour having expired,

Mr. Polk moved that the rule be suspended, that the House may proceed in the consideration of the said bill; which motion was disagreed to by the House.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of marine hospital money collected and expended in the several collection districts in the State of New York, furnished in obedience to an order of the House of the 2d instant; which letter and statement were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Lowrie, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have postponed indefinitely the bill from this House (No. 230) entitled "An act for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of William Graham, deceased."

The Senate have passed bills of this House of the following titles, viz.

No. 228. An act for the relief of Robert Haile.

No. 229. An act for the relief of the heirs of Evan Edwards.

No. 560. An act to allow further time to complete the issuing and locating of military land warrants during the late war.

No. 570. An act to extend the time of issuing military land warrants to the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army.

The Senate have also passed bills of the following titles, viz.

No. 46. An act for the relief of Anselm Lynch, of Mississippi;

No. 104. An act to continue the office of Commissioner of Pensions;

in which two last mentioned bills I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House. And then he withdrew.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill (No. 614) for the relief of Richard T. Archer; when it was

Ordered, That the said bill be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House on sundry bills, viz.

No. 183. A bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Richard W. Meade, deceased;

No. 214. A bill for the relief of the legal representatives of the late Colonel George Gibson, deceased;

No. 218. A bill for the relief of Mervin P. Mix;

and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Ward reported that the committee had, according to order, had the said bills under consideration, and made some progress therein.

Ordered, That the Committee of the Whole House have leave to sit again on the said bills.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow, 12 o'clock meridian.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1835.

On motion of Mr. Fulton,

Ordered, That the Committee of Claims be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Anne Anderson, and that it be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. Mann, of New York, on the 8th instant, respecting the compensation of certain officers of the army; which said resolution was read, and, being modified by the mover, was agreed to by the House as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to this House an abstract of the items of all accounts and claims for compensation and allowances, of every kind, for the two last fiscal years, distinguishing each year, ending 30th September, 1834, of the generals, colonels, lieutenant colonels, majors, and captains of the army, and also of all the officers attached to the engineer and topographical corps, which have been actually paid and allowed; with a general statement showing, also, the aggregate pay and emoluments, including all stated and special allowances paid and allowed to each commissioned officer of the army, by name and rank, of every grade, for each year aforesaid, and the aggregate of the whole; and showing, also, the places from and to which, and the computed distance between such places, and the amount for which transportation or travel has been allowed and paid to each officer of the army, and where stationed, and what services each has performed.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. Mann, of New York, on the 8th instant, respecting the compensation of certain officers of the navy; which said resolution was read, and being modified by the mover, was agreed to by the House as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to communicate to this House an abstract of the items of all the accounts and claims for compensation and allowances, of every kind, for the two last fiscal

years, distinguishing each year, ending 30th September, 1834, of the captains, masters commandant, lieutenants, pursers, and navy agents of the navy; with a general statement showing, also, the aggregate pay and emoluments, including all stated and special allowances actually paid and allowed to each commissioned officer of the navy, by name and rank, of every grade, and where stationed, (excepting midshipmen,) for each year aforesaid, and the aggregate of the whole; showing, also, the places from and to which, and the computed distance between such places, and the amount for which transportation or travel has been allowed and paid to each officer of the navy, and where each is stationed, and what services each has performed.

The resolution moved by Mr. Ewing yesterday was read, considered, and agreed to by the House.

Mr. Turrill, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, reported the following joint resolution, viz.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State, whenever the same shall come into his possession, be authorized and required to deliver to the Secretary of War such of the documentary evidence and papers purchased of the heirs of General Washington, as will be serviceable in the adjustment of pension claims pending in the War Department.

The consideration of said resolution was postponed until Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Sutherland,

Ordered, That the Committee of the Whole House to which is committed the bill (No. 241) making appropriations for building light-houses, light-boats, beacons, monuments, and placing buoys, for the year 1834, be discharged from the consideration thereof, and that the said bill be recommitted to the Committee on Commerce.

On motion of Mr. Hannegan,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be directed to inquire into the expediency of extending the benefit of the pre-emption law to all persons who were actual settlers, or had made improvements on the public lands with the intention of becoming settlers, prior to the first day of January, 1835.

On motion of Mr. Allen, of Ohio,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting to the State of Ohio a quantity of land, equal to that which has been sold by the officers of the General Government, within the limits of the grant formerly made by Congress to that State, to aid in the extension of the Miami canal, since the passage of the act making said grant; also, a quantity equal to twenty-five sections, in addition to the original grant; the whole to be selected from the alternate sections now reserved from sale along the line of the Miami canal, in that State.

On motion of Mr. Jarvis,

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of regulating by law the number of clerks to be employed in the Departments of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, and of the Post Office, in such manner as to prevent the introduction into the appropriation bills of appropriations for extra clerk hire, or arrears of clerk hire, not provided for in any existing laws.

On motion of Mr. May,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill authorizing the county commissioners of Joe Daviess county to purchase of the United States, at the minimum price of the public lands, for the use and benefit of the county aforesaid, the section of land embracing the town of Galena.

On motion of Mr. Garland,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of creating a collection district in the State of Louisiana, to include all the coast from the Petite Aure bayou, where it empties into the Vermillion bay, to the Sabine river; and, also, to inquire into the expediency of establishing ports of entry at suitable points on the bayou Vermillion, and the rivers Mermentau and Calcasieu, in said district.

On motion of Mr. Chinn,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Farnham church, in Richmond county, Virginia, to Henderson's river, in Northumberland county.

On motion of Mr. Ashley,

Resolved, That the Committee of Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of liquidating the accounts of William Newland and D. M. Rice for attendance on, and supplies furnished, two soldiers of the United States army whilst sick and on furlough.

On motion of Mr. Beaumont,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of paying to Amy Wilson, widow of Valentine Wilson, a revolutionary soldier, the amount of his pension accruing from the 4th of March, 1831, to the time of his death, 4th of July, 1833.

On motion of Mr. Casey,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a mail route from Mount Carmel, by Coffington, Albion, Leech's mills, and Fairfield, to Salem, all in the State of Illinois.

Mr. Hannegan, by leave, presented a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, praying that the town of Lafayette, on the river Wabash, in said State, may be established as a port of entry; which memorial was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Schley, by leave, presented a memorial of the justices of the inferior court of the county of Baldwin, in the State of Georgia, praying Congress to aid in the construction of a court-house in the town of Milledgeville, in said county, in consideration that the courts of the United States for the State of Georgia be holden in said house; which memorial was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Ashley, by leave, presented a petition of John Howell, of the county of St. Charles, in the State of Missouri, praying that his claim to certain lands therein described may be confirmed; which petition was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. Ashley, by leave, presented a petition of James Baldrige, of the county of St. Charles, in the State of Missouri, praying that his claim to a tract of land therein described may be confirmed; which petition was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. John Quincy Adams, by leave, presented a petition of Sarah Drew, of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, widow of John Drew, late a sailingmaster in the navy of the United States, deceased, praying for a pension; which petition was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Francis O. J. Smith, by leave, presented a petition of Eli Webb, of Portland, in the State of Maine, praying to be allowed pay for certain extra work done by him in the construction of the military road from Matanawcook to Mars Hill, in the State of Maine; which petition was referred to the Committee of Claims.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill (No. 650) to authorize the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis to employ a clerk; when it was

Ordered, That the said bill be engrossed, and read a third time on Monday next.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the motion made by Mr. Mann, of New York, on the 15th instant, that the House do reconsider the resolution adopted on that day on the motion of Mr. Richard M. Johnson, respecting the compensation of the members of the committee appointed on the 26th of June, 1834, to investigate the affairs of the Post Office Department.

And on the question, Will the House reconsider the vote adopting the said resolution?

It passed in the affirmative.

A motion was then made by Mr. Mann, of New York, to amend the said resolution by striking out all thereof after the word *Resolved*, and inserting the following, viz. "That the Committee of Accounts of this House be directed to audit the accounts of the members of the committee appointed by this House on the 26th of June last, for investigating the condition and proceedings of the Post Office Department, and allow each member of such committee at the rate of eight dollars per day (including a reasonable time for their travelling respectively to the seat of Government) during the time they have actually been engaged at the Post Office Department up to the commencement of the present session."

A motion was made by Mr. Gillet to amend the said amendment by adding thereto the following, viz. "And that those who came to Washington on said business, and returned home before the commencement of the present session of Congress, be allowed their extra travel and their per diem allowance while attending on said committee, and no more."

And, after debate, the hour elapsed, and the House, on motion, proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and to the orders of the day.

The bill from the Senate (No. 104) entitled "An act to continue the office of Commissioner of Pensions," was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

The bill from the Senate (No. 46) entitled "An act for the relief of Anselm Lynch, of Mississippi," was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee on the Public Lands.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement exhibiting, as far as practicable, the amount disbursed in each year, and in each State and Territory, from 1791 to 1833, inclusive, for fortifications, light-houses, public debt, revo-

lutionary and other pensions, internal improvements, including piers, breakwaters, &c. ; prepared in compliance with a resolution of the House of the 23d of December ultimo ; which letter was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a list of the names of the persons employed as clerks in the offices of the Treasury Department in the year 1834, with the compensation of each ; which letter and list were ordered to lie on the table.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copies of the returns rendered to the Department of the Treasury by the incorporated banks in the District of Columbia, showing the state of their affairs at the close of the year 1834 ; which letter and returns were referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

An engrossed bill (No. 614) entitled " An act for the relief of Richard T. Archer," was read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk acquaint the Senate therewith.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House on sundry bills, viz.

No. 183. A bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Richard W. Meade, deceased ;

No. 214. A bill for the relief of the legal representatives of the late Colonel George Gibson, deceased ;

No. 218. A bill for the relief of Mervin P. Mix ;

and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Ward reported that the committee had, according to order, again had the said bills under consideration, and made further progress therein.

Ordered, That the Committee of the Whole House have leave to sit again on said bills.

And then the House adjourned until Monday next, 12 o'clock meridian.

MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1835.

On motion of Mr. Kavanagh,

Ordered, That the petition of John Perham, junior, presented March 24, 1834, be referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. Edward Everett presented a memorial of a Council held at Running Waters, in the State of Georgia, November 28, 1834, on behalf of those members of the Cherokee tribe of Indians who are desirous of removing west of the Mississippi river, representing the condition of the Cherokee nation, and invoking the paternal aid of the Government of the United States in its preservation, which the memorialists think can be best effected by a removal to the country set apart by the United States, west of the States and Territories of the United States, for the location of the various Indian tribes who reside, or formerly resided, to the east of the river Mississippi ; which memorial was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Edward Everett presented a memorial of sundry officers of the navy of the United States and of the marine corps, being officers of the United States Naval Benevolent Association, asking the aid of Congress in the promotion of the objects of that association.

Mr. Binney presented a petition of John Howard Kyan, of the kingdom of Great Britain, praying Congress to grant him letters patent for a new mode of preserving vegetable substances from decay, invented and discovered by him; and praying, also, that he may have an opportunity of exhibiting to a committee of Congress proofs of the reality and utility of his invention.

Mr. Ward presented a memorial of Clinton Roosevelt, of the county of West Chester, in the State of New York, representing that he has discovered a new and highly improved method of constructing steam batteries, or ships of war, and praying that an appropriation may be made to build a steam vessel of war, according to his plan, and under his immediate superintendence.

Ordered, That the said memorials be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Young,

Ordered, That the petition of Benjamin Smith, presented April 7, 1834, be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

On motion of Mr. Young,

Ordered, That the petition of Benjamin Bibbins, presented April 7, 1834, be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

Mr. Banks presented a petition of Samuel Lord, of Crawford county, in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for a pension; which petition was referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

Mr. Fulton presented documents in support of a claim of Hiram Saul, of Virginia, to a pension; which documents were referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky,

Ordered, That the petition of Thomas James, presented December 13, 1831, be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

Mr. Campbell P. White presented a petition of the Rev. James Wiltbank, of the city of Philadelphia, praying to be paid for professional services rendered by him at the navy yard in Philadelphia; which petition was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Chinn,

Ordered, That the petition of Elizabeth J. Wilson and Ann C. Wilson, presented March 5, 1834, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Moore presented a petition of the commissioners of the county of Augusta, in the State of Virginia, praying Congress to aid in the erection of a court-house in the town of Staunton, in said county, which court-house will be used by courts of the United States for the State of Virginia; which petition was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Foster,

Ordered, That the message of the President of the United States, communicated to the House of Representatives on the 27th of January, 1834, in relation to the claim of Herring and Richardson, subjects of Great Britain, for indemnification for losses alleged to have been sustained by them by the condemnation and sale of the ship *Frances and Eliza*, at New Orleans, in 1819, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Hazeltine presented a petition of Andrew Crawford, of the coun-

ty of Chautauque, in the State of New York, praying for a pension; which petition was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. Felder presented a petition of Timothy N. Branneau, of Barnwell district, in the State of South Carolina, praying for a pension; which petition was referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

Mr. Reynolds presented a petition of Stace I. McDonnough, of the State of Illinois, praying for a pension; which petition was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. Cambreleng presented a petition of merchants of the city of New York, praying that a harbor may be constructed at the mouth of the St. Joseph's river, in the Territory of Michigan.

Mr. Milligan presented a memorial of citizens of Newcastle, in the State of Delaware, praying that suitable appropriations may be made for the improvement and security of the harbors of Port Penn, Newcastle, Marcus Hook, and Chester, in the river Delaware.

Mr. Kilgore presented a memorial of citizens of the State of Ohio, praying Congress to erect marine hospitals at suitable places on the rivers Ohio and Mississippi, and on the Northern lakes.

Mr. Patterson presented a petition of inhabitants of Sandusky county, in the State of Ohio, praying that an appropriation may be made for the improvement of the harbor of Port Clinton; as, also, for the placing of buoys at sundry places in the waters of said harbor.

Mr. Patterson presented a petition of inhabitants of the State of Ohio, praying that an appropriation may be made for the improvement of the harbor at the mouth of Vermillion river, on Lake Erie, in said State.

Ordered, That the said petitions and memorials be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Wagener presented a petition of inhabitants of the county of Northampton, in the State of Pennsylvania, in behalf of the sureties of Nicholas Kern, a collector of direct tax and internal duties under the acts of 1813 and 1815, praying, for reasons set forth in the said petition, that a law may be passed directing the discontinuance of the suits against said sureties, and their discharge from all alleged liabilities.

Mr. McKim presented a petition of Louis Marchand, of the city of Baltimore, praying to be released from his liability on two bonds for duties given by Arthur G. Follingsby, in the years 1832 and 1833.

Mr. Lucas presented a petition of Rees Hill, of the State of Pennsylvania, praying that certain moneys advanced by him for the use of a regiment of militia under his command in the service of the United States in the late war with Great Britain may be refunded.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee of Claims.

The undermentioned petitions, heretofore presented, were again presented, and referred to the Committee of Claims, viz.

By Mr. Denny: The petition of John Dickson, presented December 29, 1826.

By Mr. Vance: The petition of James McPherson, presented February 10, 1834.

By Mr. Vance: The petition of Robert Grant, presented December 30, 1833.

Mr. Banks presented a petition of inhabitants of the counties of Butler and Mercer, in the State of Pennsylvania;

Mr. Barnitz presented a petition of inhabitants of York county, in the State of Pennsylvania;

Mr. Beale presented a petition of inhabitants of the counties of Frederick, Shenandoah, Rockingham, and Augusta, in the State of Virginia;

Mr. Thomson presented a petition of inhabitants of Carroll and Jefferson counties, in the State of Ohio;

Mr. Crane presented a petition of inhabitants of the counties of Shelby, Hardin, Putnam, and Allen, in the State of Ohio;

Mr. Patterson presented a petition of inhabitants of Wood, Seneca, and Crawford counties, in the State of Ohio;

Mr. McCarty presented a petition of sundry inhabitants of the county of Henry, in the State of Indiana; praying, respectively, for the establishment of certain post routes therein designated and described.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. Gilmer presented a resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, asking that provision may be made to have the mail carried in a four-horse stage coach three times a week from the city of Savannah to the city of Macon, in the State of Georgia.

Ordered, That the said resolution be referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

On motion of Mr. Burges,

Ordered, That the petition of Chadwell Miller, heretofore presented December 27, 1826, be again presented, and referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

On motion of Mr. Vance;

Ordered, That the petition of Nancy Stewart, heretofore presented January 27, 1834, be again presented, and referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

The undermentioned petitions, heretofore presented, were again presented, and referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

By Mr. McKennan: The petition of the representatives of Thomas Gordon, presented January 4, 1832.

By Mr. Foster: The petition of James Hooper, senior, presented February 21, 1831.

By Mr. Chilton Allan: The petition of Colonel Abraham Bowman, presented December 11, 1833.

By Mr. Wise: The petition of the heirs of Thomas Baytop, presented December 13, 1833.

By Mr. Beale: The petition of John J. Effinger, presented January 14, 1833.

Mr. Carmichael presented a memorial of the heirs of Henry Mudd, Martin Mudd, and Jeremiah Mudd, deceased, late of Charles county, in the State of Maryland, praying for grants of the bounty in land due the said Henry, Martin, and Jeremiah Mudd, as officers of the revolutionary war.

Mr. Lucas presented a petition of the heirs of George Rice, deceased, praying that the commutation of half pay for life to which the said George Rice was entitled as a captain in the Virginia continental line in the army of the revolution may be paid to them.

Mr. Griffin presented a petition of Hugh Milling, of the State of South Carolina, praying that the commutation of half pay for life to which he conceives himself entitled as an officer of the continental line of South Carolina in the army of the revolution may be paid to him.

Mr. Schley presented a petition of McKean Green, of the State of Georgia, praying to be allowed compensation for services rendered by him during the revolutionary war.

Mr. Gordon presented a petition of Lucy Marks, of the State of Virginia, widow and devisee of Captain John Marks, deceased, praying that the commutation of half pay for life to which the said Captain John Marks was entitled as a captain in the Virginia continental line of the revolutionary army may be paid to her.

Mr. Marshall presented a petition of Isabella Pelham, of the State of Kentucky, widow of Major Charles Pelham, deceased, praying to be allowed and paid the commutation of half pay for life to which the said Charles Pelham was entitled as a major in the Virginia line on continental establishment in the war of the revolution.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. Stewart presented a memorial of the commissioners appointed by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania to erect tollgates on the Cumberland road after the completion of the repairs of said road by the United States, praying Congress to make an appropriation for the completion of said road, so as to enable them to proceed with their commission.

Mr. Francis Thomas presented a like memorial of the commissioners appointed by the Governor of the State of Maryland, for the same purpose, likewise praying for an appropriation for the completion of said road.

Ordered, That the said memorials be referred to the Committee of the Whole House to which is committed the bill (No. 221) making appropriations for continuing the Cumberland road in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and repairing the said road east of the Ohio, and continuing certain territorial roads, for the year 1834.

Mr. McKim presented a memorial of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, praying that they may be authorized to construct their said road over certain lots lying in the city of Washington, therein named, or such of them as are the property of the United States, in the same way that they are authorized to construct it beyond the limits of the city.

Mr. Chinn presented a memorial of sundry inhabitants of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, praying that a bank may be incorporated and established in the city of Washington, with branches in Georgetown and Alexandria, the capital stock of said bank to be composed of the capitals of such of the existing banks in said District as may concur in the union, receivable at their true value, with such additions as may be subscribed by Congress.

Mr. Chinn presented a memorial of the President and Directors of the Bank of Alexandria, praying that the charter of said bank, which expires on the third day of March, 1836, may be extended, so as to enable them to wind up the affairs of said bank, until certain objects therein mentioned can be accomplished, subject to such restrictions as may seem proper to prevent them from engaging in any other operations.

Mr. Chinn presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Alexandria, in

the District of Columbia, praying that a law may be passed incorporating the "Savings Fund Society" of the city of Alexandria.

Mr. Chinn presented a memorial of the Eastern Branch Bridge Company, praying the passage of a law authorizing the extension of the charter of said company, and regulating the tolls receivable hereafter on said bridge.

Mr. Thomson presented a petition of inhabitants of the State of Ohio, praying for the abolition of slavery within the District of Columbia.

Mr. Elisha Whittlesey also presented a petition, of the like tenor and effect, of inhabitants of the State of Ohio.

Ordered, That the said memorials and petitions be referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

Mr. Murphy presented a memorial of John T. Lamar, of the city of Mobile, praying that an act may be passed granting him the privilege of importing, free of duty, all the iron, in a manufactured state, which may be necessary for the construction of an iron steamboat, to be employed in the navigation of the Alabama river and its tributary streams; which memorial was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Crane presented a petition of inhabitants of the State of Ohio, residing on the Auglais river, praying Congress to grant to the actual settlers thereon the right of pre-emption.

Mr. Hannegan presented a petition of sundry inhabitants of the State of Indiana, praying that John Carter, of Lafayette county, in said State, may be granted the right of pre-emption in the purchase of a section of the public land therein mentioned, on which he resides.

Mr. Kinnard presented a petition of the Leavenworth and Bloomington Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, praying to be allowed certain privileges therein mentioned and described.

Mr. Plummer presented a petition of Edward Mitchell, of the State of Mississippi, praying for a grant of public land as a remuneration for services rendered by his wife, Elizabeth Mitchell, in 1810, in the employment of the Government, in teaching the art of spinning and weaving among the Choctaw tribe of Indians.

Mr. Plummer presented a petition of John Tucker, of the State of Mississippi, praying to be allowed the right of pre-emption in the entry of a quarter section of the land of the United States, at the minimum price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

Mr. Plummer presented a petition and resolutions adopted by a meeting of the settlers on the public lands in the State of Mississippi, praying Congress to extend the provisions of the pre-emption act of June 19, 1834, to all actual settlers, prior to the 1st of January, 1835.

Mr. Plummer presented a memorial of the President and Directors of the West Feliciana Railroad Company, praying for an appropriation in land, to aid them in the construction of a road from St. Francisville, in Louisiana, to Woodville, in the State of Mississippi.

Mr. May presented a petition of inhabitants of the third congressional district of the State of Illinois, praying for the establishment of a new land district in said State.

Mr. Mardis presented a petition of Charles J. Puckett, of Sumter county, in the State of Alabama, praying to be allowed the right of pre-emption to enter a quarter section of the public land in said State, at the minimum price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

Mr. Bull presented a petition of sundry inhabitants of the State of Missouri, praying that the right of pre-emption in the purchase may be granted to settlers on the public lands in said State.

Ordered, That the said petitions and memorials be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. Plummer,

Ordered, That the petition of Benjamin Roach, heretofore presented January 20, 1834, be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

The undermentioned petitions, heretofore presented, were again presented, and referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims, viz.

By Mr. Plummer:

The petition of the heirs of Colonel John Ellis, presented December 14, 1832.

The petition of Joseph W. Hegeman, presented December 30, 1833.

The petition of John K. Goff, presented December 15, 1832.

The petition of Woodson Wren, presented December 15, 1832.

The petition of Hartwell Vick, presented December 15, 1832.

On motion of Mr. Plummer,

Ordered, That the petition of William L. S. Dearing, heretofore presented on the 27th of December, 1832, be referred to the Committee of Claims.

On motion of Mr. Plummer,

Ordered, That the petition of Zachariah Dixon, heretofore presented on the 21st of January, 1834, be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. Plummer,

Ordered, That the petition of the Board of Trustees of Oakland college, in the State of Mississippi, heretofore presented on the 15th of December, 1832, be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. Plummer,

Ordered, That the petition of John H. Horne, heretofore presented on the 6th of January, 1834, be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Rencher presented a report and resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, relative to the outrage committed on American citizens at Nassau, in New Providence; which report and resolutions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Reynolds presented a petition of John R. Smelly, of the State of Illinois, praying to be permitted to locate a bounty land warrant granted to him for services rendered in the late war; which petition was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Burges,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency and economy of so altering and amending the laws of the United States, that thereafter all printing whatever required to be done for the United States, in any part of the public service, shall be done and performed within the District of Columbia, and that no such printing shall be done by any person or persons who may be concerned, in any way of emolument, with any public journal or newspaper.

On motion of Mr. Turner,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be

instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing, by law, that in future all contracts for carrying the mail shall be specific for each route, and that when the same contractor shall contract for more than one route, each route shall be distinctly designated, and the amount of compensation for each be distinctly and explicitly stated, with the number of miles in each route, and by what mode of conveyance the mail is transported on each route.

On motion of Mr. Bynum,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making the port of Williamston, in the State of North Carolina, a port of entry.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the causes of the frequent failure in transporting the mail between Washington City and New Orleans.

On motion of Mr. McCarty,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting to the State of Indiana, with a view to the construction of a railroad or canal in the valley of the White Water, such of the public lands lying within said State, in the Cincinnati land district, as have been in market for twenty years, with such other grants in the adjoining districts as the policy of the country and the advancement of such improvement may seem to said committee reasonable, just, and proper.

On motion of Mr. Ewing,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post road from New Maysville, to pass thence through Bainbridge, Poplar Spring, Blakesburg, and Russellville, in Putnam county, to Rockville, Parke county, Indiana.

On motion of Mr. Plummer,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law authorizing Isaac Richmond, Jonah White, Conway Oldham, David Richmond, David Clay, Ignatius Bankston, Samuel Hackenbury, Jefferson Clay, George Simmons, Samuel B. Parrish, Thomas C. McMackin, David Mabray, and John Balfour, and other persons who were entitled to pre-emption rights to eighty acres of land, under the provisions of an act of Congress, passed on the 2d day of March, 1833, entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts for the sale of public lands," and were prevented from making their entries under said act, in consequence of a decision of the officers of Government against their rights, to enter, in lieu thereof, the same quantity of land elsewhere within the same land district, at the minimum price of \$1 25 per acre, and that the accompanying documents be referred to said committee.

On motion of Mr. Plummer,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing, by law, the following post routes: from Memphis, in Tennessee, to Coffeeville, in Mississippi; from La Grange, or Bolivar, Tennessee, by Point Veto, to Le-

flore, in Mississippi; from Tuscomb, Alabama, to Point Veto, in Mississippi; from Doak's stand, by Canton, to Clinton, Mississippi.

On motion of Mr. Plummer,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the act entitled "An act supplemental to the several laws for the sale of public lands," approved April 5, 1832, as provides that "no person shall be permitted to enter more than one half-quarter section of land in quarter-quarter sections, or tracts of forty acres, and in no case unless he intends it for cultivation or for the use of his improvement;" also, into the expediency of repealing so much of said act as requires the person applying to make the entry under its provisions to file an affidavit before making the entry.

On motion of Mr. Plummer,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting to the State of Mississippi a quantity of land, equal to that granted to the other new States of the Union, for purposes of internal improvement.

Mr. Milligan moved the following resolution; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be instructed to furnish to this House a copy of Captain Delafield's report on the condition of the harbors in the river Delaware, accompanied by an estimate for the repair and preservation of the same.

Mr. Lytle moved the following joint resolution, viz.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be authorized to employ Hiram Powers, of Ohio, to execute in Italy the busts of the several Presidents of the United States, to be placed in the Rotundo of the Capitol, at such compensation as will bear a relative value to sums heretofore paid, and contracted to be paid, to other artists for works of a similar character, and to make from time to time such advances as may be necessary, in his judgment, for the progress and completion of the work.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Lowrie, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed bills of this House of the following titles, viz.

No. 209. An act for the relief of William P. Zantzinger, a purser in the navy of the United States.

No. 222. An act for the relief of Tufts and Clarke.

No. 236. An act for the relief of Francis Lasselle and others, Michigan volunteers.

The Senate have also passed bills of the following titles, viz.

No. 12. An act for the relief of Hiram A. Hunter;

No. 43. An act granting to the borough of Michillimackinac certain grounds for public purposes.

No. 49. An act for the relief of Andrew Knox;

No. 68. An act for the relief of James Thomas;

No. 70. An act for the relief of Thomas J. Mortee;

No. 110. An act to authorize the allowance of certain charges in the accounts of the American consul at London;

in which bills I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House. And then he withdrew.

Mr. Grennell, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, made an unfavorable report on the petition of the chiefs and headmen of the Oneida tribe of Indians ; which report was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Kinnard, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, made an unfavorable report on the case of John Cowper ; which report was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Kinnard,

Ordered, That the Committee on Revolutionary Claims be discharged from the further consideration of the case of Ralph R. Horn, and that it be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

Mr. Fulton, from the Committee of Claims, made a report on the petition of Benjamin W. Dudley, executor of Charles Wilkins, deceased, accompanied by a bill (No. 651) for his relief ; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Carr,

Ordered, That the Committee on Private Land Claims be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Eloi Segura and others, representatives of Francis Segura, and that the said petition do lie on the table.

Mr. Carr, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a bill (No. 652) for the relief of William O'Neal and Robert Morrison ; which bill was read the first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Miller, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made a report on the petition of Benjamin Holland, accompanied by a bill (No. 653) for his relief ; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Harper, of New Hampshire, from the Committee on Commerce, made a report on the petition of Isaac Champlin and others, accompanied by a bill (No. 654) for their relief ; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Foster, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which the subject was referred on the 12th of December ultimo, reported a bill (No. 655) to allow additional compensation to the district attorney of the United States for the district of South Carolina ; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. McIntire, from the Committee of Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of John Hall ; which report was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Gilmer, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, made an unfavorable report on the case of certain half-breed Sac and Fox Indians, presented by Mr. Ashley on the 5th instant ; which report was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Sutherland, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill (No. 660) making appropriations for building light-boats, beacons, and monuments, and placing buoys, for the year 1835 ; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Jarvis, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Public Grounds, reported the following concurrent resolution, viz.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of Public Buildings be directed to cause the statues executed by Luigi Persico to be placed in the niches in front of the Capitol, for which they were originally intended.

The said resolution was read, and adopted by the House.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate therein.
Bills from the Senate, of the following titles, viz.

No. 12. An act for the relief of Hiram A. Hunter ;

No. 43. An act granting to the borough of Michillimackinac certain grounds for public purposes;

No. 49. An act for the relief of Andrew Knox;

No. 68. An act for the relief of James Thomas;

No. 70. An act for the relief of Thomas J. Mortee ;

No. 110. An act to authorize the allowance of certain charges in the accounts of the American consul at London ;

were reverally read the first and second time, and referred—

No. 12. To the Committee of Claims.

No. 43. To the Committee on the Territories.

No. 49. To the Committee on Private Land Claims.

No. 68. To the Committee on the Judiciary.

No. 70. To the Committee on Private Land Claims.

No. 110. To the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

An engrossed bill (No. 650) entitled "An act to authorize the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis to employ a clerk," was read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in the said bill.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill (No. 600) making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, heretofore commenced, for the year 1835; when

A motion was made by Mr. Parker to amend the said bill by striking out the following item, viz.

"For a fort on Throg's neck, East river, New York, in addition to balance of former appropriation, thirty thousand dollars."

And, after debate, the question was put that the House do agree to the said amendment.

And was decided in the negative,

{ Yeas,	86.
{ Nays,	113.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,
Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John J. Allen
Chilton Allan
William Allen
James M. H. Beale
Andrew Beaumont
John Blair
Robert Burns
Jesse A. Bynum
Robert B. Campbell
Richard B. Carmichael
John Carr
Zadok Casey
Thomas Chilton

Mr. Joseph W. Chinn
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
Augustine S. Clayton
William K. Clowney
John Coffee
Henry W. Conner
Thomas Corwin
Amos Davis
Thomas Davenport
Philemon Dickerson
David W. Dickinson
William C. Dunlap
Horace Everett

Mr. John M. Felder
John B. Forester
John H. Fulton
James H. Gholson
William F. Gordon
James Graham
William J. Grayson
John K. Griffin
Joseph Hall
Thomas H. Hall
Thomas L. Hamer
Edward A. Hannegan
Benjamin Hardin

Mr. Joseph M. Harper
Micajah T. Hawkins
William M. Inge
Leonard Jarvis
William Cost Johnson
Benjamin Jones
Daniel Kilgore
Henry King
George L. Kinnard
John Laporte
Luke Lea
Dixon H. Lewis
James Love
Chittenden Lyon
Robert T. Lytle
Abijah Mann, jr.

Mr. Joel K. Mann
Moses Mason, jr.
Jonathan McCarty
Rufus McIntire
John McKinley
Jeremiah McLene
Jesse Miller
James Parker
John M. Patton
William Patterson
Balie Peyton
Francis W. Pickens
Franklin Pierce
Henry L. Pinckney
Franklin E. Plummer
Robert Ramsay

Mr. Abraham Rencher
John Reynolds
John Robertson
William Schley
William N. Shinn
Francis O. J. Smith
James Standifer
John N. Steele
William P. Taylor
Christopher Tompkins
James Turner
Joseph Vance
David D. Wagener
Taylor Webster
Richard H. Wilde

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
John Adams
Heman Allen
Joseph B. Anthony
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Charles A. Barnitz
Isaac C. Bates
William Baylies
Benning M. Bean
Horace Binney
Abraham Bockee
Ratliff Boon
George N. Briggs
John W. Brown
Tristram Burges
Churchill C. Cambreleng
George Chambers
John Chaney
William Clark
Clement C. Clay
John Cramer
Edward Darlington
Rowland Day
Edmund Deberry
Harman Denny
John Dickson
George Evans
Edward Everett
Charles G. Ferris
Millard Fillmore
Samuel Fowler
Philo C. Fuller
William K. Fuller
John Galbraith
Roger L. Gamble
Bansom H. Gillet
Benjamin Gorham

Mr. George Grennell, jr.
Hiland Hall
Nicol Halsey
Gideon Hard
James Harper
Samuel S. Harrison
Samuel G. Hathaway
Abner Hazeltine
James P. Heath
William Hiester
Edward Howell
Henry Hubbard
Abel Huntington
William Jackson
Ebenezer Jackson
Henry F. Janes
Richard M. Johnson
Noadiah Johnson
Henry Johnson
Edward Kavanagh
Amos Lane
Gerrit Y. Lansing
Levi Lincoln
George Loyall
Richard J. Manning
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall
Samuel W. Mardis
John Y. Mason
James J. McKay
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Isaac McKim
Charles McVean
John J. Milligan
Phineas Miner
Robert Mitchell
Samuel McDowell Moore
John J. Morgan

Mr. Henry A. Muhlenberg.
John Murphy
Gayton P. Osgood
Dutee J. Pearce
Stephen C. Phillips.
Job Pierson
James K. Polk
Patrick H. Pope
David Potts, jr.
John Reed
Ferdinand S. Schenck
William B. Shepard
Augustine H. Shepperd
William Slade
David Spangler
Jesse Speight
Andrew Stewart
Joel B. Sutherland
William Taylor
Francis Thomas
Philemon Thomas
John Thomson
Joseph Trumbull
Joel Turrill
Samuel Tweedy
Aaron Vanderpoel
Isaac B. Van Houten
Samuel F. Vinton
Aaron Ward
Daniel Wardwell
John G. Watmough
Reuben Whallon
Campbell P. White
Frederick Whittlesey
Elisha Whittlesey
Edgar C. Wilson
Ebenezer Young

Ordered, That the said bill be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow, 12 o'clock meridian.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1835.

On motion of Mr. Dickinson,

Ordered, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Anne Anderson, and that it lie on the table.

Mr. Chaney, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which were referred the petitions of Richard Cottrill, Heartwell Miles, and John Munsee, made unfavorable reports thereon; which reports were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Casey, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the petition of B. F. Messenger, made an unfavorable report thereon; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Clay, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which the subject was referred on the 14th instant, reported a bill (No. 656) to extend the time for issuing scrip certificates on United States military land warrants; which bill was read the first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Stewart,

Ordered, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Henry Null, and that it be referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Barringer, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, made a report on the petition of James Taylor, accompanied by a bill (No. 657) for his relief; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Campbell P. White, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill (No. 658) authorizing the construction of a dry dock for the naval service; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Campbell P. White, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill (No. 659) to provide for the construction of three steam batteries; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Clay, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill (No. 661) in relation to patents for public lands sold by the United States, or for private land claims confirmed; which bill was read the first and second time, and the further consideration thereof was postponed until Tuesday, the 27th day of January instant.

Mr. Clay, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill (No. 662) to authorize the city council of St. Augustine to widen a street in St. Augustine; which bill was read the first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Williams, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 9) entitled "An act for the relief of Elijah Simmons," reported the same with an amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Foster, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 63) entitled "An act to provide for the further compensation of the marshal of the district of Delaware," reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Reynolds, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 54) entitled "An act to improve the navigation of the Wabash river," reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Clay, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 4) entitled "An act for the relief of Susan Marlow," reported the same with an amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Clay, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 2) entitled "An act for the relief of Samuel Smith, Lynn MacGhee, and Semoice, Creek Indians," reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Wardwell, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 104) entitled "An act to continue the office of Commissioner of Pensions," reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

On motion of Mr. Lay,

Ordered, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be discharged from the further consideration of the cases of Samuel Clarke, Orsamus Holmes, Thomas Hughes, and John Griffith, and that the said cases do lie on the table.

Mr. Muhlenberg, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Robert Elliot; which report was read, and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Gilmer,

Ordered, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of the chiefs, braves, warriors, and hunters of the Fox tribe of Indians, presented on the 7th of January instant, and that said memorial be referred to the Secretary of War.

On motion of Mr. Foster,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary, which was instructed, on the 11th of December ultimo, "to inquire into the expediency of providing for designating jurors to serve in courts of the United States in each State, according to the mode now practised in the highest courts of law in the respective States," be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

On motion of Mr. Clayton,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Public Lands be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of the Trustees of the Pensacola academy; also, from the consideration of the resolutions of the General Assembly of Mississippi, in relation to grants of land in aid of primary schools, and that said memorial and resolutions do lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Clayton,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Public Lands, which was instructed, on the 15th of December ultimo, "to inquire into the expediency of appropriating a township or some other quantity of public lands in Michigan, to aid in establishing an academy or school on the island of

Michillimackinac, in that Territory, for the purpose of educating Indian youth," be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

On motion of Mr. Clayton,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Public Lands, which was instructed, on the 11th of December ultimo, "to inquire into the expediency of granting to Transylvania university a township of the public lands," be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, by leave,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing fireproof buildings for the surveyor general and receivers of the land offices of the United States in the State of Louisiana.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Lowrie, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker : The Senate have passed bills of the following titles, viz.

No. 16. An act to exempt merchandise imported under certain circumstances from the operation of the act of the 19th of May, 1828, entitled "An act in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports ;"

No. 71. An act for the relief of Charles Lynch, of Mississippi ; in which bills I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House. And then he withdrew.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Milligan yesterday, and laid on the table, respecting the condition of the harbors in the river Delaware, was read, considered, and agreed to by the House.

On motion of Mr. Peyton, by leave,

Ordered, That the petition of Elias Johns, presented December 30, 1833, be referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Gorham, by leave, presented a petition of Zachariah Jellison, of the city of Boston, praying that certain duties paid by him on Spanish tobacco imported into the port of Boston in the year 1832, may be refunded ; which petition was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Gorham presented, by leave, a memorial of merchants and others, citizens of the city of Boston, praying that provision may be made for the erection of a custom-house in said city ; which memorial was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Carr, by leave, presented a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, praying a further donation of a portion of the public domain, to assist in the completion of the Wabash and Erie canal, and in the construction of such other works of internal improvement as will have a tendency to open a line of communication between the Wabash and Ohio rivers ; which memorial was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Ewing presented a duplicate of the abovementioned memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana ; which was also referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Joseph M. White, by leave, presented a petition of Ferdinand Donald McDonell, of the Territory of Florida, praying that his title to certain lands therein described may be confirmed ; which petition was referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. Gamble, by leave, presented sundry resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, requesting the delegates of that State in the Congress of the United States to use their endeavors

to procure for each State a township of public land, or such other quantity as they may be able to obtain, with a view of creating a fund in each State, the interest of which shall be appropriated to the education of the indigent deaf and dumb; which resolutions were referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. Ewing presented a petition of inhabitants of the county of Knox, in the State of Indiana, praying the aid of the Government in the construction of a railroad from Evansville to Lafayette; which petition was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. McCarty on the 12th instant, in relation to Indian reservations of land.

A motion was made by Mr. Clay that the further consideration of the said resolution be postponed until Tuesday, the 27th instant.

And after debate, the House, on motion, proceeded to the orders of the day; when

Engrossed bills, of the following titles, viz.

No. 652. An act for the relief of William O'Neal and Robert Morrison;

No. 600. An act making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, heretofore commenced, for the year 1835; were severally read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in the said bills.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union; and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Speight reported that the committee had, according to order, had the state of the Union, generally, under consideration, particularly three bills, viz.

No. 616. A bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1835;

No. 655. A bill to allow additional compensation to the district attorney of the United States for the district of South Carolina;

The bill from the Senate (No. 63) entitled "An act to provide for the further compensation of the marshal of the district of Delaware;" which bills he was directed to report to the House, with sundry amendments to that (No. 616) making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1835.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow, 12 o'clock meridian.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1835.

Mr. Brown, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Joseph Byrd; which report was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Forester, from the Committee of Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of John G. Mackall; which report was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Forester, from the Committee of Claims, made a report on the petition of the heirs of Benjamin Bentley, deceased, accompanied by a bill (No. 663) for the relief of the said heirs; which bill was read the first

and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Forester, by leave, moved the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That a select committee, consisting of ——— members, be appointed to investigate the commutation claims and seven years' half pay claims of the widows and orphans of those who died or were killed in the service of the revolutionary war, as well such commutation and seven years' half pay claims as have been paid as those which are still unpaid; and the half pay claims authorized to be paid at the Treasury Department of the United States, under any act or acts of Congress providing for the payment of the same, as well those that have been paid as those that have not; and that said committee be directed to inquire into the expediency of passing such laws as may be deemed expedient, to prevent frauds against the Government and the claimants.

A motion was made by Mr. Ewing to amend the said resolution by adding thereto the following, viz.

Also, to inquire into the expediency of providing for the redemption of continental paper, yet remaining unpaid, according to the principles of equity and justice.

And, after debate, it was

Ordered, That the further consideration of the said resolution be postponed until the 30th day of the present month of January.

Mr. Polk, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill (No. 664) making appropriations for Indian annuities, and other similar objects, for the year 1835; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

On motion of Mr. Polk,

Ordered, That the Committee of Ways and Means be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of inhabitants of the State of New York, praying that red cedar timber may be admitted to import into the United States free of duty, and that the said petition do lie on the table.

Mr. John Quincy Adams moved the following order:

Ordered, That the name of the present chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs be entered upon the journals of the House.*

And, after debate,

A motion was made by Mr. Lane that the said order do lie on the table.

Mr. Lane, at the request of Mr. Jarvis, withdrew the motion. It was subsequently renewed by Mr. Jarvis.

And the question was put, Shall the said order lie on the table?

And passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, 109,
Nays, 97.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John J. Allen
William Allen
Joseph B. Anthony
James M. H. Beale

Mr. Benning M. Bean
John Blair
Abraham Bockee
Ratliff Boon

Mr. James W. Bouldin
John W. Brown
Robert Burns
Richard B. Carmichael

[* Mr. Wayne, late chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, had resigned his seat as a member of the House, and Mr. Cambreleng had been appointed of the said committee to supply the vacancy in the committee occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Wayne.]

Mr. John Carr
 Zadok Casey
 John Chaney
 Samuel Clark
 Clement C. Clay
 John Coffee
 Henry W. Connor
 John Cramer
 Rowland Day
 Philemon Dickerson
 David W. Dickinson
 William O. Dunlap
 Charles G. Ferris
 Samuel Fowler
 William K. Fuller
 John Galbraith
 Ransom H. Gillet
 George R. Gilmer
 James Graham
 William J. Grayson
 Joseph Hall
 Thomas H. Hall
 Nicoll Halsey
 Thomas L. Hamer
 Joseph M. Harper
 Samuel S. Harrison
 Samuel G. Hathaway
 Micajah T. Hawkins
 Albert G. Hawes
 Joseph Henderson
 Edward Howell
 Henry Hubbard
 Abel Huntington

Mr. William M. Inge
 Leonard Jarvis
 Richard M. Johnson
 Noadiah Johnson
 Benjamin Jones
 Daniel Kilgore
 George L. Kinnard
 Amos Lane
 Gerrit Y. Lansing
 John Laporte
 Luke Lea
 Thomas Lee
 George Loyall
 Chittenden Lyon
 Robert T. Lytle
 Abijah Mann, jr.
 Joel K. Mann
 Samuel W. Mardis
 John Y. Mason
 Moses Mason, jr.
 William L. May
 Rufus McIntire
 James J. McKay
 Isaac McKim
 John McKinley
 Jeremiah McLene
 Charles McVean
 Jesse Miller
 Robert Mitchell
 John J. Morgan
 Henry A. Muhlenberg
 Gayton P. Osgood

Mr. Gorham Parks
 James Parker
 William Patterson
 Dutée J. Pearce
 Balie Peyton
 Franklin Pierce
 Job Pierson
 Henry L. Pinckney
 Franklin E. Plummer
 James K. Polk
 Patrick H. Pope
 Robert Ramsay
 John Reynolds
 Ferdinand S. Schenck
 William Schley
 Augustine H. Shepperd
 William N. Shinn
 Francis O. J. Smith
 Jesse Speight
 James Standifer
 Joel B. Sutherland
 William Taylor
 Francis Thomas
 John Thomson
 Joel Turritt
 Aaron Vanderpoel
 David D. Wagener
 Aaron Ward
 Daniel Wardwell
 Taylor Webster
 Reuben Whallon
 Campbell P. White

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
 Heman Allen
 Chilton Allan
 William S. Archer
 John Banks
 Noyes Barber
 Charles A. Barnitz
 Daniel L. Barringer
 Isaac C. Bates
 William Baylies
 Martin Beatty
 Horace Binney
 George N. Briggs
 George Burd
 Tristram Burges
 Jesse A. Bynum
 Harry Cage
 George Chambers
 Thomas Chilton
 Nathaniel H. Claiborne
 William Clark
 Augustine S. Clayton
 William K. Clowney
 Richard Coulter
 Joseph H. Crane
 Edward Darlington
 Amos Davis
 Thomas Davenport
 Edmund Deberry
 Haimar Denny
 John Dickson
 George Evans
 Horace Everett

Mr. John Ewing
 John M. Felder
 Millard Fillmore
 Thomas F. Foster
 Philo C. Fuller
 Roger L. Gamble
 James H. Gholson
 William F. Gordon
 Benjamin Gorham
 George Grennell, jr.
 John K. Griffin
 Hiland Hall
 Edward A. Hannegan
 Gideon Hard
 Benjamin Hardin
 James Harper
 Abner Hazeltine
 James P. Heath
 William Hiester
 William Jackson
 Ebenezer Jackson
 Henry F. Janes
 William Coet Johnson
 Henry Johnson
 Henry King
 George W. Lay
 Robert P. Letcher
 Dixon H. Lewis
 Levi Lincoln
 James Love
 Edward Lucas
 Richard J. Maaning

Mr. Henry C. Martindale
 Thomas A. Marshall
 William McComas
 Thomas M. T. McKennan
 Charles F. Mercer
 John J. Milligan
 Phineas Miner
 Samuel McDowell Moore
 John M. Patton
 Stephen C. Phillips
 Francis W. Pickens
 David Potts, jr.
 John Reed
 Abraham Rencher
 John Robertson
 William B. Shepard
 William Slade
 Jonathan Sloane
 David Spangler
 John N. Steele
 William P. Taylor
 Christopher Tomkpins
 Joseph Trumbull
 James Turner
 Samuel Tweedy
 Joseph Vance
 Samuel P. Vinton
 John G. Watmough
 Frederick Whittlesey
 Lewis Williams
 Edgar C. Wilson
 Ebenezer Young

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow, 12 o'clock meridian.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1835.

Mr. Banks, from the Committee of Claims, made an unfavorable report on the case of Thomas Spicer ; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Thomson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill (No. 665) for the relief of Doctors J. E. B. Findly and A. E. Deas ; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Clay, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which the subject was referred by resolutions on the 10th of December ultimo, and the 17th of January instant, reported a bill (No. 666) supplemental to an act entitled " An act to revive the act entitled ' An act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands,' " approved May 29, 1830 ; which bill was read the first and second time, and the further consideration thereof was postponed until February 1st proximo.

Mr. Fulton, from the Committee of Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of B. M. Hays ; which report was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Boon, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which the subject was referred on the 7th of January instant, reported a bill (No. 667) granting school lands to fractional townships ; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

On motion of Mr. Slade,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Public Lands be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of inhabitants of the parish of St. Landry, presented December 10, and that the said memorial do lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Foster,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of the justices of the inferior court of the county of Baldwin, in the State of Georgia, and that the said memorial do lie on the table.

Mr. Foster, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill (No. 668) to authorize letters patent to be issued to Francis B. Ogden ; which bill was read the first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Foster,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of the commissioners of the county of Augusta, in the State of Virginia ; also, from the consideration of the memorial of John James Giraud ; and that said memorials do lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Foster,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary, which was instructed, on the 2d instant, " to inquire into the expediency of making more effectual provision for the punishment of perjuries committed under the pension laws," and which committee was also instructed, on the 14th instant, " to inquire whether any further legislation be necessary to convict of perjury under the pension law of June 7, 1832," be discharged from the further consideration of said inquiries.

Mr. Foster, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That a communication, with the accompanying documents, from the Secretary of the Treasury to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, dated 31st of December last, on the subject of the proposed discharge of Joseph L. Dias from a judgment obtained by the United States against him in the southern district of New York, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to consider and report thereon.

The said resolution was read, and adopted by the House.

Mr. Foster, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That the communication from the Secretary of State to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary of the 15th of January instant, relative to the punishment of consuls and commercial agents, and also relative to the commission of frauds in obtaining patents for inventions for which patents have been already obtained, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to consider and report on the several subjects embraced in said communication.

The said resolution was read, and agreed to by the House.

Mr. Ashley, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred, on the 15th instant, the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, returning the report on private land claims in Missouri, referred to him on the 30th of June, 1834, reported a bill (No. 669) confirming claims to land in the State of Missouri, and for other purposes; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Young, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, made an unfavorable report on the case of Lewis Boyers; which report was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Young,

Ordered, That the Committee on Revolutionary Claims be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Sarah Gray, and that it be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

On motion of Mr. Clayton,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Public Lands be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of the Willoughby University of Lake Erie, and that it lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Carr,

Ordered, That the Committee on Private Land Claims be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Chadwell Miller, and that it lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Inge,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Public Lands be discharged from the further consideration of the case of Robert Smith, and that it lie on the table.

Mr. Inge, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill (No. 670) for the relief of James M. Tuttle, of Arkansas; which bill was read the first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Inge, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill

(No. 671) to authorize the settlement of claims of deputy surveyors for surveying Spanish land claims in Florida; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Foster, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill (No. 672) to regulate the sittings of the United States courts in the districts of East and West Tennessee; which bill was read the first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Kinnard, by leave,

Resolved, That the Committee on Private Land Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing William Bowman, of Morgan county, Indiana, to relinquish to the United States certain lands erroneously entered at the land office at Crawfordsville, and to enter certain other lands in lieu thereof, as shown by his petition and the papers on file in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Mr. Grayson, by leave, presented a petition of the heirs of Captain John De Treville, deceased, of the State of South Carolina, praying to be paid the commutation of half pay to which the deceased was entitled as a captain in the army of the revolution; which petition was referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. Parker, by leave, presented a petition of sundry owners and masters of coasting vessels in the district of Great Egg Harbor, praying for an appropriation for the purpose of procuring two buoys, one to be placed at Absecum, and the other at New inlet, near that of Great Egg Harbor; which petition was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Gillet, by leave, presented a petition of Daniel Kinney, of the State of New York, praying to be allowed the arrears of pension to which he conceives himself entitled for services rendered during the revolutionary war; which petition was referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

Mr. White, of Florida, by leave, presented a petition of Elias Waller, praying to be allowed additional compensation for losses incurred by him in a contract entered into with the Government of the United States, by its agent, John Rodman, Esq., by which he bound himself to repair the Government house in the city of St. Augustine, in the Territory of Florida; which petition was referred to the Committee of Claims.

On motion of Mr. Plummer, by leave,

Ordered, That the petition of James S. Douglass, heretofore presented on the 27th of December, 1832, be again presented, and referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. Sevier, by leave, presented a petition of John Burton, praying remuneration for the loss of his improvements under the treaty with the Cherokee Indians on the 28th of May, 1828; which petition was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. Chinn, by leave, presented a petition of the Grand Jurors of the county of Washington, stating the great imperfections and defects of the present county jail, and asking the construction of an entire new building upon such an extended scale as humanity and the interests of the community appear to require; which petition was referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

Mr. May, by leave, presented a petition of sundry citizens of the

State of Illinois, praying for the establishment of a post route from Laporte, in the State of Indiana, to Rock Island, on the Mississippi river.

Mr. Tompkins, by leave, presented a petition of inhabitants of Monroe county, in the State of Kentucky, praying for the establishment of a post route from Gainsboro' to Burksville, in the State of Kentucky.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. Gorham, by leave, presented a memorial of the hatters and hat manufacturers of the city of Boston, praying Congress to refuse the renewal to Joseph Grant, of Providence, Rhode Island, of his patent for setting up hat bodies, called "Grant's Improved Winding Machine for setting up hat bodies," for reasons therein set forth.

Ordered, That the said memorial be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Richard M. Johnson, by leave, presented a petition of William Thomas, of the State of Kentucky, praying remuneration for services rendered by him in the revolutionary war; which petition was referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution reported by Mr. Turrill on the 17th instant, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, directing certain papers relating to revolutionary services to be delivered to the Secretary of War, to be used in deciding claims to pensions; and the same being amended, was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. Pinckney on the 16th instant, and laid on the table, calling for copies of the correspondence with the Government of Spain, relative to the trade with the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico; and the said resolution being read, was agreed to by the House.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. Richard M. Johnson, and adopted by the House on the 15th instant, and which was reconsidered on the 17th instant.

The question recurred on the amendment moved by Mr. Gillet to the amendment moved by Mr. Mann, of New York, on the 17th instant; when Mr. Mann withdrew his said amendment.

A motion was then made by Mr. Lane to amend the said resolution by striking out these words, viz. "at the rate of compensation paid to the committee for preparing a code of laws for the District of Columbia, of which Philip Doddridge was chairman, viz. eight dollars per day during the recess, without any other allowance;" and, in lieu thereof, inserting the following, viz. "by allowing to each member of said committee eight dollars per day, from the time said committee met at Washington until the commencement of the present session."

A motion was then made by Mr. Parker to amend this amendment by adding the following, viz. "with the usual allowance of mileage to the city of Washington." This motion was disagreed to by the House.

And the question was put on the amendment moved by Mr. Lane,

And passed in the affirmative.

The said resolution was then agreed to by the House as amended, viz.

Resolved, That the Committee of Accounts be directed to audit the accounts of the members of the committee appointed by the House of

Representatives on the 26th day of June last, for investigating the condition and proceedings of the Post Office Department, by allowing to each member of said committee eight dollars per day, from the time said committee met at Washington until the commencement of the present session.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. McCarty on the 12th instant, in relation to Indian reservations of land.

The question recurred on the motion made by Mr. Clay that the consideration of the said resolution be postponed until the 27th instant.

And, after further debate, the House, on motion, proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and to the orders of the day.

The Speaker laid before the House sundry communications, viz.

I. A letter from the acting Secretary of War, transmitting a statement showing the expenditure of the appropriation for the contingencies of the army for the year 1834 ; which letter and statement were ordered to lie on the table.

II. A letter from the acting Secretary of War, transmitting a report from the Chief Engineer, containing the information called for by the House on the 17th instant, in relation to the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the Cumberland road in Indiana ; which letter and report were ordered to lie on the table.

III. A letter from the acting Secretary of War, transmitting a list of the names of the persons employed as clerks in the Department of War in the year 1834, with the compensation of each ; which letter was read, and laid on the table.

IV. A letter from the acting Secretary of War, transmitting an abstract of all licenses to trade with the Indians, granted by the superintendents and agents within the year commencing on the 10th March, 1833 ; which letter was read, and laid on the table.

Bills from the Senate, of the following titles, viz.

No. 16. An act to exempt merchandise imported under certain circumstances from the operation of the act of the 19th of May, 1828, entitled "An act in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports ;"

No. 71. An act for the relief of Charles Lynch, of Mississippi ; were read the first and second time, and referred—

No. 16. To the Committee of Ways and Means.

No. 71. To the Committee on the Public Lands.

Engrossed bills, of the following titles, viz.

No. 656. An act to extend the time for issuing scrip certificates on United States military land warrants ;

No. 662. An act to authorize the city council of St. Augustine to widen a street in St. Augustine ; were severally read the third time, and passed.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Lowrie, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker : The Senate have rejected the bill from this House (No. 575) entitled "An act for the relief of Nicholas D. Coleman."

The Senate have passed bills of this House of the following titles, viz.

No. 581. An act making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian Department for the year 1835 ;

No. 308. An act for the final adjustment of claims to lands in the State of Louisiana and the Territory of Arkansas ;

with amendments to the last mentioned bill; in which amendments I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

The Senate have passed the resolution directing the Commissioner of Public Buildings to place Persico's statues in the niches in front of the Capitol.

The Senate have also passed bills and a joint resolution of the following titles, viz.

No. 33. An act for improving the harbor at the mouth of the river Raisin, in the Territory of Michigan;

No. 48. An act for the relief of Elizabeth Magruder, of Mississippi;

No. 53. An act for the completion of certain improvements in Florida;

No. 61. An act to remove the land office from Clinton to Jackson, in the State of Mississippi;

No. 65. An act to improve the navigation of the Mississippi river, in the vicinity of St. Louis;

No. 74. An act for the relief of William Fettyplace and others;

No. 75. An act to confirm the title of the heirs of M. de la Carera to a tract of land;

No. 78. An act to authorize the construction of a railroad upon the public lands, from Tallahassee to St. Mark's, in Florida;

No. 117. An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Jean Hudry;

No. 5. Joint resolution presenting a gold medal to George Croghan, and a sword to each of the officers under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in the defence of Fort Stephenson, in 1813; in which bills and resolution I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House. And then he withdrew.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill (No. 616) making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1835; and the amendments reported thereto from the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union were read, and in part concurred in, and in part disagreed to by the House.

The bill was then, on motion of Mr. Polk, further amended; when

A motion was made by Mr. Vance further to amend the said bill by adding thereto the following section, viz.

"*Sec. . And be it further enacted*, That the second section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1834," is hereby repealed; and that in no case shall the compensation of any other officers than collectors, naval officers, and surveyors, whether by salaries, fees, or otherwise, exceed the sum of two thousand dollars each per annum; nor shall the union of any two or more of these offices in one person entitle him to receive more than the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum: and provided, also, that no officer shall receive, under this act, a greater annual salary or compensation than was paid to such officer for the year 1832: provided, however, that the number of officers to be employed in any of the custom-houses shall not be augmented beyond those now in service: and provided, further, that the said collectors, naval officers, and surveyors shall render an account quarterly to the Treasury, and the other officers herein named or referred to shall render an account quarterly to the respective collectors of the customs where they are employed, to be forwarded to the Treasury, of all the fees and emoluments whatever by

them respectively received, and of all expenses incident to their respective offices, which accounts shall be rendered on oath or affirmation, and shall be in such form, and be supported by such proofs, to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, as will, in his judgment, best enforce the provisions of this section, and show its operation and effect."

A motion was made by Mr. Fillmore to amend the said section by adding thereto the following, viz.

"*Provided, also,* That any salary or compensation due for the year 1834, shall not be affected by this section."

And, after debate,

A motion was made that the House do adjourn.

And the question being put,

It passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, 98,
Nays, 83.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Heman Allen
John J. Allen
William Allen
Joseph B. Anthony
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Daniel L. Barringer
Isaac C. Bates
William Baylies
Andrew Beaumont
James M. Bell
George N. Briggs
George Burd
Tristram Burges
Robert B. Campbell
George Chambers
John Chaney
Thomas Chilton
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
William Clark
Augustine S. Clayton
William K. Clowney
Thomas Corwin
Richard Coulter
Joseph H. Crane
Edward Darlington
Amos Davis
Thomas Davenport
Harmar Denny
John Dickson
Philemon Dickerson
David W. Dickinson

Mr. George Evans
Edward Everett
John Ewing
John M. Felder
Charles G. Ferris
Millard Fillmore
Philo C. Fuller
William K. Fuller
John Galbraith
Roger L. Gamble
James H. Gholson
George R. Gilmer
William F. Gordon
Benjamin Gorham
James Graham
William J. Grayson
John K. Griffin
Hiland Hall
Benjamin Hardin
James Harper
Samuel S. Harrison
Joseph Henderson
William Jackson
Henry F. Jones
Leonard Jarvis
Noadiah Johnson
Seaborn Jones
Benjamin Jones
Daniel Kilgore
John Laporte
Robert P. Letcher
Levi Lincoln
Abijah Mann, jr.

Mr. Richard J. Manning
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall
Samuel W. Mardis
Moses Mason, jr.
William L. May
James J. McKay
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Jesse Miller
John J. Milligan
Samuel McDowell Moore
Stephen C. Phillips
Francis W. Pickens
Henry L. Pinckney
David Potts, jr.
Robert Ramsay
John Reed
John Robertson
Augustine H. Shepperd
David Spangler
John N. Steele
William P. Taylor
Christopher Tompkins
Joseph Trumbull
Samuel Tweedy
Joseph Vance
Samuel F. Vinton
David D. Wagener
Richard H. Wilde
Lewis Williams
Edgar C. Wilson
Ebenezer Young

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. Benning M. Bean
Horace Binney
Ratcliff Boon
James W. Bouldin
John W. Brown
Samuel Bunch
Robert Burns
Churchill C. Cambreleng
John Carr
Zadok Casey

Mr. Samuel Clark
John Cramer
Rowland Day
William C. Dunlap
Ransom H. Gillet
George Grennell, jr.
Joseph Hall
Thomas H. Hall
Nicoll Halsey
Thomas L. Hamer

Mr. Edward A. Hannegan
Joseph M. Harper
Samuel G. Hathaway
Micajah T. Hawkins
Abner Hazeltine
James P. Heath
William Hiester
Edward Howell
Henry Hubbard
Abel Huntington

Mr. William M. Inge
 Ebenezer Jackson
 Richard M. Johnson
 Henry Johnson
 Edward Kavanagh
 George L. Kinnard
 Amos Lane
 Gerrit Y. Lansing
 Luke Lea
 Thomas Lee
 Dixon H. Lewis
 George Loyall
 Chittenden Lyon
 Robert T. Lytle
 John Y. Mason
 Jonathan McCarty
 Rufus McIntire
 Isaac McKim

Mr. John McKinley
 Charles McVean
 Charles F. Mercer
 Phineas Miner
 Robert Mitchell
 John J. Morgan
 Henry A. Muhlenberg
 Gayton P. Osgood
 Gorham Parks
 James Parker
 John M. Patton
 Dutee J. Pearce
 Franklin Pierce
 Job Pierson
 James K. Polk
 Patrick H. Pope
 Abraham Rencher
 John Reynolds

Mr. Ferdinand S. Schenck
 William N. Shinn
 Francis O. J. Smith
 Jesse Speight
 James Standifer
 Joel B. Sutherland
 William Taylor
 John Thomson
 James Turner
 Joel Turrill
 Aaron Vanderpoel
 Isaac B. Van Houten
 Daniel Wardwell
 John G. Watmough
 Taylor Webster
 Reuben Whallon
 Campbell P. White

And, thereupon, the House did adjourn until to-morrow, 12 o'clock meridian.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1835.

Mr. Brown, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made an unfavorable report on the petition of James McFarland; which report was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 110) entitled "An act to authorize the allowance of certain charges in the accounts of the American consul at London," reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to the Committee of the Whole House to which is committed the bill of this House for the same purpose.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 16) entitled "An act to exempt merchandise imported under certain circumstances from the operation of the act of the 19th of May, 1828, entitled 'An act in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports,'" reported the same with an amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to the Committee of the Whole House to which is committed the bill of this House for the same purpose.

Mr. Forester, from the Committee of Claims, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 25) entitled "An act for the relief of Henry B. Tyler, executor of Colonel Richard Smith, deceased," reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Forester, from the Committee of Claims, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 12) entitled "An act for the relief of Hiram A. Hunter," reported the same with an amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Thomson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which the subject was referred on the 15th instant, reported a bill (No. 673) to authorize a compromise, and to secure to the United States the title to

the Pea Patch island, in the river Delaware, accompanied by a report, in writing ; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Chinn, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported a bill (No. 674) to extend the jurisdiction of the corporation of the city of Washington ; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Anthony, from the Committee on Military Affairs, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Frederick Barnard ; which report was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Anthony, by leave, moved the following resolution ; which was read, and, by consent, considered ; and, on the question being put, agreed to by the House, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to forward copies of the report and profile of Major Bache's survey of a route for a railroad from Williamsport, Pennsylvania, to Elmira, New York, to the Governors of Pennsylvania and New York, with a request that they lay the same before the Legislatures of their respective States.

Mr. Reed, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 10) entitled "An act to authorize the purchase of the right to use the apparatus, invented and patented to Boyd Reilly, for applying air, gas, or vapor to the surface of the human body, in the naval and military service, in the hospitals, and in the penitentiary of the United States," reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Chilton,

Ordered, That the Committee on Revolutionary Claims be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of the executors of William Boyce, deceased, and that leave be given to withdraw the said petition.

Mr. Harper, of New Hampshire, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill (No. 675) for the relief of Reuben Colburn ; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. McKinley laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, covering a communication from the Director of the Mint, in relation to an establishment of branches of the Mint ; which letter and communication were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Vance, by leave, moved the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury communicate to this House the amount paid to the different custom-house officers of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, under the provisions of the second section of the act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1834.

The House, by consent, proceeded to the consideration of the said resolution ; and the same being read, was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Standifer, by leave,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Ten Mile post office, in Rhea county, to Gordon's iron works, through

the Grassy cove, to John Narrowmore's, on the Sparta road, in Tennessee.

Mr. Manning presented a petition of Benjamin F. Hard and Gilbert Longstreet, praying payment for services rendered and losses sustained by them in the transportation of the United States mail between the cities of Charleston and Augusta; which petition was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Lowrie, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed bills of this House of the following titles, viz.

No. 566. An act making appropriations for the payment of the revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States for the year 1835.

No. 580. An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year 1835.

No. 231. An act for the relief of Samuel S. Lord.

The Senate have passed a bill (No. 90) entitled "An act for the relief of William Tharp;"

and a joint resolution (No. 1) providing for the settlement of the claim of John S. Stiles, under a contract for a supply of navy bread; in which bill and resolution I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House. And then he withdrew.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. McCarty on the 12th instant, in relation to Indian reservations of land.

A motion was made by Mr. Plummer to amend the said resolution by adding the following: "not already communicated to the Senate, under resolutions of that body adopted at the last session of Congress."

Mr. McCarty accepted this proposition of amendment, and modified his resolution accordingly.

Mr. Plummer moved that the further consideration of the resolution be postponed until Monday next; which motion was disagreed to by the House.

A motion was made by Mr. Clay that the resolution do lie on the table. And the question being put,

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas, 70,
Nays, 108.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Adams
William Allen
James M. H. Beale
John Blair
Abraham Bockee
John W. Brown
Robert Burns
Jesse A. Bynum
John Carr
Zadok Casey
John Chaney
Samuel Clark
Clement C. Clay
John Coffee
John Cramer
Rowland Day
David W. Dickinson
William C. Dunlap

Mr. John Galbraith
Joseph Hall
Thomas H. Hall
Thomas L. Hamer
Joseph M. Harper
Samuel G. Hathaway
Henry Hubbard
William M. Inge
Leonard Jarvis
Noadiah Johnson
Benjamin Jones
Edward Kavanagh
Daniel Kilgore
Amos Lane
Gerrit Y. Lansing
Luke Lea
Chittenden Lyon
Joel K. Mann

Mr. Samuel W. Mardis
Moses Mason, jr.
William L. May
Rufus McIntire
Isaac McKim
John McKinley
Jeremiah McLene
Jesse Miller
Robert Mitchell
John J. Morgan
Henry A. Muhlenberg
Gayton P. Osgood
Gorham Parks
William Patterson
Balie Peyton
Franklin Pierce
Job Pierson
Franklin E. Plummer

Mr. James K. Polk
Ferdinand S. Schenck
William Schley
William N. Shinn
Francis O. J. Smith
David Spangler

Mr. Jesse Speight
James Standifer
William Taylor
Francis Thomas
John Thomson

Mr. Joel Turrill
Isaac B. Van Houten
David D. Wagener
Aaron Ward
Daniel Wardwell

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Heman Allen
John J. Allen
William S. Archer
William H. Ashley
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Charles A. Barnitz
Isaac C. Bates
William Baylies
Martin Beaty
Andrew Beaumont
Ratcliff Boon
James W. Bouldin
George N. Briggs
John Bull
Harry Cage
Churchill C. Cambreleng
Robert B. Campbell
Thomas Chilton
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
William K. Clowney
Thomas Corwin
Richard Coulter
Joseph H. Crane
Edward Darlington
Amos Davis
Thomas Davenport
Edmund Deberry
Harmer Denny
George Evans
Edward Everett
Millard Fillmore
John B. Forester
Philo C. Fuller
William K. Fuller

Mr. John H. Fulton
Roger L. Gamble
James H. Gholson
George R. Gilmer
William F. Gordon
James Graham
William J. Grayson
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Hiland Hall
Nicoll Halsey
Gideon Hard
Benjamin Hardin
James Harper
Abner Hazeltine
James P. Heath
William Hiester
Abel Huntington
William Jackson
Ebenezer Jackson
Henry F. Jones
William Cost Johnson
Richard M. Johnson
Henry Johnson
Henry King
George L. Kinnard
George W. Lay
Robert P. Letcher
Dixon H. Lewis
Levi Lincoln
James Love
Edward Lucas
Abijah Mann, jr.
Richard J. Manning
Thomas A. Marshall
John Y. Mason

Mr. Jonathan McCarty
William McComas
James J. McKay
Thomas M. T. McKenna
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Phineas Miner
John Murphy
James Parker
John M. Patton
Dutée J. Pearce
Stephen C. Phillips
Patrick H. Pope
David Potts, jr.
Robert Ramsay
Abraham Rencher
John Reynolds
John Robertson
William B. Shepard
Augustine H. Shepperd
Jonathan Sloane
Joel B. Sutherland
Philemon Thomas
Christopher Tompkins
Joseph Trumbull
James Turner
Samuel Tweedy
Joseph Vance
Aaron Vanderpoel
Samuel F. Vinton
John G. Watmough
Taylor Webster
Frederick Whittlesey
Richard H. Wilde
Lewis Williams
Ebenezer Young

A motion was then made by Mr. Love that the said resolution be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, to consider and report thereon.

And, after debate, a motion was made that the House do proceed to the orders of the day; which motion was disagreed to.

And the question was put on the motion made by Mr. Love that the said resolution be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, to consider and report thereon,

And passed in the affirmative.

As modified and adopted, the said resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to transmit to this House copies of all letters and correspondence of all Indian agents and subagents, and other persons connected with the Indian Department, now in the Executive or War Departments, or in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, connected with or relating to the survey, location, sale, and transfer of all Indian reserves of lands, since the year 1825, up to this time; and, also, all the orders

and communications from the Executive of the United States, through the War Department or General Land Office, or otherwise, in reference to said surveys, locations, sales, and transfers of Indian reserves; together with maps and plats of said surveys, and of the tracts approved and confirmed by the President under said transfers and sales, and what remains unapproved, that have been reported and submitted for his approval, together with the evidence of title not already communicated to the Senate, under resolutions of that body adopted at the last session.

Bills from the Senate, of the following titles, viz.

No. 33. An act for improving the harbor at the mouth of the river Raisin, in the Territory of Michigan;

No. 48. An act for the relief of Elizabeth Magruder, of Mississippi;

No. 53. An act for the completion of certain improvements in Florida;

No. 61. An act to remove the land office from Clinton to Jackson, in the State of Mississippi;

No. 65. An act to improve the navigation of the Mississippi river, in the vicinity of St. Louis;

No. 74. An act for the relief of William Fettyplace and others;

No. 75. An act to confirm the title of the heirs of M. de la Carera to a tract of land;

No. 78. An act to authorize the construction of a railroad upon the public lands, from Tallahassee to St Mark's, in Florida;

No. 90. An act for the relief of William Tharp;

No. 117. An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Jean Hudry;

were severally read the first and second time, and referred—

No. 33. To the Committee on Roads and Canals.

No. 48. To the Committee on the Public Lands.

No. 53. To the Committee on Roads and Canals.

No. 61. To the Committee on the Public Lands.

No. 65. To the Committee of the Whole House to which is committed the bill of this House (No. 451) for the improvement of the harbor of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri.

No. 74. To the Committee on Commerce.

No. 75. To the Committee on Private Land Claims.

No. 78. To the Committee on Roads and Canals.

No. 90. To the Committee of Claims.

No. 117. To the Committee on Military Affairs.

The joint resolution from the Senate (No. 1) providing for the settlement of the claim of John S. Stiles, under a contract for a supply of navy bread, was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of Claims.

The joint resolution from the Senate (No. 5) presenting a gold medal to George Croghan, and a sword to each of the officers under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in the defence of Fort Stephenson, in 1813, was read the first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Engrossed bills, of the following titles, viz.

No. 668. An act to authorize letters patent to be issued to Francis B. Ogden;

No. 670. An act for the relief of James M. Tuttle, of Arkansas;

were severally read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in the said bills.

An engrossed joint resolution (No. 16) directing certain papers relating to revolutionary services to be delivered to the Secretary of War, to be used in deciding claims to pensions, was read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate therein.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union; and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Patton reported that the committee had, according to order, had the state of the Union, generally, under consideration, particularly the bill from the Senate (No. 41) entitled "An act for the relief of Colonel John Eugene Leitensdorffer;" which bill he was directed to report to the House without amendment. It was then

Ordered, That the said bill be read a third time to-day.

The said bill was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk acquaint the Senate therewith.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House on the bill (No. 561) for the relief of Thomas Buford; and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Evans reported the said bill without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow, 12 o'clock meridian.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1835.

Mr. Edward Everett, from the Committee on the Library, to which was referred the memorial of Morgan Neville, reported a joint resolution (No. 17) authorizing a gold medal to be struck in honor of the battle of the Cowpens; which resolution was read the first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time on Monday next.

Mr. John Quincy Adams, from the select committee to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 1) entitled "An act to settle and establish the northern boundary of the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois," reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a recommendation that the bill do not pass.

Mr. Gilmer, by leave, moved the following resolution; which was read, and laid on the table one day, under the rule, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury report to this House, at as early a day as practicable, what States, if any, have paid to their officers on the continental establishment, the commutation, or other pay due those officers by the resolutions of the Congress, and, if any, whether the United States, in pursuance of the laws and resolutions for the final settlement of the accounts between the United States and the States, has allowed to said State or States credit for such payments for commutation pay; and that the Secretary specially report whether John Pierce, commissioner of army accounts, did not give to the State of Georgia a certificate, in 1785, that that State had paid to its officers the commutation and other pay due them, and that there was due to the State of Georgia from the confederation therefor, the sum of one hundred and twenty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-three dollars and seventy cents, and,

if so, whether the said certificate was ever allowed to the State of Georgia in the settlement of accounts between that State and the United States, and whether the same remains yet due to said State. And that the Secretary further report whether the States, which were found debtors to the United States in the final settlement of accounts between the United States and the States, have paid the sum so found to be due to the United States, and, if not, what sum remains unpaid to the United States from the several debtor States.

On motion of Mr. Clay, by leave,

Resolved, That the Select Committee on the Public Buildings and Grounds be instructed to inquire into the expediency of enlarging the space at present allotted for the library of this House, and of adapting the same to a more convenient plan and arrangement for the use of the members.

Mr. Peyton presented a document in support of a claim of Joseph Bradford, of Tennessee, for compensation for a horse lost in the service of the United States in the late war with the Creek Indians; which document was referred to the Committee of Claims.

On motion of Mr. Edward Everett, it was

Ordered, That a member be appointed of the Joint Committee on the Library, on the part of this House, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of his seat in this House of Mr. Wayne, of Georgia; and, thereupon,

Mr. Binney was appointed.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Hamer on the 7th of January instant; and the said resolution being read,

A motion was made by Mr. Allen, of Ohio, that the further consideration thereof be postponed until Monday next; which motion was agreed to by the House.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the following resolution, moved by Mr. Reynolds on the 24th of December ultimo:

Resolved, That, hereafter, in all elections made by the House of Representatives, (for officers,) the votes shall be given *viva voce*, each member, in his place, naming aloud the person for whom he votes.

A motion was made by Mr. Crockett that the said resolution do lie on the table.

And, thereupon, a call of the House was ordered; and the roll being called, all the members who have appeared at the present session answered to their names, except George Burd, John Coffee, Philo C. Fuller, Rice Garland, Edward A. Hannegan, Cave Johnson, George W. Lay, Henry Mitchell, Sherman Page, David Potts, junior, Abraham Rencher, Andrew Stewart, William Taylor, Henry A. Wise, and Campbell P. White.

Of whom, Rice Garland, Edward A. Hannegan, Cave Johnson, Henry Mitchell, Sherman Page, and Campbell P. White, were excused for their non-attendance.

A motion was made by Mr. Harper, of New Hampshire, that further proceedings in the call be dispensed with.

And the question being put,

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas, 95,
Nays, 109.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,
Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Adams
William Allen
Joseph B. Anthony
William H. Ashley
John Banks
William Baylies
Benning M. Bean
Ratcliff Boon
Samuel Bunch
Robert Burns
Jesse A. Bynum
Churchill C. Cambreleng
John Carr
Joseph W. Chinn
Samuel Clark
Clement C. Clay
John Cramer
Rowland Day
Philemon Dickerson
John M. Felder
Charles G. Ferris
Millard Fillmore
William K. Fuller
John Galbraith
Roger L. Gamble
James H. Gholson
George R. Gilmer
Benjamin Gorham
James Graham
William J. Grayson
Nicol Halsey
Thomas L. Hamer

Mr. Joseph M. Harper
James Harper
Samuel S. Harrison
Micajah T. Hawkins
Joseph Henderson
William Hiester
Edward Howell
Henry Hubbard
William Jackson
Henry F. Janes
Richard M. Johnson
Noadiah Johnson
Henry Johnson
Seaborn Jones
Edward Kavanagh
Daniel Kilgore
Henry King
Amos Lane
James Love
George Loyall
Edward Lucas
Robert T. Lytle
Joel K. Mann
Henry C. Martindale
Samuel W. Mardis
John Y. Mason
Moses Mason, jr.
William L. May
Jonathan McCarty
William McComas
Rufus McIntire
Isaac McKim

Mr. John McKinley
Charles McVean
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Morgan
Gayten P. Osgood
William Patterson
Franklin Pierce
Job Pierson
Henry L. Pinckney
Franklin E. Plummer
Patrick H. Pope
Ferdinand S. Schenck
William Schley
William N. Shinn
Francis O. J. Smith
David Spangler
Jesse Speight
James Standifer
Francis Thomas
Philemon Thomas
John Thomson
James Turner
Samuel Tweedy
Isaac B. Van Houten
Samuel F. Vinton
David D. Wagener
Aaron Ward
Daniel Wardwell
Taylor Webster
Reuben Whallon
Edgar C. Wilson

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Heman Allen
John J. Allen
Chilton Allan
William S. Archer
Noyes Barber
Charles A. Barnitz
Daniel L. Barringer
Isaac C. Bates
Martin Beaty
Andrew Beaumont
James M. Bell
Horace Binney
John Blair
Abraham Bockee
James W. Boujdin
George N. Briggs
John W. Brown
John Bull
Tristram Burges
Harry Cage
Robert B. Campbell
Richard B. Carmichael
Zadok Casey
George Chambers
John Chaney
Thomas Chilton
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
William Clark

Mr. Augustine S. Clayton
William K. Clowney
Richard Coulter
Joseph H. Crane
David Crockett
Amos Davis
Thomas Davenport
Edmund Deberry
Harmar Denny
John Dickson
David W. Dickinson
William C. Dunlap
George Evans
John Ewing
John B. Forester
Thomas F. Foster
Samuel Fowler
John H. Fulton
Ransom H. Gillet
William F. Gordon
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Joseph Hall
Hiland Hall
Gideon Hard
Benjamin Hardin
Samuel G. Hathaway
Abner Hazeltine
James P. Heath

Mr. Abel Huntington
William M. Inge
Ebenezer Jackson
Leonard Jarvis
William Cost Johnson
Benjamin Jones
George L. Kinnard
Gerrit Y. Lansing
John Laporte
Luke Lea
Thomas Lee
Robert P. Letcher
Dixon H. Lewis
Levi Lincoln
Chittenden Lyon
Abijah Mann, jr.
Richard J. Manning
Thomas A. Marshall
James J. McKay
Thomas M. T. McKenna
Jeremiah McLene
Jesse Miller
John J. Milligan
Phineas Miner
Robert Mitchell
John Murphy
Gorham Parks
James Parker
John M. Patton

Mr. Balie Peyton
 Stephen C. Phillips
 Francis W. Pickens
 James K. Polk
 Robert Rarussay
 John Reed
 John Reynolds
 John Robertson

Mr. Augustine H. Shepperd
 William Slade
 Jonathan Sloane
 John N. Steele
 Joel B. Sutherland
 William P. Taylor
 Christopher Tompkins

Mr. Joseph Trumbull
 Aaron Vanderpoel
 John G. Watmough
 Frederick Whittlesey
 Richard H. Wilde
 Lewis Williams
 Ebenezer Young

And, thereupon, the motion that further proceedings in the call be dispensed with was renewed by Mr. Anthony.

And the question being put,

It passed in the affirmative.

The doors were then opened.

A motion was made by Mr. Augustine H. Shepperd that the House do proceed to the orders of the day.

And the question being put,

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas, 64,
 { Nays, 146.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
 John J. Allen
 William H. Ashley
 Noyes Barber
 Charles A. Barnitz
 Isaac C. Bates
 William Baylies
 Martin Beaty
 James M. Bell
 George N. Briggs
 Samuel Bunch
 Tristram Burges
 George Chambers
 Nathaniel H. Claiborne
 Augustine S. Clayton
 Thomas Corwin
 Joseph H. Crane
 Edward Darlington
 Thomas Davenport
 Edmund Deberry
 David W. Dickinson
 George Evans

Mr. John M. Felder
 John B. Forester
 Thomas F. Foster
 John H. Fulton
 James H. Gholson
 George R. Gilmer
 James Graham
 Gideon Hard
 James Harper
 Abner Hazeltine
 William Hiester
 Ebenezer Jackson
 Henry F. Janes
 William Cost Johnson
 Henry Johnson
 Henry King
 Luke Lea
 Levi Lincoln
 James Love
 Henry C. Martindale
 Jonathan McCarty

Mr. William McComas
 Thomas M. T. McKennan
 Samuel McDowell Moore
 Stephen C. Phillips
 Francis W. Pickens
 Henry L. Pinckney
 John Robertson
 Ferdinand S. Schenck
 William Schley
 Augustine H. Shepperd
 William Slade
 Jonathan Sloane
 David Spangler
 James Standifer
 William P. Taylor
 Philemon Thomas
 Joseph Trumbull
 Samuel Tweedy
 Joseph Vance
 Samuel F. Vinton
 Ebenezer Young

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Adams
 Heman Allen
 Chilton Allan
 William Allen
 Joseph B. Anthony
 William S. Archer
 John Banks
 Daniel L. Barringer
 James M. H. Beale
 Benning M. Bean
 Andrew Beaumont
 Horace Binney
 John Blair
 Abraham Bockee
 Ratliff Boon
 James W. Bouldin
 John W. Brown
 John Bull
 Robert Burns

Mr. Jesse A. Bynum
 Harry Cage
 Churchill C. Cambreleng
 Robert B. Campbell
 Richard B. Carmichael
 John Carr
 Zadok Casey
 John Chaney
 Thomas Chilton
 Samuel Clark
 William Clark
 Clement C. Clay
 William K. Clowney
 Richard Coulter
 John Cramer
 David Crockett
 Amos Davis
 Rowland Day
 Harmar Denny

Mr. Philemon Dickerson
 William C. Dunlap
 John Ewing
 Charles G. Ferris
 Millard Fillmore
 Samuel Fowler
 William K. Fuller
 John Galbraith
 Roger L. Gamble
 Ransom H. Gillet
 William F. Gordon
 Benjamin Gorham
 William J. Grayson
 George Grennell, jr.
 John K. Griffin
 Joseph Hall
 Hiland Hall
 Thomas H. Hall
 Nicoll Halsey

Mr. Thomas L. Hamer
Benjamin Hardin
Joseph M. Harper
Samuel S. Harrison
Samuel G. Hathaway
Micajah T. Hawkins
James P. Heath
Joseph Henderson
Edward Howell
Henry Hubbard
Abel Huntington
William M. Inge
William Jackson
Leonard Jarvis
Richard M. Johnson
Noadiah Johnson
Seaborn Jones
Benjamin Jones
Edward Kavanagh
Daniel Kilgore
George L. Kinnard
Amos Lane
Gerrit Y. Lansing
John Laporte
Thomas Lee
Robert P. Letcher
Dixon H. Lewis
George Loyall
Edward Lucas
Chittenden Lyon

Mr. Robert T. Lytle
Abijah Mann, jr.
Joel K. Mann
Richard J. Manning
Thomas A. Marshall
Samuel W. Mardis
John Y. Mason
Moses Mason, jr.
William L. May
Rufus McIntire
James J. McKay
Isaac McKim
John McKinley
Jeremiah McLene
Charles McVean
Jesse Miller
John J. Milligan
Phineas Miner
Robert Mitchell
John J. Morgan
Gayton P. Osgood
Gorham Parks
James Parker
John M. Patton
William Patterson
Dutee J. Pearce
Balie Peyton
Franklin Pierce
Job Pierson
Franklin E. Plummer

Mr. James K. Polk
Patrick H. Pope
Robert Ramsay
John Reed
Abraham Rencher
John Reynolds
William B. Shepard
William N. Shinn
Francis O. J. Smith
Jesse Speight
John N. Steele
Joel B. Sutherland
Francis Thomas
John Thomson
Christopher Tompkins
James Turner
Joel Turrill
Aaron Vanderpoel
Isaac B. Van Houten
David D. Wagener
Aaron Ward
Daniel Wardwell
John G. Watmough
Taylor Webster
Reuben Whallon
Frederick Whittlesey
Richard H. Wilde
Lewis Williams
Edgar C. Wilson

And the question was put, Shall the said resolution lie on the table?

And was decided in the negative, { Yeas, 102.
Nays, 113.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,
Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Heman Allen
Chilton Allan
William H. Ashley
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Charles A. Barnitz
Daniel L. Barringer
Isaac C. Bates
William Baylies
Martin Beatty
James M. Bell
Horace Binney
George N. Briggs
John Bull
Samuel Bunch
Tristram Burges
Harry Cage
Robert B. Campbell
Richard B. Carmichael
George Chambers
Thomas Chilton
William Clark
Augustine S. Clayton
William K. Clowney
Thomas Corwin
Joseph H. Crane
David Crockett
Amos Davis

Mr. Thomas Davenport
Edmund Deberry
Harmar Denny
John Dickson
David W. Dickinson
George Evans
John Ewing
John M. Felder
Millard Fillmore
John B. Forester
Thomas F. Foster
John H. Fulton
Roger L. Gamble
James H. Gholson
George R. Gilmer
Benjamin Gorham
James Graham
William J. Grayson
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Hiland Hall
Gideon Hard
Benjamin Hardin
James Harper
Abner Hazeltine
William Hiester
William M. Inge
William Jackson
Ebenezer Jackson

Mr. Henry F. Janes
William Cost Johnson
Henry Johnson
Seaborn Jones
Henry King
Luke Lea
Robert P. Letcher
Dixon H. Lewis
Levi Lincoln
James Love
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall
Jonathan McCarty
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Phineas Miner
Samuel McDowell Moore
Balie Peyton
Stephen C. Phillips
Francis W. Pickens
Henry L. Pinckney
David Potts, jr.
John Reed
Abraham Rencher
William B. Shepard
Augustine H. Sheppard
William Slade
Jonathan Sloane

Mr. David Spangler
John N. Steele
William P. Taylor
Philemon Thomas
Christopher Tompkins

Mr. Joseph Trumbull
Samuel Tweedy
Joseph Vance
Samuel F. Vinton
John G. Watmough

Mr. Frederick Whittlesey
Richard H. Wilde
Lewis Williams
Edgar C. Wilson
Ebenezer Young

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Adams
John J. Allen
William Allen
Joseph B. Anthony
William S. Archer
James M. H. Beale
Benning M. Bean
Samuel Beardale
Andrew Beaumont
John Blair
Abraham Bockee
Ratliff Boon
James W. Bouldin
John W. Brown
Robert Burns
Jesse A. Bynum
Churchill C. Cambreleng
John Carr
Zadok Casey
John Chaney
Joseph W. Chinn
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
Samuel Clark
Clement C. Clay
John Coffee
Richard Coulter
John Cramer
Rowland Day
Philemon Dickerson
William C. Dunlap
Charles G. Ferris
William K. Fuller
John Galbraith
Ransom H. Gillet
William F. Gordon
Joseph Hall
Thomas H. Hall
Nicol Halsey

Mr. Thomas L. Hamer
Joseph M. Harper
Samuel S. Harrison
Samuel G. Hathaway
Micajah T. Hawkins
James P. Heath
Joseph Henderson
Edward Howell
Henry Hubbard
Abel Huntington
Leonard Jarvis
Richard M. Johnson
Noadiah Johnson
Benjamin Jones
Edward Kavanagh
Daniel Kilgore
George L. Kinnard
Amos Lane
Gerrit Y. Lansing
John Laporte
Thomas Lee
George Loyall
Edward Lucas
Chittenden Lyon
Robert T. Lytle
Abijah Mann, jr.
Joel K. Mann
Richard J. Manning
Samuel W. Mardis
John Y. Mason
Moses Mason, jr.
William L. May
William McComas
Rufus McIntire
James J. McKay
Isaac McKim
John McKinley
Jeremiah McLene

Mr. Charles McVean
Jesse Miller
Robert Mitchell
John J. Morgan
John Murphy
Gayton P. Osgood
Gorham Parks
James Parker
John M. Patton
William Patterson
Dutée J. Pearce
Franklin Pierce
Job Pierson
Franklin E. Plummer
James K. Polk
Patrick H. Pope
Robert Ramsay
John Reynolds
John Robertson
Ferdinand S. Schenck
William Schley
William N. Shinn
Francis O. J. Smith
Jesse Speight
James Standifer
Joel B. Sutherland
Francis Thomas
John Thomson
James Turner
Joel Turrill
Aaron Vanderpoel
Isaac B. Van Houten
David D. Wagener
Aaron Ward
Daniel Wardwell
Taylor Webster
Reuben Whallon

A motion was made by Mr. Hardin to amend the said resolution by adding thereto the following, viz.

"*Provided*, That elections ordered by joint resolutions of the Senate and House of Representatives, approved and signed by the President, shall be conducted in manner and form as are directed by said resolutions."

And, after debate,

The House adjourned until Monday next, 12 o'clock meridian.

MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1835.

Mr. Evans presented a petition of Ebenezer Eaton and Robert Cofren, of the State of Maine, praying to be allowed pensions for services rendered by them in the revolutionary war.

Mr. Philo C. Fuller presented a petition of John Pickard, of Livingston county, in the State of New York, praying to be allowed a pension for various services rendered by him in the revolutionary war.

Mr. Huntington presented a petition of Solomon Ketcham, praying remuneration for services rendered by him while on board a privateer called the Montgomery, commanded by Captain William Rodgers, during the revolutionary war.

Mr. Ward presented a petition of Israel Reynolds, of the State of New York, praying to be allowed a pension for services rendered by him in the war of the revolution.

Mr. Ferris presented a memorial of sundry citizens of the State of New York, praying that provision may be made for the relief of the surviving widows of officers and soldiers who served in the revolutionary war.

Mr. Richard M. Johnson presented a petition of George Smith, of the State of Kentucky, praying that his name may be placed on the pension roll of the United States, on the same footing of other revolutionary pensioners of the United States, under the act of 7th June, 1832.

Ordered, That the said petitions and memorial be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

Mr. Hubbard presented a memorial of sundry citizens of the State of New Hampshire, praying for the passage of a law extending to parties to actions in the circuit courts arising under the patent laws of the United States, the right to a writ of error, or an appeal to the Supreme Court, in all cases where the matter in dispute, or the sum for which judgment is recovered, exceeds five hundred dollars; which memorial was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to which is committed the bill (No. 633) entitled "An act to authorize a writ of error, in certain cases relating to patent rights, to the Supreme Court of the United States."

Mr. Jarvis presented a petition of Eaton Clark and others, owner and crew of the fishing schooner Susan, of Mount Desert, in the State of Maine, praying to be allowed the usual bounty on a fishing voyage, in which the said schooner was lost.

Mr. Phillips presented a memorial of the members of the East India Marine Society of Salem, in the State of Massachusetts, praying that provision may be made by the General Government for a voyage of discovery and survey in the South Seas.

Mr. Barber presented a petition of Gilbert A. Smith and Nathan Stark, of the State of Connecticut, sole owners of the schooner Lilly, praying to be allowed the usual bounty on a fishing voyage, in which the said schooner was engaged.

Mr. Fillmore presented a memorial of sundry masters and owners of vessels employed in the navigation of Lake Erie, praying for an appropriation for the purpose of improving the harbor of Silver creek, on said lake.

Mr. Ferris presented a petition of inhabitants of the city and county of New York, concerned in the navigation of East river, praying for an appropriation for the purpose of cutting a ship canal across Hallet's cove.

Mr. Lee presented a petition of sundry inhabitants of the State of New Jersey, praying for an appropriation for the erection of a lighthouse at the mouth of Cohansey creek, on the east side of the Delaware bay.

Mr. Sutherland presented a memorial of merchants and others, of Phila-

delphia, praying for an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars for the erection of piers in the river Delaware, near the entrance of the Delaware and Chesapeake canal.

Mr. Milligan presented a petition of sundry citizens of the State of Delaware, of the tenor and effect of that last presented by Mr. Sutherland, from merchants, &c. of Philadelphia.

Mr. Speight presented a memorial of the collectors of ports within the waters of Ocracock bar, in the State of North Carolina, praying that an appropriation may be made for the erection of a marine hospital on the island of Portsmouth, in the district of Ocracock, for the accommodation of sick and disabled seamen.

Mr. Casey presented a petition of citizens of the southeastern counties of Illinois, praying that an appropriation may be made for the erection of a marine hospital at Shawneetown, on the Ohio river.

Mr. Lucius Lyon presented a petition of masters and owners of vessels employed in the navigation of the great lakes, praying for an appropriation for the erection of a light-house at the mouth of Kalamazoo river, in the Territory of Michigan.

Mr. Lucius Lyon presented a petition of sundry citizens of the Territory of Michigan, praying that an appropriation may be made for the purpose of erecting a light-house at the confluence of Saginaw river with Lake Huron, and improving the navigation of said river and its tributary streams.

Mr. Lyon also presented a petition of inhabitants of the Territory of Michigan, praying for an appropriation, for the construction of a harbor at the mouth of the St. Joseph's river, in said Territory.

Ordered, That the said petitions and memorials be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Lincoln presented a petition of inhabitants of Worcester county, in the State of Massachusetts;

Mr. Crane presented a petition of inhabitants of Logan county, in the State of Ohio;

Mr. Crane also presented a petition of inhabitants of Shelby county, in the State of Ohio;

Mr. Ewing presented a petition of inhabitants of the State of Indiana;

Mr. Clay presented a petition of inhabitants of Benton county, in the State of Alabama;

praying, respectively, for the establishment of certain post routes therein designated and described.

Mr. Lane presented a petition of inhabitants of Boone county, in the State of Kentucky, and of Dearborn and Ripley counties, in the State of Indiana, praying for the establishment of a post route therein designated and described.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

The undermentioned petitions, heretofore presented, were again presented, and referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, viz.

By Mr. Corwin:

The petition of inhabitants of Clinton county, in the State of Ohio, presented December 30, 1833.

The petition of inhabitants of Warren and Clinton counties, in the State of Ohio, presented December 31, 1833.

The petition of inhabitants of the counties of Brown, Highland, and Clinton, in the State of Ohio, presented December 30, 1833.

The petition of inhabitants of Clinton county, in the State of Ohio, presented January 6, 1834.

Mr. Bean presented a petition of Thomas Taylor, of Stafford county, in the State of New Hampshire, praying that his name may be placed on the invalid pension roll of the United States, for services rendered, and a disability incurred by him in the late war with Great Britain.

Mr. Standifer presented a petition of Turtle Fields, a Cherokee Indian, praying to be allowed a pension in consequence of a wound received by him at the battle of the Horse Shoe.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. William Jackson presented a petition of Jonathan H. Cobb, of Dedham, Massachusetts, praying aid from Congress to enable him to establish a machine for the reeling of silk in each of the representative districts of the United States, upon certain conditions therein recited; which petition was referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. Trumbull presented a memorial of inhabitants of the State of Connecticut, praying for the passage of a law extending to parties to actions in the circuit courts arising under the patent laws of the United States, the right to a writ of error, or an appeal to the Supreme Court, in all cases where the matter in dispute, or the sum for which judgment is recovered, exceeds five hundred dollars.

Mr. Pinckney presented a petition of Asa Wheeler, administrator of James M. Elford, deceased, praying for an extension of the patent right for the marine telegraph, granted to said James M. Elford, and to be by him held in trust for the benefit of the family of said Elford.

Ordered, That the said memorial and petition be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Janes presented a petition of sundry citizens of Hardwick, in the State of Vermont, praying that slavery may be abolished in the District of Columbia, and that a law may be passed making provision for the education of the negroes in said District.

Mr. Fuller presented a memorial of inhabitants of Livingston county, in the State of New York, praying for the passage of a law providing for the purchase and emancipation of slaves now held by the inhabitants of the District of Columbia, and that slavery may be hereafter prohibited in said District.

Mr. Stewart presented a memorial, signed by more than five hundred ladies residing in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the abolition of slavery within the District of Columbia.

Mr. Chinn presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Washington City, praying that the present system of discipline, as carried into operation in the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, be abolished, and that solitary confinement, instead of mechanical labor, be substituted as a punishment for crime.

Mr. Chinn presented a memorial of the President and Directors of the Union Bank, of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, praying for a renewal of their charter upon the terms heretofore enjoyed by them.

Mr. Chinn presented a petition of the President and Directors of the

Patriotic Bank, of Washington, also praying for a renewal of their charter, with such modifications as Congress may deem best.

Mr. Chinn presented a memorial of a committee appointed by the corporation of Georgetown to memorialize and petition Congress, setting forth the embarrassed condition of the finances of said town, and praying Congress to take, on behalf of the Government, the stock subscribed by said town to the capital stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal.

Mr. Chinn presented a memorial of the President and Directors of the Bank of Washington, praying for the renewal of their charter, upon such terms, and subject to such limitations and modifications, as Congress may deem best.

Ordered, That said petitions and memorials be referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

Mr. Dickson presented a memorial, signed by eight hundred and sixteen ladies residing in the city of New York, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Dickson presented a memorial of inhabitants of the city of New York, praying for the passage of a law for the final abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Dickson presented a memorial of the American Anti-Slavery Society, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Dickson, after presenting the three last mentioned memorials, submitted the following resolution; which, together with said memorials, were laid on the table until Monday next, viz.

Resolved, That the several petitions herewith presented for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in and through the District of Columbia, be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Wagener presented a petition of sundry citizens of Northampton county, in the State of Pennsylvania, in support of the claim of Nicholas Kern, Esq., who was appointed collector of the eighth collection district of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Richard M. Johnson presented a petition of William Knox, John Haldeman, Peter Haldeman, and Alexander Scott, lately trading and doing business under the style of Knox, Haldeman, and Company, praying compensation for the loss of a boat, owned by them, while engaged in the transportation of supplies for the army of the United States, on the Missouri river.

Mr. William P. Taylor presented a petition of Christopher T. Brown, administrator of the late Robert P. Carter, deceased, praying that measures may be taken for the settlement of the accounts of said Carter and others for contracts entered into by them for furnishing army supplies during the late war.

Mr. Richard M. Johnson presented a petition of John Kercheval, praying to be paid a balance which he alleges to be due him as an assistant quartermaster in the army of the United States in the year 1813.

Mr. Lytle presented a petition of Paxton W. Todd, of the State of Ohio, praying remuneration for the loss of a horse in the late war.

Mr. Clay presented a petition of Richard Cotrill, of Madison county, in the State of Alabama, praying remuneration for forage, &c. furnished for the use of the United States troops during the late war.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee of Claims.

On motion of Mr. Vinton,

Resolved, That the Committee of Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making compensation to William Buck for a horse lost in the service of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell, of Ohio,

Ordered, That the petition of Vincent Standiford, heretofore presented on the 17th of February, 1834, be referred to the Committee of Claims.

On motion of Mr. Vinton,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting bounty land to Edward Ferguson, and to the heir at law of Hosea Neal, a soldier in the late war with Great Britain.

Mr. Hazeltine presented a petition of Jared Benedict, of Chautauque county, in the State of New York, praying that his name may be placed on the pension roll of the United States, in consequence of a disability incurred by him while in the service of the United States; which petition was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

On motion of Mr. Ward,

Ordered, That the petition of Ebenezer Lockwood, heretofore presented on the 5th of May, 1834, be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. Watmough presented a memorial of the surgeons, and assistant surgeons of the navy of the United States, remonstrating against the unequal and unjust bearing upon their class, of the new code of regulations for the navy, and of the several pay-bills recently submitted to Congress; which memorial was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Standifer presented a petition of James P. Chisholm, of the Cherokee nation of Indians, praying to be paid for a plantation situated in Pumpkintown, to which he conceived himself entitled, and which was ceded by the Cherokee nation of Indians to the United States; which petition was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, presented a memorial of Robert Bell, of the parish of Iberville, in the State of Louisiana, praying that his title to a tract of land therein described may be confirmed to him; which memorial was referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

On motion of Mr. Lucius Lyon,

Ordered, That the petition of Martin Nadaux, heretofore presented January 21, 1833, be referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. Reynolds presented a petition of Christopher N. Halstead, of the State of Illinois, praying remuneration for services rendered by him in the war with the Sac and Fox tribes of Indians in the year 1832.

Mr. Ashley presented a petition of Mrs. Mary MacRea, widow of the late Colonel William MacRea, praying remuneration for services rendered by the said Colonel MacRea in the army of the United States during the revolutionary war.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Sutherland presented a resolution adopted at a meeting of mechanics and working men, held on the 1st of January, 1835, at the Military Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, against the passage of the bill now

pending before Congress for the increase of the salaries of the officers of the navy of the United States; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Whallon presented a petition of Captain Elijah Hinckley, praying remuneration for services rendered by him in the freighting of arms for the use of the army of the United States in the year 1813; which petition was referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Reynolds presented a petition of citizens of St. Clair county, in the State of Illinois, praying that the title to a certain tract of land therein mentioned may be confirmed to the people of the village of Cahokia, in said county.

Mr. Mardis presented a petition of Francis Adams, of Greene county, in the State of Alabama, praying to be allowed to enter and locate a pre-emption right held by him on a quarter section of any unappropriated public land in said State.

Mr. Lucius Lyon presented a petition of citizens of the mining country situated on the Upper Mississippi river, within the Territory of Michigan, praying the right of pre-emption in the purchase of the public land upon which they have settled and made improvements.

Mr. Lyon also presented a petition of inhabitants of the Territory of Michigan, praying for the establishment of a new land district, to embrace the counties of Jackson, Ingham, and Eaton, together with three tiers of townships on the east side of Calhoun county, the office to be located at Barry, in Jackson county aforesaid.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. Mardis presented the following joint resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, viz.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That our Senators in Congress be, and they are hereby, instructed, and our Representatives in Congress requested, to use their influence in trying to obtain a reduction in the minimum price of public lands that have once been exposed to sale.

And be it further resolved, That his excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby, requested to forward a copy of the above resolution to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

SAMUEL W. OLIVER,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

F. S. LYON,

President of the Senate.

Approved 10th January, 1835.

JOHN GAYLE.

Ordered, That the said resolutions be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Bull presented a petition of sundry citizens of Ray county, in the State of Missouri, praying to be allowed the right of pre-emption in the purchase of public lands; which petition was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Lucius Lyon presented a memorial of inhabitants of the southern section of the Territory of Michigan, praying for an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars for the extension of the Port Lawrence and

Adrian road westwardly, to intersect the Detroit and Chicago road; which petition was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Plummer presented petitions of William W. Byers, John H. Byers, Stephen Smith, Alfred McCarlin, Woodard Roane, William Sillivent, Isaiah Edwards, Nathan Edwards, William Ormond, Robert Belsha, William B. Edwards, William Blanton, Baylis Nations, and John H. McKennie, all of the State of Mississippi, severally representing that they have been deprived of the benefits of the pre-emption right in the purchase of land to which they were entitled under the act of March 2, 1833, in consequence of a decision of the land officers against them, which has been reversed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and praying for relief.

On motion of Mr. Carr,

Ordered, That the Committee on Private Land Claims be discharged from the further consideration of the case of James Babbitt, and that it lie on the table.

Mr. Carr, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, made a report on the petition of George Douglass and others, accompanied by a bill (No. 676) for their relief; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Carr, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a bill (No. 677) for the relief of William Bowman; which bill was read the first and second time, and the further consideration thereof was postponed until Friday next.

Mr. Carr, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 49) entitled "An act for the relief of Andrew Knox," reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 70) entitled "An act for the relief of Thomas J. Mortee," reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Parker, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Colonel Anthony Gale; which report was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Marshall, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Guilford Dudley; which report was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Marshall, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, made a report on the petition of the heirs of William Vawter, deceased, accompanied by a bill (No. 678) for their relief; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Chilton,

Ordered, That the Committee on Invalid Pensions be discharged from the further consideration of the cases of William Wingfield and Clement Andrews, and that the said cases do lie on the table.

Mr. Chilton, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That Friday, the 6th day of February, be set apart and specially devoted to the consideration of bills for the benefit of such individuals as are seeking pensions as invalid soldiers, and in whose favor reports have been made from the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The said resolution was read, and agreed to by the House.

Mr. Beale, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill (No. 679) for the relief of William Kellar; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Banks, from the Committee of Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Henry Hill; which report was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell, of Ohio,

Ordered, That the Committee on Invalid Pensions be discharged from the further consideration of the case of Jacob Shinnick, and that it lie on the table.

Mr. Barber, from the Committee of Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Thomas Evans; which report was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Janes,

Ordered, That the Committee on Invalid Pensions be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of John Y. Hall, and that the said petition do lie on the table.

Mr. Dickson, from the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee had examined enrolled bills of the following titles, viz.

No. 56. An act making an appropriation for the completion of the military barracks at New Orleans;

No. 581. An act making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian Department for the year 1835;

No. 570. An act to extend the time of issuing military land warrants to the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army;

No. 560. An act to allow further time to complete the issuing and locating military land warrants during the late war;

No. 229. An act for the relief of the heirs of Evan Edwards;

No. 228. An act for the relief of Robert Haile;

No. 236. An act for the relief of Francis Lasselle and others, Michigan volunteers;

No. 222. An act for the relief of Tuffits and Clarke;

No. 209. An act for the relief of William P. Zantzinger, a purser in the navy of the United States;

No. 231. An act for the relief of Samuel S. Lord, and the owners and crew of the fishing schooner Mary and Sally, of York, in the State of Maine;

No. 580. An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year 1835;

No. 566. An act making appropriations for the support of revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States for the year 1835; and found the same to be truly enrolled; when

The Speaker signed the said bills.

Mr. Patton moved that the rules prescribing the order of business be suspended, to enable him to move the following resolution viz.

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which was referred that part of the message of the President which concerns our relations with France, be instructed to report the following resolutions to the House:

1. *Resolved*, That the claims of our citizens for reparation from France, provided for in the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831, rest upon the strongest grounds of right and justice, and their validity and extent have been rendered incontestable as between the two Governments by that convention.

2. *Resolved*, That the idea of acquiescing in the refusal of France to execute the treaty will not be entertained by any branch of this Government, and that we ought to insist, and have a right to expect, that France will not persist in the failure to comply with her engagements made in that treaty.

3. *Resolved*, That, as the King of the French has, in some of the most recent communications which have passed between the ministers of the two Governments, given repeated and reiterated assurances of his sincere desire to have the treaty carried into effect; has declared his intention to present the bill for that purpose as soon as the Chambers can be assembled, and his determination to use every exertion in his power to obtain the appropriation; as the bill was heretofore rejected in the Chamber of Deputies by a very small majority, and as that body is now in session at an earlier period than was anticipated when Congress met, we ought at present to confide in the sincerity of the professions of the French Executive; and relying still upon the honor and integrity of France, notwithstanding the unjustifiable delays which have taken place, not now abandon the hope that the obligations of good faith and a due sense of the justice of our claims will not be finally disregarded and overlooked by the French Government in any of its departments.

4. *Resolved*, That it is not expedient at this time, and under existing circumstances, to adopt any legislative measures in relation to our affairs with France.

And on the question, Shall the rule be suspended for the purpose aforesaid?

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas, 103,
Nays, 109.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
John J. Allen
Chilton Allan
William H. Ashley
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Isaac C. Bates
William Baylies
James M. H. Beale
Martin Besty
James M. Bell
Horace Binney
James W. Bouldin
John Bull
George Bard
Robert B. Campbell

Mr. George Chambers
Thomas Chilton
Joseph W. Chinn
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
William Clark
Augustine S. Clayton
William K. Clowney
Thomas Corwin
Richard Coulter
Joseph H. Crane
David Crockett
Edward Darlington
Amos Davis
Thomas Davenport
Edmund Deberry
Harmer Denny

Mr. George Evans
John Ewing
John M. Felder
Millard Fillmore
Thomas F. Foster
Philo C. Fuller
John H. Fulton
Roger L. Gamble
Rice Garland
James H. Gholson
George R. Gilmer
William F. Gordon
Benjamin Gorham
James Graham
William J. Grayson
George Grennell, jr.

Mr. John K. Griffin
Hiland Hall
Gideon Hard
Benjamin Hardin
James Harper
Abner Hazeltine
William Heister
William Jackson
Ebenezer Jackson
Henry F. Janes
Henry Johnson
Robert P. Letcher
Dixon H. Lewis
Levi Lincoln
James Love
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall
John Y. Mason
Jonathan McCarty

Mr. William McComas
James J. McKay
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Phineas Miner
Samuel McDowell Moore
John M. Patton
Stephen C. Phillips
Francis W. Pickens
Henry L. Pinckney
David Potts, jr.
John Reed
Abraham Rencher
John Robertson
William B. Shepard
Augustine H. Shepperd
William Slade

Mr. Jonathan Sloane
David Spangler
John N. Steele
Andrew Stewart
William P. Taylor
Philemon Thomas
Christopher Tompkins
Joseph Trumbull
James Turner
Samuel Tweedy
Joseph Vance
John G. Watmough
Frederick Whittlesey
Richard H. Wilde
Lewis Williams
Edgar C. Wilson
Henry A. Wise
Ebenezer Young

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Adams
William Allen
Joseph B. Anthony
Benning M. Bean
Andrew Beaumont
John Blair
Abraham Bockee
Ratcliff Boon
John W. Brown
Samuel Bunch
Robert Burns
Jesse A. Bynum
Harry Cage
Churchill C. Cambreleng
John Carr
Zadok Casey
John Chaney
Samuel Clark
Clement C. Clay
John Coffee
John Cramer
Rowland Day
Philemon Dickerson
David W. Dickinson
William C. Dunlap
Charles G. Ferris
Samuel Fowler
William K. Fuller
John Galbraith
Ransom H. Gillet
Joseph Hall
Thomas H. Hall
Nicoll Halsey
Thomas L. Hamer
Joseph M. Harper
Samuel S. Harrison
Samuel G. Hathaway

Mr. Micajah T. Hawkins
Albert G. Hawes
Joseph Henderson
Edward Howell
Henry Hubbard
Abel Huntington
William M. Inge
Leonard Jarvis
Richard M. Johnson
Noadiah Johnson
Seaborn Jones
Benjamin Jones
Edward Kavanagh
Daniel Kilgore
Henry King
George L. Kinnard
Amos Lane
Gerrit Y. Lansing
John Laporte
Luke Lea
Thomas Lee
George Loyall
Edward Lucas
Chittenden Lyon
Robert T. Lytle
Abijah Mann, jr.
Joel K. Mann
Richard J. Manning
Samuel W. Mardis
Moses Mason, jr.
William L. May
Rufus McIntire
Isaac McKim
John McKinley
Jeremiah McLene
Charles McVean

Mr. Jesse Miller
Robert Mitchell
John J. Morgan
Henry A. Muhlenberg
John Murphy
Gayton P. Osgood
Gorham Parks
James Parker
William Patterson
Dutee J. Pearce
Balie Peyton
Franklin Pierce
Job Pierson
Franklin E. Plummer
James K. Polk
Patrick H. Pope
Robert Ramsay
John Reynolds
Ferdinand S. Schenck
William Schley
William N. Shinn
Francis O. J. Smith
Jesse Speight
James Standifer
Joel B. Sutherland
William Taylor
Francis Thomas
John Thomson
Joel Turrill
Aaron Vanderpoel
Isaac B. Van Houten
David D. Wagener
Aaron Ward
Daniel Wardwell
Taylor Webster
Reuben Whallon

On motion of Mr. Hazeltine,

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for securing and continuing the works at Dunkirk harbor, New York.

Mr. Denny, by leave, offered the following resolution; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, requested to communicate to this House a statement of the amount paid annually, and the price per pound, during the last five years, for the transportation of arms, and all other military and public stores, from Harper's Ferry, Baltimore, Washington arsenal, and any other posts or places in Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, to Pittsburg and other posts in the Western country.

On motion of Mr. Standifer,

Resolved, That the Committee of Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing to Samuel Eskridge the amount of his claim for moneys advanced the agent of the United States, and that the papers and evidence in support of said claim be referred to said committee.

On motion of Mr. Robert Mitchell,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from New Lancaster, through Baltimore, Luray, Granville, Fredonia, and Homer, to Mount Vernon, in the State of Ohio.

On motion of Mr. Kilgore,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a mail route from Washington, Washington county, Pennsylvania, via Wellsburg, Virginia, Smithfield, Cadiz, New Philadelphia, and Wooster, to Norwalk, Huron county, Ohio.

On motion of Mr. May,

Resolved, That the Committee of Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing the claims of Albion T. Crow against the Government for property lost during the late Indian war.

On motion of Mr. Murphy,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the act of Congress passed on the 23d of May, 1826, entitled "An act for the relief of purchasers of the public lands that have reverted for the non-payment of the purchase money," and the act on the same subject, passed in June, 1832, so as to enable the heirs or legal representatives of deceased persons to draw scrip on all forfeited land stock remaining in the name of such deceased persons, upon the heirs or legal representatives of such deceased persons giving a refunding bond, to be approved of by the register of the land office, in double the amount of the scrip issued, and under such other restrictions as may be thought proper and necessary, in all cases where the original certificates given to such deceased persons have been lost or destroyed.

On motion of Mr. Lucius Lyon, (by consent,)

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to furnish this House, as far as practicable, from the information in his office, with an estimate of the expense necessary to complete the opening of the military road from Green Bay to Prairie du Chien, in the Territory of Michigan, so as to allow the transportation of troops and military stores thereon when necessary; also, an estimate of the expense required to open a road from Saginaw to Mackinac, in said Territory, for similar purposes.

Mr. Lucius Lyon offered the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That this House will, on Thursday, the 5th day of February next, consider and dispose of bills relating to the Territories.

And on the question that the House do agree to said resolution, it was decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana,

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the complete execution of the eighth article of the Florida treaty, so far as it relates to the claims of land between the Mississippi and Perdido rivers, and that the report of the late Secretary of State, Edward Livingston, Esq., and the resolution of the Legislature of Louisiana in relation to that subject, be referred to said committee, with the documents in relation thereto, presented at this session by order of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Muhlenberg,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Buildings be instructed to inquire into the expediency of procuring such additional statues as may be necessary to complete the original design of the Capitol, and of employing Luigi Persico to execute the same.

On motion of Mr. Gilmer,

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House lay before it, as soon as practicable, any information in his office upon the subject of a certificate given by John Pierce, commissioner of army accounts, to the State of Georgia, for the sum of one hundred and twenty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-three dollars and seventy-one cents, in 1785, for payment made by the State of Georgia to its officers for commutation and other pay due them, together with the original certificate, if it be in his office.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. Reynolds, directing that elections of officers of the House be made *viva voce*.

The question recurred on the amendment moved by Mr. Hardin on the 24th instant; when

A motion was made by Mr. Peyton that the said resolution be committed to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report a joint resolution as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the election of printer to each House of Congress shall hereafter take place within the first week of the first session of each Congress, and that all elections by the two Houses shall hereafter be decided by a *viva voce* vote.

The hour having expired, a motion was made by Mr. Watmough that the House do proceed to the orders of the day; which motion was disagreed to by the House.

And, after further debate,

The House adjourned until to-morrow, 12 o'clock meridian.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1835.

On motion of Mr. Gillet,

Ordered, That the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, communicated to the House on the 8th of December ultimo, showing the amount of hospital money received, and the number, location, and cost of the marine hospitals in the United States, be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Speight, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the joint resolution from the Senate (No. 5) "presenting a gold medal to George Croghan, and a sword to each of the officers under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in the defence of Fort Stephenson, in 1813," reported the same with an amendment; which was read, and agreed to by the House; and the amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the resolution to be read a third time to-day.

The amendment being brought up engrossed, the said resolution was read the third time, and passed as amended.

Ordered, That the Clerk acquaint the Senate therewith.

Mr. Love, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred, on the 23d instant, the resolution submitted by Mr. McCarty on the 12th, in relation to Indian reservations of land, reported the said resolution with amendments.

And the question was stated, that the House do agree to the said amendments.

And, after debate, the hour expired, and the House, on motion, proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and to the orders of the day.

The Speaker laid before the House sundry communications, viz.

I. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, showing, in relation to the call for information made on the 23d instant, that no payments have as yet been made, under the second section of the act of June 27, 1834, to the custom-house officers at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore; which letter was read, and laid on the table.

II. A letter from the acting Secretary of War, containing the information called for by the House on the 12th instant, as to the probable amount of funds that will be required for prosecuting and completing, with accuracy, the astronomical observations contemplated by the act of the 14th of July, 1832, for establishing the northern boundary of the State of Ohio; which letter was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

III. A letter from the acting Secretary of War, transmitting a copy of Captain Delafield's report on the condition of the harbors in the river Delaware, accompanied by an estimate for the repair and preservation of the same, as called for by the resolution of the House of the 20th instant; which letter and report were ordered to lie on the table.

IV. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting an original report of J. N. Reynolds, Esq., dated the 24th of September, 1828, describing certain islands, reefs, and shoals in the Pacific Ocean, &c., and which he presumes to be the report called for by the resolution of the House of the 23d instant, and referred to as dated the 9th of October, 1829. The Secretary requests that, as the report is the original, when no longer wanted, it may be returned. The said letter and report were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A motion was made by Mr. Pearce, of Rhode Island, that ten thousand copies of the abovementioned report of J. N. Reynolds be printed; which motion was ordered to lie on the table one day, under the rule.

Engrossed bills and a joint resolution, of the following titles, viz.

No. 605. An act to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Potomac river, and repealing all acts in relation thereto;"

No. 561. An act for the relief of Thomas Buford ;

No. 17. Joint resolution authorizing a gold medal to be struck in honor of the battle of the Cowpens ;
were severally read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in the said bills and resolution.

An engrossed bill (No. 672) to regulate the sitting of the United States courts in the districts of East and West Tennessee, was read the third time ; and,

On motion of Mr. Peyton, it was

Ordered, That the said bill be recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report an amendment thereto, to increase the salary of the judge of the district court of the United States for the district of East Tennessee.

Mr. Dickerson, from the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee did, this day, present to the President of the United States enrolled bills of the following titles, viz.

No. 581. An act making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian Department for the year 1835.

No. 228. An act for the relief of Robert Haile.

No. 229. An act for the relief of the heirs of Evan Edwards.

No. 560. An act to allow further time to complete the issuing and locating of military land warrants during the late war.

No. 570. An act to extend the time of issuing military land warrants to the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army.

No. 209. An act for the relief of William P. Zantzinger, a purser in the navy of the United States.

No. 222. An act for the relief of Tuffts and Clarke.

No. 236. An act for the relief of Francis Lasselle and others, Michigan volunteers.

No. 231. An act for the relief of Samuel S. Lord, and the owners and crew of the fishing schooner Mary and Sally, of York, in the State of Maine.

No. 580. An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year 1835.

No. 566. An act making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States for the year 1835.

No. 56. An act making an appropriation for the completion of the military barracks at New Orleans.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill (No. 616) making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1835.

The question recurred on the amendment moved by Mr. Fillmore on the 22d instant to the amendment moved by Mr. Vance to the said bill on that day ; when

Mr. Vance accepted Mr. Fillmore's amendment, and modified his amendment accordingly.

The question then recurred on the amendment moved by Mr. Vance.

And, after further debate thereon,

The House adjourned until to-morrow, 12 o'clock meridian.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1835.

Mr. Richard M. Johnson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which the subject was referred on the 12th instant, reported a bill (No. 680) to authorize the Secretary of the War Department to purchase a site for an arsenal at Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, and to provide for the erection of an arsenal on the same; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Thomson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 117) entitled "An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Jean Hudry," reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Gillet,

Ordered, That the Committee on Commerce be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of merchants of Boston, for the refunding certain excess duties; and that said memorial be committed to the Committee of the Whole House to which is committed the bill (No. 447) for the relief of John Fraser and Company, of Charleston, in South Carolina.

On motion of Mr. Thomson,

Ordered, That the Committee on Military Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the petitions of John R. Smelley and Bethiah Thompson, and that the said petitions do lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. John Quincy Adams,

Ordered, That the Committee on Manufactures be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of merchants and traders of the town of Jonesborough, in the State of Tennessee, for additional duties on foreign feathers, and that the said memorial do lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. John Quincy Adams,

Ordered, That the Committee on Manufactures, which was instructed, on the 29th of December ultimo, to inquire into the expediency of so amending the several acts imposing duties on imports, that the *same* duties be imposed on all books imported hereafter, and printed previous to the year 1814, as are *now* imposed by law on books imported previous to the year 1775, be discharged from the consideration thereof.

Mr. John Quincy Adams, by leave, presented a memorial of inhabitants of the towns of Dorchester, Milton, and Quincy, in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the passage of an act extending to parties to actions arising under the patent laws, the right to a writ of error, or an appeal to the Supreme Court, in all cases where the matter in dispute, or the sum for which judgment is recovered, exceeds five hundred dollars; which memorial was ordered to lie on the table.

The rule being suspended for the purpose, Mr. John Quincy Adams moved the following resolution; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table one day, under the rule, viz.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, if not incompatible with the public interest, any correspondence with the Government of France, and any despatches

received from the minister of the United States at Paris, not hitherto communicated to the House, in relation to the failure of the French Government to carry into effect any stipulation of the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831.

Mr. Wise, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred the memorial of Commodore James Barron, reported the following joint resolution, viz.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to constitute a board of naval officers, to be composed of three post captains, whose duty it shall be, in conjunction with the Secretary of the Navy, to revise the code of naval signals.

The said resolution was read the first and second time, and the further consideration thereof was postponed until Monday next.

Mr. Wise, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, made a report on the memorial of Commodore James Barron, praying compensation for the use of his invention called, "a ventilator of ships," accompanied by a bill (No. 681) to provide compensation to James Barron for said invention; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Vinton, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, to which have been referred sundry memorials of citizens of various parts of the State of Ohio, in relation to a change in the location of the Cumberland road, reported a bill (No. 682) amendatory of the act for the continuation of the Cumberland road; which bill was read the first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. McKim, from the Committee of Ways and Means, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Jesse S. Kellam; which report was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Campbell P. White,

Ordered, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of John H. Ryan, and that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Parker,

Ordered, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of sundry officers of the navy and marine corps, officers of the Naval Benevolent Association, for aid in promoting the objects of said association, and that said memorial be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. Clay, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 61) entitled "An act to remove the land office from Clinton to Jackson, in the State of Mississippi," reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. McKay, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 34) entitled "An act for the relief of J. and W. Beeson and others," reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Parker,

Ordered, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of William A. Spencer, and that the said petition be referred to the Committee of Claims.

On motion of Mr. Tompkins,

Ordered, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be discharged from the further consideration of the petitions of Thomas James, Timothy N. Banneau, Samuel Lord, and William Faris, and that the said petitions do lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Clay,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Public Lands be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of inhabitants of the State of Mississippi, residing on that part of the lands acquired from the Choctaw Indians, which has not yet been ordered into market; also, the petitions of William L. S. Dearing, John Tucker, and the Board of Trustees of Oakland college, in the State of Mississippi; and that the said petitions do lie on the table.

Mr. Fulton, from the Committee of Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Clarke Allen; which report was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Mercer, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, to which were referred the bill from the Senate (No. 33) entitled "An act for improving the harbor at the mouth of the river Raisin, in the Territory of Michigan," reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Williams, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which were referred sundry petitions from citizens of the State of Ohio, reported a bill (No. 683) to authorize the removal of the land office at Wapahkonetta to Lima, in the State of Ohio; which bill was read the first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Foster, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill (No. 684) to prescribe the punishment of consuls, commercial agents, and others, in certain cases; which bill was read the first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Ashley, from the Committee on the Public Lands, made a report on the case of the assignees of Peter Alba, accompanied by a bill (No. 685) for their relief; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Ashley, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which the subject was referred on the 27th of December last, reported a bill (No. 686) to authorize the sale of certain lands belonging to the University of Michigan; which bill was read the first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Adams, of New York, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made a report on the case of Justus Cobb, accompanied by a bill (No. 687) granting him a pension; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Adams, of New York, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made a report on the case of Lambert L. Van Valkenburg, accompanied

by a bill (No. 688) granting him a pension ; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Ewing, by leave, presented a petition of Isaac Anderson, of the State of Indiana, praying for a pension ; which petition was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

On motion of Mr. Archer, by leave,

Ordered, That the petition of Charles Woodson, representative of Tarlton Woodson, presented March 24, 1834, be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. Ewing, by leave, presented a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, soliciting the aid of the General Government in the improvement of the great northern chain of communication from the Maumee bay, on Lake Erie, to the rapids of the Illinois river ; which memorial was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Horace Everett, by leave, presented a petition of John Miles, of the State of Vermont, praying for a pension ; which petition was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. Ferris, by leave, moved the following resolution ; which was read, and laid on the table one day, under the rule, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to furnish this House with the report of the Solicitor of the Treasury, together with all the documents relative to the compromise of the claims of the United States against Thomas H. Smith and Son, and their securities.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, by leave,

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of aiding, to relieve from embarrassment, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, by granting and releasing, for the benefit of the other stockholders, the stock now held therein by the United States.

On motion of Mr. Chilton Allan,

Ordered, That the second Monday in February next be set apart for the consideration of bills relating to the business of the Territories of the United States.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill (No. 308) entitled "An act for the final adjustment of claims to lands in the State of Louisiana, and Territory of Arkansas," were read, and concurred in by the House.

Ordered, That the Clerk acquaint the Senate therewith.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill (No. 616) making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1835 ; and the question recurred on the amendment moved by Mr. Vance, and depending yesterday ; when

Mr. Jarvis moved to amend the said amendment ; whereupon,

Mr. Vance accepted the amendment proposed by Mr. Jarvis, and further modified his said amendment so as to read as follows :

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the second section of the act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1834, is hereby repealed, and that in no case shall the compensation of any other officers than collectors, naval officers, and surveyors, whether by salaries, fees, or otherwise, exceed the sum of \$2,000 each per annum ; nor shall the union of any two or more of

these offices in one person entitle him to receive more than the sum of \$2,500 per annum : *Provided*, That the whole number of custom-house officers in the United States on the 1st of January, 1834, shall not be increased until otherwise allowed by Congress : *And provided, further*, That the said collectors, naval officers, and surveyors, shall render an account quarterly to the Treasury, and the other officers herein named or referred to shall render an account quarterly to the respective collectors of the customs where they are employed, to be forwarded to the Treasury, of all the fees and emoluments whatever by them respectively received, and of all expenses incident to their respective offices, which accounts shall be rendered on oath or affirmation, and shall be in such form, and be supported by such proofs, to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, as will, in his judgment, best enforce the provisions of this section, and show its operation and effect : *Provided, also*, That any salary or compensation due for the year 1834, shall not be affected by this section.

The question was put, Will the House adopt the said amendment?

And passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, 110,
Nays, 92.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. Heman Allen
John J. Allen
Chilton Allan
William Allen
Joseph B. Anthony
William S. Archer
William H. Ashley
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Daniel L. Barringer
Isaac C. Bates
Martin Beatty
Andrew Beaumont
James M. Bell
George N. Briggs
George Burd
Tristram Burges
Zadok Casey
George Chambers
Thomas Chilton
Nathaniel H. Chisborne
William Clark
Augustine S. Clayton
William K. Clowney
Richard Coulter
Joseph H. Crane
David Crockett
Edward Darlington
Amos Davis
Thomas Davenport
Edmund Deberry
Harmar Denny
John Dickson
David W. Dickinson
George Evans
John Ewing
Millard Fillmore

Mr. Thomas F. Foster
Philo C. Fuller
Roger L. Gamble
Rice Garland
James H. Gholson
William F. Gordon
James Graham
William J. Grayson
George Grenfell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Thomas L. Hamer
Edward A. Hannegan
Benjamin Hardin
Samuel S. Harrison
Joseph Henderson
William Hiester
William Jackson
Ebenezer Jackson
Henry F. Janes
Leonard Jarvis
William Cost Johnson
Seaborn Jones
Henry King
George L. Kinnard
John Laporte
Robert P. Letcher
Dixon H. Lewis
Levi Lincoln
James Love
Edward Lucas
Chittenden Lyon
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall
William L. May
William McComas
James J. McKay
Thomas M. T. McKennan

Mr. Jeremiah McLene
Jesse Miller
John J. Milligan
Robert Mitchell
Samuel McDowell Moore
Balie Peyton
Francis W. Pickens
Henry L. Pinckney
Franklin E. Plummer
David Potts, jr.
Robert Ramsay
Abraham Rencher
John Reynolds
John Robertson
William B. Shepard
Augustine H. Sheppard
Jonathan Sloane
David Spangler
John N. Steele
Andrew Stewart
William P. Taylor
Philemon Thomas
Christopher Tompkins
Joseph Trumbull
James Turner
Samuel Tweedy
Joseph Vance
Samuel F. Vinton
David D. Wagener
John G. Watmough
Frederick Whittlesey
Elisha Whittlesey
Richard H. Wilde
Lewis Williams
Edgar C. Wilson
Ebenezer Young.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams

John Adams

William Baylies

James M. H. Beale

Benning M. Bean

Horace Binney

John Blair

Ratliff Boon

John W. Brown

John Bull

Samuel Bunch

Robert Burns

Jesse A. Bynum

Harry Cage

Churchill C. Cambreleng

Richard B. Carmichael

John Carr

John Chaney

Joseph W. Chinn

Samuel Clark

John Coffee

John Cramer

Rowland Day

Philemon Dickerson

William C. Dunlap

Charles G. Ferris

Samuel Fowler

William K. Fuller

John H. Fulton

John Galbraith

Ransom H. Gillet

Mr. Benjamin Gorham

Joseph Hall

Thomas H. Hall

Nicoll Halsey

Joseph M. Harper

James Harper

Samuel G. Hathaway

Micajah T. Hawkins

Albert G. Hawes

Edward Howell

Henry Hubbard

Abel Huntington

William M. Inge

Richard M. Johnson

Noadiah Johnson

Henry Johnson

Edward Kavanagh

Daniel Kilgore

Amos Lane

Gerrit Y. Lansing

Luke Lea

Thomas Lee

George Loyall

Robert T. Lytle

Abijah Mann, jr.

Richard J. Manning

John Y. Mason

Moses Mason, jr.

Rufus McIntire

Isaac McKim

John McKinley

Mr. Charles McVean

John J. Morgan

John Murphy

Gayton P. Osgood

Gorham Parks

James Parker

William Patterson

Duttee J. Pearce

Stephen C. Phillips

Franklin Pierce

Job Pierson

James K. Polk

Patrick H. Pope

William Schley

William N. Shinn

William Slade

Francis O. J. Smith

Jesse Speight

James Standifer

John T. Stoddert

Joel B. Sutherland

William Taylor

Francis Thomas

John Thomson

Joel Turrill

Aaron Vanderpoel

Isaac B. Van Houten

Daniel Wardwell

Campbell P. White

Henry A. Wise

A motion was made by Mr. Lincoln further to amend the said bill by striking out this item, viz.

For additional clerk hire for the Post Office Department for the year 1834, \$88,355 84.

This motion was disagreed to by the House.

A motion was then made by Mr. Beaumont further to amend the said bill by striking out the following item, viz.

For the purchase of law books for the office of the Attorney General, \$2,000.

And on the question that the House do agree to strike out the said item,

It passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, 114,
Nays, 48.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams

Heman Allen

Chilton Allan

William Allen

John Banks

Noyes Barber

Daniel L. Barringer

Martin Beaty

Andrew Beaumont

Horace Binney

John Blair

Samuel Bunch

George Burd

John Carr

Zadok Casey

Mr. John Chaney

Joseph W. Chinn

William Clark

Augustine S. Clayton

William K. Clowney

Richard Coulter

Joseph H. Crane

Edward Darlington

Amos Davis

Thomas Davenport

Edmund Deberry

Harmar Denny

John Dickson

Philemon Dickerson

David W. Dickinson

Mr. William C. Dunlap

George Evans

John Ewing

John M. Felder

Roger L. Gamble

William F. Gordon

James Graham

William J. Grayson

John K. Griffin

Joseph Hall

Thomas H. Hall

Edward A. Hannegan

Benjamin Hardin

James Harper

Samuel S. Harrison

Mr. Micajah T. Hawkins
Abner Hazeltime
Joseph Henderson
William Hiester
Abel Huntington
William M. Inge
William Jackson
Henry F. Jones
Leonard Jarvis
Benjamin Jones
Daniel Kilgore
George L. Kinnard
Amos Lane
Luke Lea
Thomas Lee
Robert P. Letcher
Levi Lincoln
George Loyall
Edward Lucas
Chittenden Lyon
Abijah Mann, jr.
Richard J. Manning
Henry C. Martindale

Mr. Thomas A. Marshall
John Y. Mason
William L. May
Jonathan McCarty
William McComas
Rufus McIntire
James J. McKay
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Jeremiah McLene
John J. Milligan
Robert Mitchell
Samuel McDowell Moore
Henry A. Muhlenberg
William Patterson
Dutee J. Pearce
Balie Peyton
Stephen C. Phillips
Franklin Pierce
Henry L. Pinckney
Patrick H. Pope
David Potts, jr.
Robert Ramsay
John Reed

Mr. Abraham Rencher
John Reynolds
John Robertson
William Schley
Augustine H. Shepperd
William Slade
Francis O. J. Smith
David Spangler
James Standifer
Andrew Stewart
Joel B. Sutherland
William P. Taylor
Christopher Tompkins
Joseph Trumbull
James Turner
Samuel Tweedy
Joseph Vance
Samuel F. Vinton
Daniel Wardwell
John G. Watmough
Elisha Whittlesey
Lewis Williams
Henry A. Wise

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. Joseph B. Anthony
Benning M. Bean
John W. Brown
Robert Burns
Churchill C. Cambreleng
Thomas Chilton
Samuel Clark
Rowland Day
Charles G. Ferris
Millard Fillmore
Philo C. Fuller
William K. Fuller
John Galbraith
Rice Garland
Ransom H. Gillet
George Grennell, jr.

Mr. Nicoll Halsey
Thomas L. Hamer
Joseph M. Harper
Edward Howell
Henry Hubbard
Ebenezer Jackson
Richard M. Johnson
Seaborn Jones
Edward Kavanagh
Henry King
Gerrit Y. Lansing
John Laporte
Robert T. Lytle
Isaac McKim
John McKinley
Charles McVean

Mr. Jesse Miller
John J. Morgan
Gayton P. Osgood
James Parker
Job Pierson
James K. Polk
William B. Shepard
William N. Shinn
Jesse Speight
John N. Steele
William Taylor
John Thomson
Joel Turrill
Isaac B. Van Houten
Aaron Ward
Campbell P. White

On motion of Mr. McKay, the said bill was further amended by adding an additional section; and it was then

Ordered, That the said bill be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow, 12 o'clock meridian.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1835.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his private Secretary, notifying that the President did, on the 27th instant, approve and sign—

An act for the relief of Robert Haile.

An act making appropriations for the payment of the revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States for the year 1835.

An act for the relief of Samuel S. Lord, and the owners and crew of the fishing schooner Mary and Sally, of York, in the State of Maine.

An act to extend the time of issuing military land warrants to the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army.

An act making appropriations for the current expenditures of the Indian Department for the year 1835.

An act for the relief of the heirs of Evan Edwards.

An act to allow further time to complete the issuing and locating of military land warrants during the late war.

An act for the relief of Tuffts and Clarke.

An act for the relief of Francis Lasselle and others, Michigan volunteers.

An act for the relief of William P. Zantzinger, purser in the navy of the United States.

An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year 1835.

An act for the relief of Humphrey B. Gwathmey.

An act for the relief of Charles Gordon and the crew of the schooner Two Sons.

An act for the relief of Samuel Bragdon and David Chase, and the crew of the schooner Halcyon.

A resolution authorizing the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company to make said railroad, on certain conditions, through the grounds belonging to the United States at Harper's Ferry.

Mr. Pickens rose, and announced the death of Warren R. Davis, one of the Representatives of the State of South Carolina, (which took place at his lodgings at the seat of Government this morning,) and moved the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously, viz.

Resolved, That the members of this House will attend the funeral of the late Warren Ransom Davis at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to take order for superintending the funeral of Warren Ransom Davis, deceased, late a member of this House from the State of South Carolina.

Resolved, That the members of this House will testify their respect for the memory of Warren Ransom Davis, by wearing crape on the left arm for thirty days.

Mr. Pickens, Mr. Archer, Mr. Wilde, Mr. Hardin, Mr. Coulter, Mr. Lansing, Mr. McIntire, Mr. Crane, and Mr. Lea, of Tennessee, were appointed the committee to take order for superintending the funeral, in pursuance of the second resolution.

Ordered, That a message be sent to the Senate to notify that body of the death of Warren R. Davis, late one of the Representatives from the State of South Carolina, and that his funeral will take place at 12 o'clock meridian to-morrow, from the hall of the House of Representatives.

And then, on motion of Mr. Manning,

The House adjourned until to-morrow, 11 o'clock A. M.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1835.

The House met pursuant to adjournment;

And, after attending the funeral of Warren R. Davis, deceased, Adjourned until to-morrow, 12 o'clock meridian.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1835.

Mr. Crane, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, made a report on the memorial of Samuel Young, accompanied by a bill (No. 689) for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Joseph Young,

deceased; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Chinn, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported a bill (No. 690) to extend the charter of the Bank of Potomac, and the charter of the Farmers' Bank of Alexandria; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Fulton,

Ordered, That the Committee of Claims be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of James Taylor, of Kentucky, and that leave be given to withdraw the same.

Mr. Gilmer, from the committee appointed, on the 9th of December, on so much of the President's message as relates to the amendment of the constitution in relation to the election of President and Vice President of the United States, and to which committee was referred, on the 19th of December last, a resolution in relation to the same subject, moved by Mr. Hamer, made a report, setting forth that the committee have had the matters submitted to them under consideration, and have not been able to come to any agreement thereupon, and therefore asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The report was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made unfavorable reports on the petitions of Richard Oliver and William Van Burkleo; which reports were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Adams, of New York, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made a report on the memorial of Isaac Eckright, accompanied by a bill (No. 691) granting him a pension; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Lincoln, from the Committee on the Public Lands, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Benjamin Roach; which report was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Clay,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Public Lands, to which were referred certain proceedings of the Legislature of the State of Georgia, in relation to grants of land to endow institutions for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

On motion of Mr. Dunlap, by leave,

Resolved, That the Committee of Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of paying Robert Marshall for a horse lost in the Seminole war.

On motion of Mr. Joseph M. White,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for a post route from Pensacola, by Floridatown, Almirante, Pittman's ferry, to Campbellton.

On motion of Mr. Schley, by leave,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Forsyth, in Monroe county, by the way of Zebulon, to Newnan, in Coweta county, in the State of Georgia.

Mr. Clayton, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill (No. 692) granting a quantity of land to the Territory of Arkansas for the completion of a public building for a Legislature house; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Clayton, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 46) entitled "An act for the relief of Anselm Lynch, of Mississippi," reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

On motion of Mr. Clayton,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Public Lands be discharged from the further consideration of the petitions of Joel Chandler and Frederick Hamilton, and that the said petitions do lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Clayton,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Public Lands, which was instructed, on the 19th of January instant, to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the act entitled "An act supplemental to the several acts for the sale of public lands," approved April 5, 1832, as provides that no person shall be permitted to enter more than one half-quarter section of land in quarter-quarter sections, or tracts of forty acres, and in no case, unless he intends it for cultivation, or for the use of his improvement; also, into the expediency of repealing so much of said act as requires the person applying to make the entry under its provisions to file an affidavit before making the entry, be discharged from the further consideration of the said inquiries.

On motion of Mr. Clayton,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Public Lands, which was instructed, on the 19th of January instant, to inquire into the expediency of granting to the State of Mississippi a quantity of land equal to that granted to the other new States of the Union, for purposes of internal improvements, be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The resolution submitted by Mr. John Quincy Adams on the 28th instant, calling for correspondence between the Governments of the United States and France, was read, considered, and agreed to by the House.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Ferris on the 28th instant, in relation to the claim of the United States against Thomas H. Smith and Son, was read, considered, and agreed to by the House.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the motion made by Mr. Pearce, of Rhode Island, on the 27th instant, that one thousand copies, additional, be printed of the report of J. N. Reynolds, describing certain islands, reefs, and shoals in the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. Pearce modified his motion so as to print two thousand copies, additional, and, as thus modified, the motion was agreed to by the House.

On motion of Mr. Ashley, by leave,

Resolved, That the Committee on Invalid Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reinstating the name of John Davenport on the roll of invalid pensioners.

On motion of Mr. Fillmore, by leave,

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of causing a survey to be made of the best mode of enlarging the harbor of Buffalo, for the reception and security of vessels navigating Lake Erie.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement of the appropriations for the War Department for the service of the year 1834; showing the amount appropriated under each specific head, the amount expended under each, and the balance remaining unexpended in the Treasury on the 31st of December last; prepared in obedience to the act of May 1, 1820; which letter was read, and laid on the table.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report from the Chief Engineer, showing the amount of the funds which have been applied to the improvement of the Cumberland river, and containing further information in relation to expenditures for the improvement of said river, as called for by the House on the 8th of January instant; which letter and report were referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

A message, in writing, was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his private Secretary; which was read, and is as follows:

WASHINGTON, January 30, 1835.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

With reference to the claim of the granddaughters of the Marshal de Rochambeau, and in addition to the papers formerly communicated relating to the same subject, I now transmit to the House of Representatives, for their consideration, a memorial to the Congress of the United States, from the Countess d'Ambrugeac and the Marquise de la Gorée, together with the letter which accompanied it. Translations of these documents are also sent.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Ordered, That the said message, and the papers accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. Dunlap, by leave, presented a petition of Pugh Cannon, of the county of McNairy, in the State of Tennessee, praying for a pension; which petition was referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

On motion of Mr. Plummer, by leave,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting to those settlers on the public lands within the district of country ceded to the United States by the treaty of Dancing Rabbit creek, in the State of Mississippi, whose improvements have been covered by Indian and Jefferson college claims, and thereby deprived of the benefits of the pre-emption laws, a pre-emption right to other lands in lieu thereof; and of granting unto them such other relief as they may deem equitable and just.

On motion of Mr. Robertson, by leave,

Resolved, That the Committee of Claims be instructed to inquire into the propriety of refunding to James Herron a sum of money paid by him into the Treasury.

On motion of Mr. Boon, by leave,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing the State road from Evansville, in the State of Indiana, to Anthony's ferry, on the Ohio river, and thence to Hendersonville, in Kentucky, as a post road.

Mr. Blair, by leave, moved the following joint resolution, viz.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, directed to cause to be paid to each pensioner of the United States the amount of pension due from time to time, whether as an invalid or indigent pensioner, at such office or agency as he may elect, at which pensions are paid by the United States.

The said resolution was read the first and second time.

Mr. Gilmer, by leave, moved the following joint resolution; which was read, and laid on the table, viz.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following amendments to the constitution of the United States be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the constitution, to wit:

First. No person who shall have been elected President of the United States, shall be again eligible to that office.

Second. Hereafter, the President and Vice President of the United States shall be chosen by the people of the respective States in the manner following: on the first Monday and succeeding Tuesday and Wednesday, in the month of August, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and the same days in every fourth year thereafter, an election shall be held for President and Vice President of the United States, at such places and in such manner as elections are held by the laws of each State for members of the most numerous branch of the Legislature thereof. And the citizens of each State, who possess the qualifications of electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, shall then and there vote for President and Vice President of the United States, one of whom shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And the superintendents, or persons holding elections in each election district, shall immediately thereafter make returns thereof to the Governor of the State. And it shall be the duty of the Governor, together with such other persons as shall be appointed by the authority of each State, to ascertain the result of said returns; and the person receiving the greatest number of votes for President, and the one receiving the greatest number of votes for Vice President, shall be holden to have received the whole number of votes which the State shall be entitled to give for President and Vice President; which fact shall be immediately certified by the Governor, and sent to the seat of the Government of the United States, to each of the Senators in Congress from such State, to the President of the Senate, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The places and manner of holding such elections, of canvassing the votes, making returns thereof, and ascertaining their result, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof. But Congress may at any time make or alter such regulations. Congress shall have the

power of altering the times of holding the elections, but they shall be held on the same days throughout the United States; and of altering the time herein afterwards prescribed for the assembling of Congress every fourth year. The Congress of the United States shall be in session on the second Monday in October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and on the same day in every fourth year thereafter; and the President of the Senate, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, shall, as soon as convenient and practicable, proceed to open all the certificates and returns, and the electoral votes of the States shall be thereupon counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of votes given;* but if no person have such majority, or if the person having the majority of the whole number of votes given shall have died before the counting of the votes, then a second election shall be held on the first Monday and succeeding Tuesday and Wednesday, in the month of December then next ensuing, which shall be confined to the persons having the two highest number of votes at the preceding election. But if two or more persons have the highest and an equal number of votes, then to the persons having the highest number of votes: *Provided, however,* If, in the first election, there were but two persons voted for, and the person receiving the highest number of votes shall have died before the counting of the votes, then, in the second election, the choice shall not be confined to the persons previously voted for, but any person may be voted for who may be otherwise qualified by the constitution to be President of the United States; which second election shall be conducted, the returns made, the votes counted, and the result of the election in each State certified by the Governor, in the same manner as in the first, and the final result of the election shall be ascertained in the same manner as the first, and at such time as shall be fixed by law, or resolution of Congress; and the person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be President. But if the two or more persons shall have received an equal and the highest number of votes at the second election, or if the person who shall have received the majority of the whole number of votes given at the second election shall have died before the counting of the votes, then the House of Representatives shall choose one of the remaining number of the persons voted for for President, in the manner now prescribed by the constitution. But if there shall have been but two persons voted for in the second election, and the person who shall have received the highest number of votes shall have died before the counting of the votes, the Vice President then in office shall be President for the next succeeding term. The person having the greatest number of votes for Vice President at the first election, shall be Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of votes given. And if no person shall have received such majority, or if the person who shall have received the majority of the whole number of votes given shall have died before the counting of the votes, then, of the persons having the two highest number of votes, the Senate shall choose one for Vice President; but if two or more persons have the highest and an equal number of votes, then the Senate shall choose a Vice President from the persons having the highest number of votes. But if there shall have been but two persons voted for, and the person

who shall have received the highest number of votes shall have died before the counting of the votes, then the remaining person shall be Vice President; or if all the persons voted for shall have died before the counting of the votes, then the Senate shall choose one of their own body for Vice President.

Third. No Senator or Representative shall be appointed to any civil office, place, or emolument, under the authority of the United States, during the time for which he was elected, and for six months afterwards.

On motion of Mr. Hardin, by leave,

Resolved, That the Committee of Claims inquire into the expediency of allowing compensation to Samuel Overton, Bernard Fowler, and James Green, for horses lost during the late war with Great Britain, and that the vouchers to support said claims be also referred to said committee.

On motion of Mr. Reynolds, by leave,

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an examination and survey of the route for the Cumberland road from Vandalia, in the State of Illinois, to Alton, in said State, and from thence to Jefferson City, in the State of Missouri, and make report to the next Congress.

An engrossed bill (No. 616) entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1835," was read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in the said bill.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House on bills of the following titles, viz.

No. 237. A bill for the relief of Samuel Butler;

No. 242. A bill for the relief of Elizabeth Swain;

No. 244. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund to David Watkinson and Company a part of the duties imposed on a certain quantity of tin and iron imported by them into the port of New York;

No. 380. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund to Richard Butman the tonnage duty imposed upon the schooner Brandywine;

No. 247. A bill for the relief of the heirs of William Pollard;

No. 248. A bill for the relief of Sutton Stephens;

No. 249. A bill for the relief of Thomas Dixon and Company;

No. 447. A bill for the relief of John Fraser and Company;

No. 250. A bill for the relief of Job Barton;

No. 251. A bill for the relief of Noah Chittenden;

No. 252. A bill for the relief of Job Bass;

No. 254. A bill for the relief of Samuel H. Doxey;

No. 257. A bill for the relief of John Herrick;

No. 258. A bill for the relief of Job Wood;

No. 259. A bill for the relief of Asa Armington and others;

No. 412. A bill for the relief of Dominick Lynch;

No. 260. A bill for the relief of David Kincaid;

No. 261. A bill for the relief of Stevens Smith and others;

and, after some time spent in Committee of the Whole House, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Ward reported that the committee had, according to order, had the said bills under consideration, and directed

him to report the same to the House, with amendments to those numbered 237, 251, 252.

• It was then

Ordered, That the bills numbered 242, 380, 247, 248, 249, 447, 250, 254, 257, 258, 412, 260, 261, be engrossed, and severally read a third time on Monday next.

The amendment to the bill (No. 237) for the relief of Samuel Butler, was read, and concurred in, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time on Monday next.

The amendment to the bill (No. 252) for the relief of Job Bass, was read, and concurred in by the House, and the further consideration of the said bill was postponed until Friday next; and

The further consideration of bills

No. 244. Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund to David Watkinson and Company a part of the duties imposed on a certain quantity of tin and iron imported by them into the port of New York;

No. 251. For the relief of Noah Chittenden;

No. 259. For the relief of Asa Armington and others;
was then severally postponed until Friday next.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House on bills of the following titles, viz.

No. 218. A bill for the relief of Mervin P. Mix;

No. 262. A bill for the relief of Robert Abbott, and the other heirs of James Abbott;

No. 263. A bill for the relief of Matthew C. Perry, a master commandant in the navy of the United States;

No. 264. A bill for the relief of Edward R. Shubrick, a master commandant in the navy of the United States;

No. 266. A bill for the relief of Riddle, Beekle, and Headington, and their representatives;

No. 267. A bill for the relief of John J. Avery;

No. 268. A bill for the relief of Stephen Gatlin;

No. 271. A bill for the relief of Theodore Owens;

No. 273. A bill for the relief of the representatives of Thomas Clements;

No. 275. A bill for the relief of William Lawrence;

No. 276. A bill for the relief of S. Morris Waln and Henry Percival;

No. 278. A bill for the relief of Isaac Barker;

No. 281. A bill for the relief of Shubael Conant;

No. 284. A bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Aaron Smith;

No. 287. A bill for the relief of Thomas Ball;

No. 289. A bill for the relief of Abijah Ring;

No. 291. A bill for the relief of William Haskell and others;

No. 293. A bill for the relief of Ebenezer Breed;

No. 294. A bill for the relief of George Davenport;

No. 296. A bill for the relief of John Carmack;

No. 297. A bill for the relief of William Marcus;

and, after some time spent in Committee of the Whole House, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Hubbard reported that the committee had, according to order, had the said bills under consideration, and

directed him to report them to the House, with amendments to those numbered 218 and 278.

The amendment to No. 218 was read, and concurred in by the House, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time on Monday next.

It was then

Ordered, That the further consideration of bills numbered 275, 278, 289, and 296, be postponed until Friday next.

That the bills numbered 262, 263, 264, 266, 267, 268, 271, 273, 276, 281, 284, 287, 288, 291, 293, 294, be engrossed, and severally read a third time on Monday next.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill (No. 297) for the relief of William Marcus.

A motion was made by Mr. Garland to amend the said bill by striking out the words "subject to private entry;" when

A motion was made by Mr. Grennell that the further consideration of the said bill be postponed until Friday next; which motion was agreed to.

And then the House adjourned until Monday next, 11 o'clock A. M.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1835.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the several memorials presented by Mr. Dickson on the 26th of January ultimo, from inhabitants, male and female, of the city of New York, and of the American Anti-Slavery Society, praying the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in and through the District of Columbia.

The question recurred on the motion made by Mr. Dickson on the 26th instant, viz. that the said memorials be referred to a select committee.

And, after debate on the subject,

A motion was made by Mr. Chinn that the said memorials do lie on the table.

And the question being put thereon,

It passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, 117,
 { Nays, 77.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John J. Allen
Chilton Allan
William Allen
William S. Archer
William H. Ashley
James W. Bouldin
Samuel Bunch
Jesse A. Bynum
Harry Cage
Churchill C. Cambreleng
Robert B. Campbell
Richard B. Carmichael
John Carr
John Chaney
Thomas Chilton
Joseph W. Chinn
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
Clement C. Clay
Augustine S. Clayton
William K. Clowney

Mr. John Coffee
John Cramer
David Crockett
Amos Davis
Thomas Davenport
Rowland Day
Edmund Deberry
Philemon Dickerson
David W. Dickinson
William C. Dunlap
John M. Felder
Charles G. Ferris
John B. Forester
Thomas F. Foster
William K. Fuller
John H. Fulton
Roger L. Gamble
Rice Garland
James H. Gholson
Ransom H. Gillet

Mr. George R. Gilmer
William F. Gordon
Benjamin Gorham
James Graham
William J. Grayson
John K. Griffin
Joseph Hall
Thomas H. Hall
Nicoll Halsey
Thomas L. Hamer
Edward A. Hannegan
Benjamin Hardin
Samuel G. Hathaway
Micajah T. Hawkins
James P. Heath
Edward Howell
Abel Huntington
William M. Inge
Ebenezer Jackson
Leonard Jarvis

Mr. Richard M. Johnson
Henry Johnson
George L. Kinnard
Amos Lane
Gerrit Y. Lansing
Luke Lea
Dixon H. Lewis
James Love
George Loyall
Edward Lucas
Chittenden Lyon
Abijah Mann, jr.
Thomas A. Marshall
Samuel W. Mardis
William L. May
William McComas
Rufus McIntire
James J. McKay
Isaac McKim

Mr. Charles McVean
Charles F. Mercer
Henry Mitchell
Robert Mitchell
John Murphy
Gorham Parks
William Patterson
Balie Peyton
Francis W. Pickens
Franklin Pierce
Job Pierson
Henry L. Pinckney
Franklin E. Plummer
James K. Polk
Patrick H. Pope
Abraham Rencher
John Reynolds
John Robertson
William Schley

Mr. William B. Shepard
Francis O. J. Smith
David Spangler
Jesse Speight
James Standifer
John N. Steele
William P. Taylor
Philemon Thomas
Christopher Tompkins
James Turner
Joel Turrill
Aaron Vanderpoel
Isaac B. Van Houten
John G. Watmough
Campbell P. White
Richard H. Wilde
Lewis Williams
Edgar C. Wilson
Henry A. Wise

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Heman Allen
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Isaac C. Bates
William Baylies
James M. Bell
Horace Binney
Abraham Bockee
George N. Briggs
John W. Brown
George Burd
Tristram Burges
Robert Burns
Zadok Casey
George Chambers
William Clark
Richard Coulter
Joseph H. Crane
Edward Darlington
Harmer Denny
John Dickson
George Evans
Edward Everett
Millard Fillmore
Samuel Fowler

Mr. Philo C. Fuller
John Galbraith
George Grennell, jr.
Gideon Hard
Joseph M. Harper
James Harper
Samuel S. Harrison
Abner Hazeltine
William Hiester
Henry Hubbard
William Jackson
Benjamin Jones
Daniel Kilgore
John Laporte
George W. Lay
Thomas Lee
Levi Lincoln
Joel K. Mann
Henry C. Martindale
Moses Mason, jr.
Jonathan McCarty
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Jeremiah McLene
Jesse Miller
John J. Milligan
Phineas Miner

Mr. John J. Morgan
Gayton P. Osgood
James Parker
Dutree J. Pearce
Stephen C. Phillips
David Potts, jr.
Robert Ramsay
John Reed
Ferdinand S. Schenck
William N. Shinn
William Slade
Jonathan Sloane
Andrew Stewart
William Taylor
John Thomson
Joseph Trumbull
Samuel Tweedy
Joseph Vance
Samuel F. Vinton
David D. Wagener
Daniel Wardwell
Taylor Webster
Reuben Whallon
Frederick Whittlesey
Ebenezer Young

A message, in writing, was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his private Secretary; which was delivered in at the Speaker's table.

Mr. Thomson presented a petition of inhabitants of Carroll and Jefferson counties, in the State of Ohio;

Mr. Hall, of Maine, presented a petition of sundry citizens of Isleborough, in the State of Maine;

Mr. Pickens presented a petition of inhabitants of the State of South Carolina;

Mr. Bunch presented a petition of inhabitants of Hawkins county, in the State of Tennessee;

Mr. Hannegan presented a petition of inhabitants of Clinton county, in the State of Indiana;

Mr. Ashley presented a petition of sundry inhabitants of the State of Missouri;

praying, respectively, for the establishment of certain post routes therein mentioned and described.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. Francis O. J. Smith presented a petition of Bartlett Holmes, of Oxford, in the State of Maine, praying that his name may be placed on the pension roll of the United States, in consequence of a disability incurred by him while serving in the United States corps of artificers at Greenbush, in the State of New York, during the late war with Great Britain.

Mr. Heath presented a petition of John L. Dubois, of the city of Baltimore, praying that he may be allowed a pension in consequence of a wound received by him while serving in the naval service of the United States on board the frigate Potomac, at the storming of the fort at Quallah Battoo, in the year 1831.

Mr. William B. Shepard presented a petition of Isaac Wilson, of the State of North Carolina, praying to be allowed a pension in consequence of services rendered, and a disability incurred by him while in the service of the United States during the late war with Great Britain.

Mr. Tompkins presented a petition of Daniel G. White, of Simpson county, in the State of Kentucky, praying to be allowed a pension for services rendered, and a disability incurred by him while in the military service of the United States during the late war.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

On motion of Mr. Edward Everett,

Ordered, That the petition of Nehemiah Holden, heretofore presented March 31, 1834, be referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. Reed presented a petition of Lemuel Tobey, of the State of Massachusetts, praying that he may be allowed a pension for services rendered, and hardships and privations suffered by him while in the service of the United States during the revolutionary war.

Mr. Cambreleng presented a petition of John Cooper, of the city of New York, praying remuneration for services rendered by him as a sergeant in the minute service of the United States, in a company commanded by Captain James Weeks, during the revolutionary war.

Mr. Loyall presented a petition of Spivey Wyatt, praying to be allowed an increase of pension to which he conceives himself entitled, for services rendered by him in the revolutionary war.

Mr. Beaty presented a petition of William Hancock, of the State of Kentucky, praying to be allowed a pension for services rendered by him in the service of the United States during the revolutionary war.

Mr. Beaty presented a petition of Alexander Noel, of the State of Kentucky, praying to be allowed a pension for services rendered, and cruelties and hardships endured by him while in the service of the United States during the revolutionary war.

Mr. Mardis presented a joint resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, asking that a pension agency may be established at Tuscaloosa, the seat of Government of said State.

Ordered, That the said petitions and resolution be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

Mr. Lucius Lyon presented a petition of Jonas A. Stone, of the Territory of Michigan, praying to be allowed an increase of pension to which he conceives himself entitled; which petition was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. Reed presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Nantucket, in the State of Massachusetts, praying that an expedition may be fitted out under the direction of the Government, to explore and survey the islands and coasts of the Pacific seas.

Mr. Pierson presented a memorial of masters and owners of vessels employed in the navigation of the Hudson river, in the State of New York, praying for an appropriation for the erection of a light-house on the point of Esopus meadows, on the west side of said river.

Mr. Shinn presented a memorial of inhabitants of Little Egg Harbor, in the State of New Jersey, remonstrating against the proposed change in the organization of the district of Little Egg Harbor, which is suggested in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and praying for an increase of the salaries of the custom-house officers of the United States.

Ordered, That the said memorials be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Reed presented a petition of Captain Joshua Howard, of the first regiment of artillery of the army of the United States, praying remuneration for extra services rendered, and expenses incurred by him while superintending the erection of an arsenal in Dearborn township, in the Territory of Michigan.

Mr. Campbell P. White presented a memorial of John P. Austin and Edward N. Tailer, of the city of New York, praying indemnity for losses incurred by them in certain contracts with the Engineer Department for the delivery of stores in the harbor of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina.

Mr. Richard M. Johnson presented a petition of Lieutenant John R. Vinton, of the third regiment of United States artillery, praying to be allowed the brevet pay of a captain, to which he conceives himself entitled.

Ordered, That the said petitions and memorial be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Dickson presented a memorial of citizens of the town of New Hartford, in the State of New York, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; which memorial was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Lincoln presented a petition of citizens of Millbury, in the State of Massachusetts;

Mr. Young presented a petition of inhabitants of Windham county, in the State of Connecticut;

Mr. Young also presented a petition of inhabitants of the State of Connecticut;

Mr. Thomson presented a memorial of citizens of the State of Ohio;

Mr. Hiester presented a memorial of sundry female citizens of the State of Pennsylvania;

Mr. Hiester also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of the State of Pennsylvania;

severally praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

Mr. McKennan presented a memorial of the President and Directors of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, praying for a re-

newal of its charter, with such modifications as Congress may deem meet and proper.

Mr. William B. Shepard presented a memorial of Henry Randall, Richard Smith, George Gibson, Cornelius McClean, senior, and William L. Brent, trustees appointed to hold certain lots for the use and benefit of certain subscribers, for the erection thereon of a theatre, praying for the passage of a law incorporating a company under the name of "The President and Directors of the Metropolis Theatre."

Ordered, That the said petitions and memorials be referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

The Speaker presented a petition and remonstrance of Ashley Parker, Henry Gill, and Henry Baldwin, of the State of Alabama, in relation to certain lands lying in said State, which they allege were purchased by them of the register and receiver of the proper land office, and paid for; which lands have since been surveyed, and taken possession of by George Taylor and others, claiming to be owners of the same by virtue of a purchase of one Tallassee Fixico, an Indian of the Creek nation; which petition was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Mercer presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Loudoun county, in the State of Virginia, praying for an additional subscription to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio and Alexandria canals; which memorial was referred to the Committee of the Whole House to which is committed the bill (No. 94) entitled "An act authorizing an additional subscription to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company."

Mr. Pope presented a memorial of citizens of the State of Kentucky, praying Congress to direct the purchase of the capital stock in the Louisville and Portland canal, and that the said canal may be made free of toll; which memorial was referred to the Committee of the Whole House to which is committed the bill (No. 34) entitled "An act in relation to the Louisville and Portland canal."

On motion of Mr. Lewis,

Ordered, That the petition of Thomas T. Triplette, heretofore presented on the 16th of February, 1833, be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Murphy presented the following joint resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Alabama, viz.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That our Senators in Congress be hereby instructed, and our Representatives requested, to oppose a recharter of the United States Bank, and also to oppose a restoration of the deposits.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this General Assembly that the act of Congress incorporating the subscribers to the capital stock of "the Bank of the United States," is unconstitutional, and ought not to be renewed.

And be it further resolved, as the opinion of this General Assembly, That the removal of the public moneys from the custody of the Bank of the United States was authorized by the charter of said Bank.

And be it further resolved, That, whatever difference of opinion may have existed as to the policy of the removal of the public deposits, it is the opinion of this General Assembly that the restoration of the public funds to the custody of the United States Bank would be unwise, unnecessary, and injurious to the best interests of the people of these United States.

And be it further resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to exert themselves to procure the passage of an act to regulate and secure the deposite of the public moneys in such places as Congress shall deem most expedient and proper, other than the Bank of the United States.

And be it further resolved, That his excellency the Governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States.



S. W. OLIVER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

F. S. LYON,
President of the Senate.

Approved January 10, 1835.

JOHN GAYLE.

Ordered, That the said resolutions do lie on the table.

Mr. Clay presented a joint memorial of the two Houses of the Legislature of Alabama, praying Congress to relinquish to said State the two per cent. of the nett proceeds of the sales of the public lands in that State, reserved for certain purposes in the act authorizing said State to form a constitution, and for the admission thereof into the Union; which memorial was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to which is committed the bill (No. 649) entitled "An act to authorize the State of Alabama to apply the two per cent. on the sales of the public lands, under the act of compact, to the construction of a canal or railroad between the Tennessee and Coosa rivers.

Mr. Casey presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, recommending Congress to pass a law for the construction of a road from Vincennes to Chicago, on Lake Michigan; which resolution was committed to the Committee of the Whole House to which is committed the bill (No. 514) granting a quantity of land to the State of Illinois, to assist in constructing a road from a point on the Wabash river, opposite Vincennes, to Chicago.

Mr. Dunlap presented a memorial of sundry citizens of the State of Tennessee, praying for an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for the erection of a national hospital at Memphis; which memorial was referred to the Committee of the Whole House to which is committed the bill (No. 562) making appropriations for the erection of marine hospitals in the city of Baltimore, and other places."

Mr. Denny presented a memorial of the delegates of a convention held at Brownsville, in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of the Monongahela river from Pittsburg to Brownsville; which memorial was committed to the Committee of the Whole House to which is committed the bill (No. 461) extending the improvement of the steamboat navigation, under the act of May 24, 1824, from Pittsburg to the Cumberland road at Brownsville, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Osgood presented a petition of sundry merchants of the State of Massachusetts, praying for an alteration in the revenue laws of the United States, for purposes therein set forth.

Mr. Binney presented a petition of John T. Lewis, praying, for reasons therein set forth, for a remission of part of the duties on a quantity of Canton floor-matting imported by him from China.

Mr. Cambreleng presented a memorial of sundry ropemakers, ship-chandlers, and merchants, of the city of New York, praying an allowance of drawback on the exportation of American manufactured cordage, equivalent to the duty on the raw material of which it is composed.

Ordered, That the said memorials and petitions be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Reed,

Ordered, That the petition of Robert Eastman, heretofore presented on the 20th of January, 1834, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Cambreleng presented a memorial of sundry citizens of the State of New York, praying that the present law providing for the naturalization of aliens may be so amended as that hereafter no declaration of intention shall be required, but that they be fully entitled to all the privileges of citizenship, if they satisfactorily prove that they have resided two years in the United States ; which memorial was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Everett presented a memorial of Samuel Abbot, heir of George Makepeace, late of Boston, praying indemnity for a vessel captured by a French cruiser in the year 1794 ; which memorial was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Cambreleng presented a memorial of the committee of expatriated Poles, praying Congress to grant them further aid, for purposes therein mentioned.

Mr. Clay presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alabama, praying that the right of pre-emption in the purchase may be allowed to persons living in the fractional townships of land included within the Creek purchase, in said State.

Mr. Mardis presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alabama, praying for the establishment of the boundary line between that State and the State of Georgia.

Mr. Murphy presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alabama, praying that lands reserved for schools, which have been covered by Indian reservations, may be sold, and the proceeds thereof placed at the disposal of the Legislature of said State.

Mr. Lewis also presented a memorial, of the like tenor and effect, from the Legislature of said State.

Mr. Lucius Lyon presented a petition of inhabitants of the Territory of Michigan, praying for the establishment of a new land district, to be located in the central part of said Territory.

Mr. Lucius Lyon presented a petition of Sally Hale, widow of William Hale, deceased, praying for a donation of public land in consideration of services rendered by her husband in the late Indian war with Black Hawk.

Mr. Lyon presented a petition of Amy J. Fowler, widow of John Fowler, deceased, also praying for a donation of land in consideration of services rendered by her late husband in the late war with Black Hawk.

The Speaker presented a petition of sundry inhabitants of the State of Indiana, praying to be allowed the right of pre-emption in the purchase of certain portions of the public land therein mentioned and described.

Ordered, That the said memorials and petitions be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. Cambreleng presented a petition of Julia Plantou, praying Congress to purchase of her an allegorical painting representing the treaty of Ghent, for the purpose of adorning the green room of the President's house; which petition was referred to the Committee on the Public Buildings.

On motion of Mr. Turrill,

Ordered, That the petition of the heirs of Jacob Sammons, heretofore presented March 24, 1834, be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. Galbraith presented a petition of Catharine Clark, of Warren county, in the State of Pennsylvania, widow of Samuel Clark, deceased, praying remuneration for services rendered by her said husband during the revolutionary war.

Mr. Wise presented a petition of the heirs of Captain Thomas Cooke, of the State of Virginia, praying to be allowed the commutation of half pay to which the said Thomas Cooke was entitled as a captain in the Pennsylvania continental line during the war of the revolution.

Mr. Schley presented a memorial of Matthew St. Clair Clarke, agent for and on behalf of the State of Georgia, praying to be paid the amount of a final settlement certificate issued by John Pierce, paymaster general and commissioner of army accounts, on the 18th of May, 1785, to the State of Georgia, for \$123,283 70, for payments made by that State to her officers of the revolutionary army on continental establishment, for the commutation of their half pay, and for other pay due to said officers, together with the interest thereon now due.

Ordered, That the said petitions and memorial be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

The Speaker presented a memorial of James Jackson, of England, heir of John Jackson, deceased, praying to be paid the sum of three hundred dollars, promised to his father by Captain Paul Jones; as also to be paid the pension due his father for the loss of an arm in battle, on board the ship *Bonne Homme Richard*, in the revolutionary war; which memorial was referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. Hard presented a petition of inhabitants of Niagara county, in the State of New York, praying for an appropriation for the survey and construction of a ship channel around the falls of Niagara, in said State.

Mr. Joseph M. White presented a memorial of the Alabama, Georgia, and Florida Railroad Company, praying that the right to pass through the public lands may be granted to them, and that the said company may have the privilege of using such lumber and other materials as may be found on the said lands for the construction of said road.

Ordered, That the said petition and memorial be referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

On motion of Mr. Martindale,

Ordered, That the petition of Allen R. Moore, heretofore presented January 7, 1818, be referred to the Committee of Claims.

On motion of Mr. Standifer,

Ordered, That the petition of Sarah Clementson, heretofore presented January 27, 1834, be referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Chinn presented a petition of Edward Sheehy, praying remuneration for losses sustained by him in a contract with the Navy Department to furnish pork for the use of the United States navy in the year 1830.

Mr. Garland presented a petition of Francis Durey, of the State of Louisiana, praying to be allowed compensation for certain property therein mentioned, which was seized and taken from him by the United States troops in the year 1816.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee of Claims.

On motion of Mr. Murphy,

Ordered, That the petition of George G. Henry, heretofore presented on the 27th of December, 1831, be referred to the Committee of Claims.

On motion of Mr. Milligan,

Ordered, That the petition of Olivia W. Connor, heretofore presented on the 10th of February, 1834, be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Standifer,

Ordered, That the petition of John McClenahan, heretofore presented January 9, 1833, be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Lewis presented a petition of Major Robert Irvin, praying remuneration for supplies furnished by him for the United States troops at Fort Gaines, under the command of General William McIntosh, in March, 1818; which petition was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Carr presented a petition of Gilbert Brown, of Natchitoches, in the State of Louisiana, praying that he may be allowed the right of pre-emption in the purchase of a quarter section of land lying on Red river, in lieu of a quarter section which he had located, and which has been covered by a Rio Hondo claim, confirmed to James McKim; which petition was referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, by leave,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting commutation and land to the heirs of George Calmes, an officer of the Virginia continental line in the revolutionary war.

On motion of Mr. Henderson, by leave,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post road from Brown's mills, in Mifflin county, in the State of Pennsylvania, by the way of Sterrett's mills and Perrysville, to the Valley post office, in said county.

On motion of Mr. McKim, by leave,

Resolved, That the Committee of Claims inquire into the expediency of paying Hugh McDonald for a horse lost in the service of the United States during the late war with Great Britain.

On motion of Mr. Carmichael,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a port of entry at Port Deposit, in the State of Maryland.

Mr. McKay, by leave, moved the following resolutions; which were read, and laid on the table one day, under the rule, viz.

1. *Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to make to this House a statement of all moneys disbursed from the Treasury of the United States for expenses of intercourse with the Barbary Powers during the last ten years, therein noting, as far as can be ascertained, the sums received by the respective agents or consuls, and the purposes to which the same have been applied in each of said years.

2. *Resolved*, That, in all cases during the past ten years, wherein any consul or agent residing on the Barbary coast has paid, for any purpose, or on any pretence not authorized by law, to any one of said Powers, or to the officers or subjects thereof, a greater sum than three thousand dollars in any one year, with intent to charge the United States with the same, the Secretary inform the House whether it was done by the special approbation, in writing, of the President, first obtained for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Potts, by leave,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be directed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a mail route from Coatesville, by way of Doe run, Chatham, West Grove, Roscommon, and Boyd's store, to Strickersville, all in the county of Chester, and State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Pinckney moved the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, requested to transmit to this House copies of all such naval reports and other documents in his possession, as relate to the employment of cotton canvass in the American navy, and the propriety of providing cotton clothing for the seamen; and, also, to accompany his report with an expression of his own views and opinions upon both these subjects.

The rule requiring resolutions of the character of the above to lie on the table one day for consideration, being dispensed with by consent, the question was put, that the House do agree to the said resolution, and passed in the affirmative.

Mr. Hubbard moved the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this House, as soon as practicable, a map or chart representing the present state of the breakwater and the adjoining shoals in the river Delaware; with the report of the engineers thereon, or any other information which may be in the possession of the department, tending to show the policy or impolicy of making further appropriations, for the present, for the improvement of the said breakwater.

The rule requiring resolutions of the character of the above to lie one day on the table for consideration, being dispensed with, by consent, the said resolution was considered, and agreed to by the House.

Mr. Binney presented a memorial of importing merchants, auctioneers, commission merchants, and merchants engaged in selling dry goods, in the city of Philadelphia, praying Congress to enact suitable regulations to establish a standard of weights and measures throughout the Union, and a uniform mode of applying and confirming the same; which memorial was referred to a select committee, and Mr. Binney, Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, Mr. Ferris, Mr. Clayton, and Mr. Moses Mason, were appointed the said committee.

The Speaker presented a letter from the mayor of the city of Boston, written on behalf of the people of that city, earnestly requesting that

provision may be made for continuing the repairs and improvements on the fortifications and other public works on Castle island, in the harbor of said city ; which letter was read, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Edward Everett,

Ordered, That the report from the Secretary of War, in relation to the works of defence on Castle island, in the harbor of Boston, be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Miller, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made a report on the petition of William C. Beard, late a captain in the United States army, accompanied by a bill (No. 693) granting him a pension ; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Robertson, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred, on the 22d of December last, the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, covering copies of letters relating to insolvent debtors ; and to which was also referred, on the 19th of December last, a memorial from merchants of the city of New York, in relation to the subject, reported a bill (No. 694) to extend the provisions of certain laws for the relief of insolvent debtors ; which bill was read the first and second time, and the further consideration thereof was postponed until the 9th of February instant.

Mr. Marshall, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, made an unfavorable report on the case of Elihu Pond ; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Tompkins,

Ordered, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be discharged from the further consideration of the case of Abraham Pray, and that the same do lie on the table.

Mr. Tompkins, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, to which the subject was referred on the 12th of December last, reported a bill (No. 695) to establish a pension agency on the south of Green river, in the State of Kentucky ; which bill was read the first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Miller, ,

Ordered, that the Committee on Invalid Pensions be discharged from the further consideration of the cases of Richard Hardin, Reuben Rounds, Luna Rhea, Ebenezer Smith, and James S. Davis, and that the said cases do lie on the table.

Mr. Banks, from the Committee of Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of General Daniel Parker ; which report was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Fulton, from the Committee of Claims, made unfavorable reports on the petitions of William Bryden, Elias Johns, and John Brophey ; which reports were ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Wardwell,

Ordered, That Tuesday, the 10th of February instant, be assigned for the consideration of the bill (No. 620) to authorize the Secretary of War to appoint agents to examine pensioners, in order to prevent frauds, and for other purposes.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. McCarty on the 12th of January ultimo, in relation to Indian reservations of land. The question recurred on the amendments reported to the said resolution on the 27th instant by the Committee on Indian Affairs; and the said amendments being read, were concurred in by the House.

The resolution as thus amended is as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to transmit to this House copies of all letters and correspondence, now in the Executive or War Departments, or in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, of all Indian agents, subagents, and other persons connected with, or relating to, the survey, location, sale, and transfer of all Indian reserves of land east of the Mississippi, since the year 1825, up to this time; and, also, all orders and communications from the Executive of the United States, through the War Department, or General Land Office, or otherwise, in reference to said surveys, locations, sales, and transfers of Indian reserves; together with the maps and plats of said surveys, and of the tracts approved and confirmed by the President, under said transfers and sales, and what remains unapproved that have been reported and submitted for his approval; together with the evidence of title, not already communicated to the Senate, under resolutions of that body adopted at the last session.

A motion was made by Mr. Clay to amend the said resolution by striking out all after the word "*Resolved*," and inserting the following, viz.

"That a select committee be appointed to examine the records, correspondence, and plats of survey, relating to, or in any manner connected with, the location, sale, or transfer of any or all Indian reservations which may be found in the General Land Office, or Department of War; and ascertain whether there is probable cause to impute fraud to any agent or officer of the Government, concerned in such location, sale, or transfer of reservations, and, if such probable cause exist, in the opinion of said committee, that they report *so much* of said records, correspondence, and plats of survey, as may have any connexion with any such supposed fraudulent transaction."

And on the question that the House do agree to this amendment,

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas, 23,
Nays, 172.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. James W. Bouldin
Samuel Bunch
John Carr
Clement C. Clay
John Cramer
William C. Dunlap
John B. Forester
Ransom H. Gillet

Mr. Edward A. Hannegan
Joseph M. Harper
Micajah T. Hawkins
Leonard Jarvis
Benjamin Jones
Luke Lea
Samuel W. Mardis
John Y. Mason

Mr. John McKinley
John J. Morgan
Gorham Parks
James K. Polk
James Standifer
Isaac B. Van Houten
Daniel Wardwell

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Heman Allen
John J. Allen
Chilton Allan
William Allen

Mr. Joseph B. Anthony
William S. Archer
William H. Ashley
John Banks
Noyes Barber

Mr. Charles A. Barnitz
Daniel L. Barringer
Isaac C. Bates
William Baylies
Benning M. Bean

Mr. Martin Beaty	Mr. John K. Griffin	Mr. Samuel McDowell Moore
Andrew Beaumont	Joseph Hall	Henry A. Muhlenberg
James M. Bell	Hiland Hall	John Murphy
Horace Binney	Thomas H. Hall	Gayton P. Osgood
Abraham Bockee	Nicoll Halsey	James Parker
Ratliff Boon	Thomas L. Harner	John M. Patton
George N. Briggs	Benjamin Hardin	William Patterson
John W. Brown	James Harper	Dutée J. Pearce
George Burd	Samuel S. Harrison	Balie Peyton
Tristram Burges	Samuel G. Hathaway	Stephen C. Phillips
Robert Burns	Abner Hazeltine	Henry L. Pinckney
Jesse A. Bynum	James P. Heath	Franklin E. Plummer
Harry Cage	Joseph Henderson	Patrick H. Pope
Churchill C. Cambreleng	William Hiester	David Potts, jr.
Robert B. Campbell	Edward Howell	Robert Ramsay
Richard B. Carmichael	Henry Hubbard	John Reed
Zadok Casey	Abel Huntington	Abraham Rencher
George Chambers	William M. Inge	John Reynolds
John Chaney	William Jackson	John Robertson
Thomas Chilton	Ebenezer Jackson	Ferdinand S. Schenck
Joseph W. Chinn	Richard M. Johnson	William Schley
Nathaniel H. Claiborne	Noadiah Johnson	William B. Shepard
Samuel Clark	Daniel Kilgore	Augustine H. Shepperd
William Clark	Henry King	William N. Shinn
William K. Clowney	George L. Kinnard	William Slade
John Coffee	Amos Lane	Jonathan Sloane
Richard Coulter	Gerrit Y. Lansing	Francis O. J. Smith
Joseph H. Crane	John Laporte	David Spangler
David Crockett	Thomas Lee	Jesse Speight
Edward Darlington	Robert P. Letcher	John N. Steele
Amos Davis	Dixon H. Lewis	Andrew Stewart
Thomas Davenport	Levi Lincoln	Joel B. Sutherland
Rowland Day	James Love	William Taylor
Bdmund Deberry	George Loyall	William P. Taylor
Harmar Denny	Chittenden Lyon	Francis Thomas
John Dickson	Richard J. Manning	John Thomson
Philemon Dickerson	Henry C. Martindale	Christopher Tompkins
David W. Dickinson	Thomas A. Marshall	Joseph Trumbull
George Evans	Moses Mason, jr.	James Turner
John Ewing	William L. May	Samuel Tweedy
John M. Felder	Jonathan McCarty	Joseph Vance
Millard Fillmore	William McComas	Aaron Vanderpoel
Thomas F. Foster	Rufus McIntire	Samuel F. Vinton
Philo C. Fuller	James J. McKay	David D. Wagener
William K. Fuller	Thomas M. T. McKennan	John G. Watmough
John Galbraith	Isaac McKim	Taylor Webster
Roger L. Gamble	Jeremiah McLene	Campbell P. White
Rice Garland	Charles F. Mercer	Richard H. Wilde
William F. Gordon	Jesse Miller	Lewis Williams
Benjamin Gorham	Phineas Miner	Edgar C. Wilson
James Graham	Henry Mitchell	Henry A. Wise
William J. Grayson	Robert Mitchell	Ebenezer Young
George Grennell, jr.		

The question was then put, that the House do agree to the resolution as hereinbefore recited,

And passed in the affirmative.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow, 11 o'clock A. M.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1835.

Mr. Clayton, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill (No. 696) amendatory of the act of March 12, 1833, in relation to the pre-emption of settlers on public lands ; which bill was read the first and

second time, and the further consideration thereof was postponed until Friday next.

Mr. Clayton, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill (No. 697) for the relief of Thomas M. Burland; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Mercer, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 78) entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a railroad upon the public lands, from Tallahassee to St. Mark's, in Florida," reported the same with amendments.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 75) entitled "An act to confirm the title of the heirs of M. de la Carera to a tract of land," reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Parker, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, made a report on the petition of Samuel W. Ruff, accompanied by a bill (No. 698) for his relief; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Casey, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 48) entitled "An act for the relief of Elizabeth Magruder, of Mississippi," reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Sutherland, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill (No. 699) to allow drawbacks of duties on merchandise exported from the United States, in Missouri, to the provinces of New Mexico; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Phillips, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 74) entitled "An act for the relief of William Fettyplace and others," reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Adams, of New York, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made a report on the petition of Solomon Case, accompanied by a bill (No. 700) granting him a pension; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Hall, of North Carolina,

Ordered, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, relative to an outrage committed on the rights and property of certain citizens of that State, at Nassau, in the island of New Providence, and that the said resolutions be referred to the President of the United States.

Mr. Richard M. Johnson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the letter from the mayor of the city of Boston, and

the report of the Secretary of War relative to the repair of the fortifications on Castle island, in Boston harbor, made a report thereon, accompanied by a bill (No. 701) making provision for the repair of the fortifications on Castle island, in Boston harbor; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Bockee, from the Committee on Agriculture, which was instructed to inquire into the expediency of adopting measures to establish the growth and manufacture of silk, and, also, of introducing into each State in the Union the practical improvements made by Gamaliel Gay in the reeling and weaving the same, made a report; which was read, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made a report on the petition of Jacob Stewart, accompanied by a bill (No. 702) for his relief; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House on Friday next.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made a report on the petition of Elijah Blodget, accompanied by a bill (No. 703) for his relief; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House on Friday next.

Mr. Clay, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported the following resolution; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table one day, under the rule, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to cause an estimate to be made of the probable expense of constructing a levee on the public lands on the western bank of the Mississippi river, and the southern bank of Red river, in the State of Louisiana; and, also, an estimate of the expense of constructing levees on, or removing obstructions from, the rivers of Arkansas and Missouri, through the public lands, whenever they may be necessary, together with the probable advantages or disadvantages of such works, respectively; the probable effect upon the health and prosperity of the country in which any of such works may be constructed; and the probable quantity, quality, and value of land belonging to the United States, which will be reclaimed by the construction of any of such levees; and make report thereof to the next Congress.

Mr. Chaney, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made an unfavorable report on the cases of William Rodney and Hiram Soul; which reports were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Chaney,

Ordered, That the Committee on Invalid Pensions be discharged from the further consideration of the case of James Calvin, and that the said case do lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Miller,

Ordered, That the Committee on Invalid Pensions be discharged from the further consideration of the cases of Ebenezer Stetson and James A. McDonald, and that the said cases do lie on the table.

Mr. Miller, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made unfavorable reports on the cases of Elias Carpenter and John Kaime; which reports were ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Barringer,

Ordered, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be discharged

from the further consideration of the cases of Levi Doty and Lemuel Tobey, and that they lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Lea, of Tennessee,

Ordered, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be discharged from the further consideration of the cases of Thomas McIntosh and Henry Hallowell, and that the said cases do lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Loyall,

Ordered, That the Committee of Ways and Means be discharged from the further consideration of the cases of James W. Osborn and Samuel D. Walker, and that the said cases do lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Anthony,

Ordered, That the Committee on Military Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the case of Mary McRea, widow of Colonel William McRea, and that the same do lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Carr,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Public Lands be discharged from the further consideration of the cases of Joseph W. Hegeman, John K. Goff, and Woodson Wren, and that the said cases do lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Adams, of New York,

Ordered, That the Committee on Invalid Pensions be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Sutherland Mayfield, and that it lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Inge,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Public Lands be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of James Smith, and that it lie on the table.

Mr. Ashley, by leave, moved the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to furnish this House with annual and detailed statements of the expense which has accrued on the transportation and disbursement of money appropriated for the payment of Indian annuities for the years 1833 and 1834, showing the amount paid, and such claims, if any, as have been submitted for payment, and rejected by the department.

The House, by consent, proceeded to the consideration of the resolution, and being read, it was agreed to.

Mr. Parks, by consent, submitted the following resolution; which was read, and laid on the table one day, under the rule, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to this House the report of Major Hartman Bache, of the reconnoissance for a road through the northern frontier of the State of Maine, made by him in pursuance of instructions from the War Department.

Mr. Lucius Lyon, by leave, submitted the following resolution; which was read, and laid on the table one day, under the rule, viz.

Resolved, That the information called for by a resolution of this House of the 14th ultimo, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish copies of the decisions of the commissioners of private land claims at Michillimackinac, Green Bay, and Prairie du Chien, in the Territory of Michigan, be prepared in season to be submitted at the commencement of the next session of Congress.

On motion of Mr. Dunlap, by leave,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be

instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Bluff Creek post office, in Fayette county, Tennessee, to Land Spring post office, in said county.

On motion of Mr. May,

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of causing a survey of the Illinois river to be made from its junction with the Mississippi river to the town of Ottawa.

On motion of Mr. Garland,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the post route from the town of Opelousas to the settlements on the Calcasieu river, to the Sabine river, in the State of Louisiana.

Mr. Ferris, by leave, moved the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the duty on foreign coal.

After debate on the said resolution, the hour elapsed, and the House, on motion, proceeded to the orders of the day, and to the business on the Speaker's table; and

The Speaker then laid before the House sundry communications, viz.

I. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement exhibiting the duties which accrued on merchandise, tonnage, and light-money, of drawback on foreign merchandise, domestic refined sugar, and domestic distilled spirits exported, bounty on salted fish exported, allowances to vessels employed in the fisheries, and of expenses of collection, during the year 1833; which letter and statement were laid on the table.

II. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting an abstract of the general return of the militia of the United States, and of their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, for the year 1834; prepared in obedience to the act of March 2, 1803; which letter and abstract were ordered to lie on the table.

III. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a statement of the appropriations for the naval service for the year 1834, showing the amount appropriated under each specific head, the amount expended under each, and the balances remaining unexpended in the Treasury on the 31st of December, 1834; which letter and statement were ordered to lie on the table.

IV. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a revision of the System of Discipline for the Army of the United States, prepared by Major General Scott, in obedience to an order of the House of Representatives of April 8, 1834; which letter and statement were ordered to lie on the table.

V. A letter from the Clerk of the House, containing such information as his office affords, in relation to a certificate granted by John Pierce, commissioner of army accounts, to the State of Georgia, in the year 1785, called for by an order of the House of the 26th of January last; which letter was read; when it was,

On motion of Mr. Gilmer,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Claims inquire whether a certificate issued by John Pierce, paymaster general of the United States,

to the State of Georgia, in the year 1785, for the sum of \$123,283 70, for commutation and other pay advanced by that State to her officers on the continental establishment, has been paid, or in any manner settled by the United States, and, if not, that said committee inquire into the propriety of providing for the payment of the same to the State of Georgia.

The message received from the President of the United States yesterday was read, and is as follows :

WASHINGTON, January 29, 1835.

To the House of Representatives of the United States :

I transmit to the House of Representatives a report from the Secretary of State, upon the subject of a resolution of the 22d instant,* which was referred to that officer, together with the papers referred to in the said report.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Ordered, That the said message do lie on the table.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Lowrie, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker : The Senate have been notified by the President of the United States that he did, on the 27th of January, approve and sign—

An act making appropriations for the completion of the military barracks at New Orleans.

The Senate have concurred in the amendment of this House to the “joint resolution presenting a gold medal to George Croghan, and a sword to each of the officers under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in the defence of Fort Stephenson, in 1813.”

And the Senate have passed bills of the following titles, viz.

No. 5. An act to provide for the satisfaction of claims due to certain American citizens for spoiliations committed on their commerce prior to the 30th day of September, 1800 ;

No. 69. An act for the relief of David McCord ;

No. 82. An act supplementary to an act entitled “ An act to authorize the inhabitants of the State of Louisiana to enter the back lands ;”

No. 93. An act for the relief of Christopher T. Bayley ;
in which bills I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House. And then he withdrew.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the motion made by Mr. Bouldin on the 9th of January ultimo, that the House do reconsider the vote of the 8th of January on the question, Shall the bill (No. 501) “for the benefit of the city of Alexandria,” pass? by which vote the said bill was rejected.

A motion was made by Mr. Chilton that the said motion to reconsider do lie on the table.

And the question being put,

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas, 88,
Nays, 105.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Adams
Chilton Allan
William Allen

Mr. Daniel L. Barringer
Benning M. Bean
Andrew Beaumont

Mr. Abraham Bockee
John W. Brown
Samuel Bunch

* Correspondence with Spain, relative to trade from the United States to the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico.

Mr. Robert Burns	Mr. James Graham	Mr. James J. McKay
Jesse A. Bynum	William J. Grayson	Jeremiah McLene
Churchill C. Cambreleng	John K. Griffin	Charles McVean
Richard B. Carmichael	Joseph Hall	Henry Mitchell
John Carr	Thomas H. Hall	John Murphy
John Chaney	Nicoll Halsey	James Parker
Thomas Chilton	Benjamin Hardin	William Patterson
Nathaniel H. Claiborne	Samuel S. Harrison	Balie Peyton
Samuel Clark	Samuel G. Hathaway	Francis W. Pickens
William K. Clowney	Micajah T. Hawkins	Franklin Pierce
John Coffee	Albert G. Hawes	Job Pierson
John Cramer	Abner Hazeltine	Henry L. Pinckney
Amos Davis	Joseph Henderson	John Reynolds
Rowland Day	Edward Howell	John Robertson
John Dickson	Leonard Jarvis	Augustine H. Shepperd
David W. Dickinson	William Cozt Johnson	William N. Shinn
William C. Dunlap	Benjamin Jones	Francis O. J. Smith
John B. Forester	Daniel Kilgore	Jesse Speight
Thomas F. Foster	George L. Kinnard	John N. Steele
Samuel Fowler	Gerrit Y. Lansing	William Taylor
Philo C. Fuller	Luke Lea	William P. Taylor
William K. Fuller	Thomas Lee	John Thomson
John Galbraith	Chittenden Lyon	Joel Turrill
Roger L. Gamble	Abijah Mann, jr.	Aaron Vanderpoel
Ransom H. Gillet	Joel K. Mann	David D. Wagener
George R. Gilmer	Moses Mason, jr.	Lewis Williams
William F. Gordon		

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams	Mr. James H. Gholson	Mr. Henry A. Muhlenberg
Heman Allen	Benjamin Gorham	Gayton P. Osgood
John J. Allen	George Grennell, jr.	John M. Patton
Joseph B. Anthony	Gideon Hard	Dutee J. Pearce
William S. Archer	James P. Heath	Stephen C. Phillips
John Banks	Abel Huntington	James K. Polk
Noyes Barber	William M. Inge	Patrick H. Pope
Charles A. Barnitz	William Jackson	David Potts, jr.
Isaac C. Bates	Ebenezer Jackson	Robert Ramsay
William Baylies	Noadiah Johnson	John Reed
James M. H. Beale	Henry Johnson	Abraham Rencher
Martin Beaty	Edward Kavanagh	Ferdinand S. Schenck
James M. Bell	Amos Lane	William B. Shepard
Horace Binney	John Laporte	William Slade
James W. Bouldin	George W. Lay	Jonathan Sloane
George N. Briggs	Robert P. Letcher	David Spangler
George Burd	Levi Lincoln	John T. Stoddert
George Chambers	James Love	Joel B. Sutherland
Joseph W. Chinn	George Loyall	Francis Thomas
William Clark	Edward Lucas	Philemon Thomas
Clement C. Clay	Henry C. Martindale	Christopher Tompkins
Richard Coulter	Thomas A. Marshall	Joseph Trumbull
Joseph H. Crane	Samuel W. Mardis	James Turner
David Crockett	John Y. Mason	Samuel Tweedy
Edward Darlington	William McComas	Joseph Vance
Thomas Davenport	Thomas M. T. McKennan	Isaac B. Van Houten
Edmund Deberry	Isaac McKim	Samuel F. Vinton
Harmar Denny	John McKinley	Daniel Wardwell
Philemon Dickerson	Charles F. Mercer	Reuben Whallon
George Evans	Jesse Miller	Campbell P. White
Edward Everett	John J. Milligan	Frederick Whittlesey
Horace Everett	Phineas Miner	Richard H. Wilde
Charles G. Ferris	Robert Mitchell	Edgar C. Wilson
Millard Fillmore	Samuel McDowell Moore	Henry A. Wise
John H. Fulton	John J. Morgan	Ebenezer Young

And, after debate on the question of reconsideration,
The House adjourned until to-morrow, 11 o'clock A. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1835.

Mr. Plummer, by leave, presented a petition of John Smith, John W. McLendon, and others, inhabitants of the State of Mississippi, praying that rights of pre-emption in the purchase of public lands may be granted to them; which petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Ebenezer Jackson, by leave, presented a memorial of William Stannard, Job Stannard, Benjamin Stannard, and Elisha Avery, of Westbrook, in the State of Connecticut, praying to be paid the bounty on a fishing voyage performed by a vessel belonging to the petitioners, which bounty is withheld for reasons set forth in the petition; which memorial was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Ewing, by leave, presented a petition of Francis Vigo, of the State of Indiana, praying to be paid the amount of a claim which he holds against the State of Virginia, arising out of the conquest of the Northwestern territory during the revolutionary war, and which, by the cession of that country by Virginia to the United States, has been assumed by the United States; which petition was referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. Ewing, by leave, presented a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, praying Congress to adopt measures to extinguish the remaining title of the Miami tribe of Indians to lands within that State, as, also, for the removal of the Miami and Pottawatamie Indians from that State to the west of the river Mississippi; which memorial was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Sevier, by leave, presented a memorial of citizens of the Territory of Arkansas, praying that an appropriation may be made to repair the road from Little Rock to Fort Gibson; which memorial was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Banks, by leave, presented a petition of John Hoobler, of the State of Pennsylvania, praying relief from his present distresses, having been a soldier and an officer in the revolutionary war; which petition was referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

Mr. Briggs, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee had examined enrolled bills of the following titles, viz.

No. 41. An act for the relief of Colonel John Eugene Leitensdorffer;

No. 308. An act for the final adjustment of claims to land in the State of Louisiana;

and found the same to be truly enrolled; when

The Speaker signed the said bills.

Mr. Elisha Whittlesey, from the Committee of Claims, made a report on the case of John Smith; when it was

Resolved, That the Committee of Claims be discharged from the further consideration of the claim of John Smith, and that the same be referred to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Elisha Whittlesey, from the Committee of Claims, reported the following resolution; which was read, and laid on the table, viz.

Resolved, That the order of the House, of the 31st of January, 1835, discharging the Committee of Claims from the further consideration of the petition of James Taylor, of Kentucky, and that leave be given to withdraw the same, be rescinded.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill (No. 704) further to extend the time allowed for the execution of the duties of the commission for carrying into effect the convention with France; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Muhlenberg, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, made an unfavorable report on the case of the heirs of Captain Samuel Hogg; which report was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Chinn, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported a bill (No. 705) to extend the charter of the Bank of Alexandria; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Lay, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, reported a bill (No. 706) to authorize the Secretary of War to appoint an additional agent for paying pensioners of the United States in the State of Indiana; which bill was read the first and second time, and the further consideration of the same was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Wise, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, made a report on the memorial of Commodore James Barron, accompanied by a bill (No. 707) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to cause to be constructed a steam prow-ship; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Foster, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which the subject was referred on the 16th of December, reported a bill (No. 708) to change the times of holding the district court of the United States for the western district of Virginia, held at Clarksburg; which bill was read the first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Foster, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 68) entitled "An act for the relief of James Thomas," reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Harper, of New Hampshire, from the Committee on Commerce, made a report on the petition of Gilbert A. Smith and others, accompanied by a bill (No. 709) for their relief; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Lea, of Tennessee, by leave,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a mail route from Calhoun, in the county of McMinn, in the State of Tennessee, passing by Richard Taylor's and John Brown's, thence down the Chattooga river and valley, crossing said river near a camp ground, thence crossing Coosa river at Nesbeth's ferry, thence crossing Terrapin creek at Adams's ford, and thence, by Jacksonville, to Talladega court-house, in the State of Alabama.

On motion of Mr. Fillmore, by leave,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing an agency for the payment of pensions at Buffalo, in the State of New York.

On motion of Mr. Augustine H. Shepperd, by leave,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the establishment of an agency for the payment of pensions at Salem, North Carolina.

Mr. Dickinson, by leave, submitted the following resolution; which was read, and laid on the table one day, under the rule, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be required to communicate to this House the amount of money expended, in each State of the Union, for fortifications, from the year 1816 up to this time.

Mr. Mitchell, of Ohio, submitted the following resolution; which was read, and laid on the table one day, under the rule, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report to this House what has been the amount of contingent expenses for superintending the Cumberland road in the State of Ohio, for each year since its commencement, west of the Ohio river, including clerk hire, office rent, furniture, books, stationery, engineering, travelling expenses of officers, the purchase of horses and carriages, the amount of commissions (if any) for paying out the public money, what sums of money have been paid for work actually done within each year, distinguishing what was done by contract from what was done by day labor.

On motion of Mr. Casey, by leave,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Mount Carmel to Maysville, in Illinois.

On motion of Mr. Foster,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing the following post routes in the State of Georgia: from Clarksville, by Mount Yoram and Lonsville, to Blairsville, Union county; from Cumming, Forsyth county, to the court-house in Cherokee county; from McDonough, by Decatur, to Cherokee court-house; from Campbellton, by Marietta, Cherokee court-house, Auraria, and Dahloniga, to Blairsville; from Villa Rica, Carroll county, by Paulding court-house, head of Coosa, and Walker court-house, to Rossville; from Cassville, by Pine Log and Coosawattee, to Ellijay, Gilmer county; from Etowah, Murray county, to Walker court-house; from Dublin, by Court Hill, Montgomery county, to Jacksonville, Telfair county; and from Sandersville, by Dublin, to Hawkinsville. And that said committee further inquire into the expediency of establishing a mail route from Hamilton, by way of Greenville, to Newnan, to be carried three times a week, in two-horse stages.

The Speaker laid before the House the annual report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, containing an exposition of the measures adopted by the Board subsequently to their last report of the 7th of February, 1834; which report was referred to the Committee of Ways and means.

Bills from the Senate, of the following titles, viz.

No. 69. An act for the relief of David McCord;

No. 82. An act supplementary to an act entitled "An act to authorize the inhabitants of the State of Louisiana to enter the back lands;"

No. 93. An act for the relief of Christopher T. Bayley;
were severally read the first and second time, and referred—

No. 69. To the Committee of Claims.

No. 82. To the Committee on the Public Lands.

No. 93. To the Committee on Commerce.

The bill from the Senate (No. 5) entitled "An act to provide for the satisfaction of claims due to certain American citizens for spoliations committed on their commerce prior to the 30th day of September, 1800," was read the first time; when

Mr. Mann, of New York, opposed the same, and moved that the bill do lie on the table.

The Speaker stated that the motion to lie on the table did not, at this stage of the question, lie; but that, according to that rule of the House which states that "the first reading of a bill shall be for information; and, if opposition be made to it, the question shall be, *Shall this bill be rejected?*" the question must be, *Shall this bill be rejected?*

Mr. Mann then withdrew his opposition; and

The bill was read the second time.

And a motion was made by Mr. Mann, of New York, that it be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Cambreleng moved that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

And on the question, Shall the bill be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means?

It was decided in the negative.

The question was then put, Shall the bill be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs?

And passed in the affirmative.

A motion was then made by Mr. Polk that the several orders of the day which precede

The bill (No. 563) to regulate the deposits of the money of the United States in certain local banks;

The bill (No. 564) to repeal so much of the act entitled "An act transferring the duties of commissioners of loans to the Bank of the United States," as requires the Bank of the United States to perform the duties of commissioners of loans for the several States;

The bill (No. 565) to authorize the sale of the bank stock of the United States;

And the bill (No. 623) to suspend, conditionally, the receipt of the bills and notes of the Bank of the United States, in payment of debts due to the United States;

be postponed, and that the House do now proceed to the consideration of said bills.

And on the question, Shall the orders of the day be postponed for the purpose aforesaid?

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas, 91,
Nays, 111.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Adams
William Allen
Benning M. Bean
Andrew Beaumont
Abraham Bockee

Mr. Ratliff Boon
John W. Brown
Samuel Bunch
Robert Burns
Churchill C. Cambreleng

Mr. John Chaney
Samuel Clark
John Coffee
Rowland Day
David W. Dickinson

Mr. Charles G. Ferris
 John B. Forester
 Samuel Fowler
 William K. Fuller
 John H. Fulton
 John Galbraith
 Ransom H. Gillet
 George B. Gikner
 William F. Gordon
 William J. Grayson
 Joseph Hall
 Thomas H. Hall
 Nicoll Halacy
 Joseph M. Harper
 Samuel S. Harrison
 Samuel G. Hathaway
 Micajah T. Hawkins
 Joseph Henderson
 Edward Howell
 Henry Hubbard
 Abel Huntington
 William M. Inge
 Leonard Jarvis
 Richard M. Johnson
 Noadiah Johnson
 Benjamin Jones

Mr. Edward Kavanagh
 Daniel Kilgore
 Amos Lane
 Gerrit Y. Lansing
 John Laporte
 George W. Lay
 Luke Lea
 Thomas Lee
 George Loyall
 Abijah Mann, jr.
 Joel K. Mann
 Moses Mason, jr.
 William L. May
 James J. McKay
 Isaac McKim
 John McKinley
 Jeremiah McLene
 Charles McVean
 Henry Mitchell
 Robert Mitchell
 John J. Morgan
 Henry A. Muhlenberg
 Gayton P. Osgood
 Gorham Parks
 James Parker

Mr. John M. Patton
 William Patterson
 Dutee J. Pearce
 Franklin Pierce
 Job Pierson
 Franklin E. Plummer
 James K. Polk
 John Robertson
 Ferdinand S. Schenck
 William Schley
 Augustine H. Shepperd
 William N. Shian
 Jesse Speight
 James Standifer
 Joel B. Sutherland
 William Taylor
 John Thomson
 James Turner
 Joel Turrill
 Aaron Vanderpoel
 Isaac B. Van Houten
 David D. Wagener
 Daniel Wardwell
 Reuben Whallon
 Campbell P. White

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
 Heman Allen
 John J. Allen
 Chilton Allan
 William S. Archer
 William H. Ashley
 John Banks
 Noyes Barber
 Daniel L. Barringer
 Isaac C. Bates
 William Baylies
 James M. H. Beale
 Martin Beaty
 Horace Binney
 George N. Briggs
 George Burd
 Tristram Burges
 Jesse A. Bynum
 Harry Cage
 John Carr
 Zadok Casey
 George Chambers
 Thomas Chilton
 Joseph W. Chinn
 Nathaniel H. Claiborne
 William Clark
 Clement C. Clay
 Augustine S. Clayton
 William K. Clowney
 Richard Coulter
 Joseph H. Crane
 David Crockett
 Edward Darlington
 Amos Davis
 Thomas Davenport
 Edmund Deberry
 Harner Denney

Mr. John Dickson
 William C. Dunlap
 George Evans
 Edward Everett
 Horace Everett
 John Ewing
 Millard Feltmore
 Thomas F. Foster
 Philo C. Fuller
 Roger L. Gamble
 Rice Garland
 James H. Gholson
 Benjamin Gorham
 James Graham
 George Grennell, jr.
 John K. Griffin
 Midland Hall
 Thomas L. Hamer
 Edward A. Hannegan
 Gideon Hard
 Benjamin Hardin
 James Harper
 Abner Hazeltine
 William Hiester
 William Jackson
 Ebenezer Jackson
 Henry Johnson
 Henry King
 George L. Kinnard
 Robert P. Letcher
 Dixon H. Lewis
 Levi Lincoln
 James Love
 Chittenden Lyon
 Richard J. Manning
 Henry C. Martindale
 Thomas A. Marshall

Mr. Samuel W. Mardis
 William McComas
 Thomas M. T. McKennas
 Charles F. Mercer
 John J. Milligan
 Phineas Miner
 Balie Peyton
 Stephen C. Phillips
 Francis W. Pickens
 Henry L. Pinckney
 Patrick H. Pope
 Robert Ramsay
 John Reed
 Abraham Rencher
 John Reynolds
 William B. Shepard
 William Shade
 Jonathan Sloane
 David Spangler
 John N. Steele
 Andrew Stewart
 William P. Taylor
 Philemon Thomas
 Christopher Tompkins
 Joseph Trumbull
 Samuel Tweedy
 Joseph Vance
 Samuel P. Vinton
 John G. Watmough
 Taylor Webster
 Frederick Whitley
 Eliasha Whitley
 Richard H. White
 Lewis Williams
 Edgar C. Wilson
 Henry A. Wise
 Ebenezer Young

The House resumed the consideration of the motion made by Mr. Bouldin on the 9th of January ultimo, that the House do reconsider the

vote of the 8th of January, on the question, Shall the bill (No. 501) "for the benefit of the city of Alexandria" pass? by which vote the said bill was rejected.

And, after further debate,

The previous question was moved by Mr. Crockett; and being demanded by a majority of the members present,

The said previous question was put, viz. Shall the main question be now put?

And passed in the affirmative.

The said main question was then put, Will the House reconsider the said vote?

And decided in the negative, { Yeas, 93,
Nays, 105.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Heman Allen
John J. Allen
Joseph B. Anthony
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Charles A. Barnitz
Isaac C. Bates
William Baylies
James M. H. Beale
Horace Binney
James W. Bouldin
George N. Briggs
George Burd
Tristram Burges
Harry Cage
George Chambers
Joseph W. Chinn
William Clark
Clement C. Clay
Richard Coulter
Joseph H. Crane
David Crockett
Edward Darlington
Thomas Davenport
Harmar Denny
George Evans
Edward Everett
Horace Everett
John Ewing
Charles G. Ferris

Mr. Millard Fillmore
Rice Garland
James H. Gholson
Benjamin Gorham
George Grennell, jr.
Hiland Hall
Edward A. Hannegan
Gideon Hard
James P. Heath
William Hiester
Abel Huntington
William Jackson
Ebenezer Jackson
Richard M. Johnson
Henry Johnson
Henry King
Amos Lane
John Laporte
Levi Lincoln
James Love
Edward Lucas
Robert T. Lytle
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall
Samuel W. Mardis
John Y. Mason
William McComas
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Isaac McKim
Charles F. Mercer
Jesse Miller

Mr. John J. Milligan
Phineas Miner
John J. Morgan
John Murphy
John M. Patton
Duttee J. Pearce
Patrick H. Pope
David Potts, jr.
Robert Ramsey
John Reed
Abraham Rencher
William B. Shepard
William Slade
Jonathan Sloane
David Spangler
Andrew Stewart
John T. Stoddert
Joel B. Sutherland
Francis Thomas
Philemon Thomas
James Turner
Samuel Tweedy
Joseph Vance
Samuel F. Vinton
John G. Watmough
Frederick Whittlesey
Eliaba Whittlesey
Richard H. Wilde
Edgar C. Wilson
Henry A. Wise
Ebenezer Young

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Adams
Chilton Allan
William Allen
Daniel L. Barringer
Benning M. Bean
Andrew Beaumont
Abraham Bockee
John W. Brown
Samuel Bunch
Robert Burras
Jesse A. Bynum
Churchill C. Cambreleng
Richard B. Carmichael
John Carr

Mr. Zadok Casey
John Chaney
Thomas Chilton
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
Samuel Clark
Augustine S. Clayton
William K. Clowney
John Coffee
John Cramer
Amos Davis
Rowland Day
John Dickson
David W. Dickinson
William O. Dunlap

Mr. John M. Felder
Philo C. Fuller
William K. Fuller
John H. Fulton
John Galbraith
Roger L. Gamble
Ransom H. Gillet
William F. Gordon
James Graham
William J. Grayson
John K. Griffin
Joseph Hall
Thomas H. Hall
Nicolli Halsey

Mr. Benjamin Hardin
Joseph M. Harper
James Harper
Samuel S. Harrison
Samuel G. Hathaway
Micajah T. Hawkins
Abner Hazeltine
Joseph Henderson
Edward Howell
Henry Hubbard
William M. Inge
Leonard Jarvis
William Cost Johnson
Noadiah Johnson
Benjamin Jones
Edward Kavanagh
Daniel Kilgore
George L. Kinnard
Gerrit Y. Lansing
Luke Lea
Thomas Lee

Mr. Robert P. Letcher
George Loyall
Chittenden Lyon
Moses Mason, Jr.
William L. May
Jonathan McCarty
James J. McKay
Jeremiah McLene
Charles McVean
Henry Mitchell
Robert Mitchell
Samuel McDowell Moore
Henry A. Muhlenberg
Gayton P. Osgood
Gorham Parks
James Parker
William Patterson
Balie Peyton
Franklin Pierce
Job Pierson
Henry L. Pinckney

Mr. Franklin E. Plummer
James K. Polk
John Reynolds
John Robertson
Ferdinand S. Schenck
Augustine H. Shepperd
William N. Shinn
Francis O. J. Smith
 Jesse Speight
James Standifer
John N. Steele
William P. Taylor
John Thomson
Christopher Tomkpina
Joel Turrill
Aaron Vanderpoel
Isaac B. Van Houten
David D. Wagener
Daniel Wardwell
Campbell P. White
Lewis Williams

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow, 11 o'clock A. M.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1835.

A motion was made by Mr. Clay that there be a call of the House. And the question being put,

It was decided in the negative,	Yeas,	34,
	Nays,	94.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,
Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Adams
Heman Allen
William H. Ashley
Charles A. Barnitz
Benning M. Bean
James W. Bouldin
Churchill C. Cambreleng
Richard B. Carmichael
John Chaney
Clement C. Clay
Henry W. Connor
Joseph H. Crane

Mr. Philemon Dickerson
Roger L. Gamble
Rice Garland
Ransom H. Gillet
William F. Gordon
George Grennell, jr.
Samuel S. Harrison
Joseph Henderson
Henry Hubbard
Gerrit Y. Lansing
Levi Lincoln

Mr. George Loyall
John McKinley
Jeremiah McLene
Jesse Miller
Robert Mitchell
Henry A. Muhlenberg
John Murphy
Gayton P. Osgood
Joel Turrill
Isaac B. Van Houten
Richard H. Wilde

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
William Allen
William Baylies
Martin Beaty
Horace Binney
Abraham Bockee
George N. Briggs
John W. Brown
Samuel Bunch
Robert Burns
John Carr
Zadok Casey
George Chambers
Thomas Chilton
Joseph W. Chinn
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
Augustine S. Clayton
Richard Coulter

Mr. Edward Darlington
Thomas Davenport
Rowland Day
Harmer Denny
John Dickson
David W. Dickinson
George Evans
Edward Everett
Horace Everett
John Ewing
Charles G. Ferris
John B. Forester
Thomas F. Foster
Philo C. Fuller
John H. Fulton
John Galbraith
William J. Grayson
John K. Griffin

Mr. Hiland Hall
Thomas H. Hall
Benjamin Hardin
Albert G. Hawes
Abner Hazeltine
James P. Heath
Abel Huntington
William M. Inge
Leonard Jarvis
William Cost Johnson
Richard M. Johnson
Noadiah Johnson
Benjamin Jones
George L. Kinnard
Amos Lane
George W. Lay
Thomas Lee
James Love

Mr. Robert T. Lytle
 Joel K. Mann
 Richard J. Manning
 Henry C. Martindale
 Thomas A. Marshall
 Samuel W. Mardis
 Moses Mason, jr.
 William L. May
 William McComas
 Charles McVean
 James Parker
 John M. Patton
 Dutee J. Pearce
 Francis W. Pickens

Mr. James K. Polk
 Patrick H. Pope
 Robert Ramsay
 John Reed
 John Reynolds
 Ferdinand S. Schenck
 William Schley
 William B. Shepard
 Augustine H. Shepperd
 William Slade
 Jesse Speight
 James Standifer
 John T. Stoddert

Mr. William P. Taylor
 Francis Thomas
 Philemon Thomas
 John Thomson
 Christopher Tompkins
 James Turner
 Samuel Tweedy
 Daniel Wardwell
 John G. Watmough
 Taylor Webster
 Reuben Whallon
 Lewis Williams
 Henry A. Wise

On motion of Mr. Foster,

Ordered, That the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, to which is committed the bill (No. 455) to amend the judicial system of the United States, be discharged from the consideration thereof, and that the said bill be recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Inge, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill (No. 710) for the relief of Mary Tucker, of the Territory of Arkansas; which bill was read the first and second time, and the further consideration thereof was postponed until Monday next.

Mr. Clayton, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 71) entitled "An act for the relief of Charles Lynch," reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Slade,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Public Lands be discharged from the consideration of the petition of Green Pryor, and that it lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Slade,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Public Lands, which was instructed, on the 20th of January, to inquire into the expediency of providing fireproof buildings for the surveyor general and registers of land offices of the United States in the State of Louisiana, be discharged from the further consideration thereof.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made a report on the petition of Thomas Simpson, accompanied by a bill (No. 711) for his relief; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made a report on the petition of Thankful Randall, accompanied by a bill (No. 712) for his relief; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Muhlenberg, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of the heirs of David Walker; which report was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Turrill, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, made an unfavorable report on the memorial of Mary Graham; which report was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Briggs, from the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that

Mr. Robert T. Lytle
 Joel K. Mann
 Richard J. Manning
 Henry C. Martindale
 Thomas A. Marshall
 Samuel W. Mardis
 Moses Mason, jr.
 William L. May
 William McComas
 Charles McVean
 James Parker
 John M. Patton
 Dutee J. Pearce
 Francis W. Pickens

Mr. James K. Polk
 Patrick H. Pope
 Robert Ramsay
 John Reed
 John Reynolds
 Ferdinand S. Schenck
 William Schley
 William B. Shepard
 Augustine H. Shepperd
 William Slade
 Jesse Speight
 James Standifer
 John T. Stoddert

Mr. William P. Taylor
 Francis Thomas
 Philemon Thomas
 John Thomson
 Christopher Tompkins
 James Turner
 Samuel Tweedy
 Daniel Wardwell
 John G. Watmough
 Taylor Webster
 Reuben Whallon
 Lewis Williams
 Henry A. Wise

On motion of Mr. Foster,

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Mr. Clayton, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 71) entitled "An act for the relief of Charles Lynch," reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Slade,

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Mr. Muhlenberg, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of the heirs of David Walker; which report was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Turrill, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, made an unfavorable report on the memorial of Mary Graham; which report was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Briggs, from the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,
Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams	Mr. John Galbraith	Mr. Jeremiah McLene
John Adams	Rice Garland	Charles F. Mercer
John J. Allen	Ransom H. Gillet	Jesse Miller
Chilton Allan	Benjamin Gorham	Henry Mitchell
William Allen	Joseph Hall	Robert Mitchell
Joseph B. Anthony	Nicoll Halsey	Henry A. Muhlenberg
William H. Ashley	Thomas L. Hamer	Gayton P. Osgood
John Banks	Benjamin Hardin	Gerham Parks
Noyes Barber	Joseph M. Harper	James Parker
Isaac C. Bates	Samuel S. Harrison	William Patterson
Martin Beaty	Samuel G. Hathaway	Dutce J. Pearce
Estiff Boon	Albert G. Hawes	Job Pierson
James W. Bouldin	Joseph Henderson	Patrick H. Pope
John W. Brown	William Hiester	David Potts, jr.
Robert Burns	Henry Hubbard	John Reynolds
Jesse A. Bynum	Abel Huntington	Ferdinand S. Schenck
Harry Cage	Benjamin Jones	William N. Shinn
Churchill C. Cambreleng	Henry King	William Slade
Richard B. Carmichael	George L. Kinnard	Jonathan Sloane
John Carr	Amos Lane	David Spangler
Zadok Casey	Gerrit Y. Lansing	Jesse Speight
John Chaney	John Laporte	James Standifer
Thomas Chilton	Luke Lea	Andrew Stewart
Samuel Clark	Thomas Lee	John T. Stoddert
William Clark	James Love	Joel B. Sutherland
Clement C. Clay	Edward Lucas	William Taylor
Augustine S. Clayton	Chittenden Lyon	Francis Thomas
John Cramer	Robert T. Lytle	Philemon Thomas
Joseph H. Crane	Abijah Mann, jr.	John Thomson
Amos Davis	Joel K. Mann	Christopher Tompkins
Rowland Day	Henry C. Martindale	Joel Turrill
Harmar Denny	Thomas A. Marshall	Aaron Vanderpoel
Philemon Dickerson	Samuel W. Mardis	Samuel F. Vinton
David W. Dickinson	William L. May	David D. Wagener
John Ewing	Jonathan McCarty	Daniel Wardwell
Millard Fillmore	William McComas	Taylor Webster
John B. Forester	James J. McKay	Reuben Whallon
William K. Fuller	John McKinley	Edgar C. Wilson
John H. Fulton		

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. Heman Allen	Mr. Edward Everett	Mr. Daniel Kilgore
William B. Archer	John M. Felder	George W. Lay
Charles A. Barnitz	Thomas F. Foster	Levi Lincoln
Daniel L. Barringer	Samuel Fowler	George Loyall
William Baylies	Philo C. Fuller	Richard J. Manning
Bennett M. Bean	William F. Gordon	John Y. Mason
Andrew Beaumont	James Graham	Moses Mason, jr.
Horace Binney	George Grennell, jr.	Isaac McKim
George N. Briggs	John K. Griffin	Charles McVean
Samuel Bunch	Hiland Hall	John J. Milligan
Tristram Burges	Thomas H. Hall	Phineas Miner
George Chambers	Edward A. Hannegan	John J. Morgan
Nathaniel H. Claiborne	Gideon Hard	John M. Patton
William K. Clowney	James Harper	Stephen C. Phillips
John Coffee	Micajah T. Hawkins	Francis W. Pickens
Henry W. Connor	Abner Hazeltine	Henry L. Pinckney
David Crockett	James P. Heath	James K. Polk
Edward Darlington	William M. Inge	Robert Ramsey
Edmund Deberry	William Jackson	John Reed
John Dickson	Ebenezer Jackson	John Robertson
William C. Dunlap	William Cost Johnson	William Schley
George Evans	Noadiah Johnson	John N. Steele

each case appended, for the purpose of obtaining an appropriation from Congress for their payment.

Ordered, That the said letter and report be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Reynolds, by leave, presented a resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, requesting Congress to permit Daniel Malone to correct an error in the entry of a tract of land purchased of the United States; also, that Congress will pass an act to authorize the correction of all errors in entries of public lands at the land offices; which resolution was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. Mitchell, of Ohio, by leave, presented a memorial of inhabitants of the town of Zanesville, in the State of Ohio.

The said memorial being read,

Mr. Mitchell, of Ohio, by leave, moved the following resolution; which was read, and adopted by the House, viz.

Resolved, That so much of the memorial of the citizens of Zanesville, in the State of Ohio, as relates to the establishment of a port of entry, be referred to the Committee on Commerce; and that so much as relates to the improvement of the navigation of the Muskingum river, be referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

The resolution moved by Mr. Parks on the 3d instant, and laid on the table, was read, considered, and agreed to by the House.

The resolution moved by Mr. Denny on the 26th of January ultimo, and laid on the table, was read, considered, and agreed to by the House.

On motion of Mr. Kinnard,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Noblesville, in the county of Hamilton, to Montezuma, Indiana, via Westfield, Northfield, Lebanon, Jamestown, and Russellville.

On motion of Mr. Wise,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Princess Anne, via Newtown, in Maryland, to Bloxom's tavern, in Virginia; and from Horntown, in Virginia, to Bloxom's tavern; and from Bloxom's tavern, via Riley's store, Caleb Broadwater's store, Jenkins' bridge, Mesongo bridge, Guilford, and Bagwell's mill, to Drummondtown, Accomack county, Virginia.

On motion of Mr. Rencher,

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the relief of certain Choctaw Indians who claim to be entitled to reservations of land under the 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit creek.

On motion of Mr. Chittenden Lyon,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Wadesboro', Calloway court-house, Kentucky, via Humility, to the mouth of Sandy river, Tennessee.

On motion of Mr. Chinn,

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Public Buildings be directed to prepare and furnish to this House an estimate of the cost of the Treasury

building, recommended by a select committee of this House, if freestone be substituted for granite.

Mr. Dickinson offered the following resolution; which lies over one day, under the rule, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be required to communicate to this House the number of cadets that have been educated at the Military Academy at West Point; the number that joined the army, and are now in its service; the sums of money that have been appropriated for its support each year since 1802, up to this time; also, the number of professors now employed at that institution.

Mr. McVean moved the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, that the Committee for the District of Columbia be directed to report to this House the amount expended by said committee under the resolution of the 6th of January last, *purporting* "to authorize and instruct them to ascertain the amount of fuel that might be necessary for the relief of the suffering poor of the city of Washington, and to place the same at the disposal of the corporation for that purpose;" and, also, that said committee be instructed to desist from further expenditure under the color of authority derived from said resolution.

The question, that the House do consider the said resolution, was moved by Mr. Wilde.

And, being put,

It passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, 125,
Nays, 54,

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,
Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Adams
Heman Allen
John J. Allen
William Allen
William S. Archer
William H. Ashley
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Daniel L. Barringer
James M. H. Beale
Benning M. Bean
John Blair
James W. Bouldin
John W. Brown
Samuel Bunch
Robert Burns
Jesse A. Bynum
Churchill C. Cambreleng
John Carr
Zadok Casey
John Chassey
Joseph W. Chinn
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
Samuel Clark
William K. Clowney
John Coffee
Richard Coulter
John Cramer
Rowland Day
David W. Dickinson
William C. Dunlap
John Ewing

Mr. John M. Felder
Millard Fillmore
John B. Forester
Thomas F. Foster
Philo C. Fuller
John H. Fulton
John Galbraith
Roger L. Gamble
James H. Gholson
Ransom H. Gillet
George R. Gilmer
William F. Gordon
James Graham
William J. Grayson
John K. Griffin
Joseph Hall
Thomas H. Hall
Nicol Halsey
Thomas L. Hamer
Gideon Hard
Benjamin Hardin
Joseph M. Harper
James Harper
Samuel S. Harrison
Samuel G. Hathaway
Micajah T. Hawkins
Joseph Henderson
Henry Hubbard
Abel Huntington
William M. Inge
William Jackson
Richard M. Johnson

Mr. Noadiah Johnson
Benjamin Jones
Edward Kavanagh
Henry King
George L. Kinnard
Luke Lea
George Loyall
Edward Lucas
Chittenden Lyon
Abijah Mann, jr.
Joel K. Mann
Thomas A. Marshall
John Y. Mason
Moses Mason, jr.
William L. May
Jonathan McCarty
James J. McKay
John McKinley
Jeremiah McLene
Charles McVean
Jesse Miller
Henry Mitchell
Robert Mitchell
Samuel McDowell Moore
John J. Morgan
Gayton P. Osgood
Gorham Parks
James Parker
John M. Patton
William Patterson
Francis W. Pickens
Franklin Pierce

Mr. Job Pierson
 Henry L. Pinckney
 James K. Polk
 Patrick H. Pope
 Robert Ramsay
 Abraham Rencher
 John Reynolds
 John Robertson
 Ferdinand S. Schenck
 William Schley

Mr. Augustine H. Shepperd
 William N. Shinn
 Francis O. J. Smith
 Jesse Speight
 James Standifer
 William Taylor
 William P. Taylor
 Francis Thomas
 John Thomson
 Christopher Tompkins

Mr. Joel Turrill
 Aaron Vanderpoel
 Isaac B. Van Houten
 David D. Wagener
 Taylor Webster
 Reuben Whallon
 Campbell P. White
 Lewis Williams
 Edgar C. Wilson

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
 Charles A. Barnitz
 William Baylies
 Horace Binney
 Ratliff Boon
 George N. Briggs
 George Chambers
 William Clark
 Joseph H. Crane
 Amos Davis
 Harmar Denny
 John Dickson
 George Evans
 Edward Everett
 Rice Garland
 George Grennell, jr.
 Hiland Hall
 Abner Hazeltine

Mr. James P. Heath
 William Hiester
 Leonard Jarvis
 William Cost Johnson
 Henry Johnson
 Amos Lane
 John Laporte
 Levi Lincoln
 James Love
 Richard J. Manning
 Henry C. Martindale
 Thomas M. T. McKennan
 Isaac McKim
 Charles F. Mercer
 John J. Milligan
 Phineas Miner
 Henry A. Muhlenberg
 John Murphy

Mr. Dutee J. Pearce
 Stephen C. Phillips
 David Potta, jr.
 John Reed
 William Slade
 David Spangler
 John N. Steele
 Andrew Stewart
 Philemon Thomas
 Joseph Trumbull
 Samuel Tweedy
 Joseph Vance
 Samuel F. Vinton
 Daniel Wardwell
 John G. Watmough
 Richard H. Wilde
 Henry A. Wise
 Ebenezer Young

A motion was then made by Mr. Evans to amend the resolution by striking out these words, viz. *purporting to authorize and instruct*, and inserting, in lieu thereof, these words, "*authorizing and instructing*;" also, by striking out, near the end of the resolution, the words *the color of*.

A motion was then made by Mr. McKennan that the said resolution do lie on the table.

And, pending this motion, the hour having expired, the House, on motion of Mr. Brown, proceeded to the orders of the day.

Engrossed bills, of the following titles, viz.

No. 683. An act to authorize the removal of the land office at Wapaghkonetta to Lima, in the State of Ohio;

No. 686. An act to authorize the sale of certain lands belonging to the University of Michigan;

No. 684. An act to prescribe the punishment of consuls, commercial agents, and others, in certain cases;

No. 218. An act for the relief of Mervin P. Mix;

No. 237. An act for the relief of Samuel Butler;

No. 242. An act for the relief of Elizabeth Swain;

No. 247. An act for the relief of the heirs of William Pollard;

No. 248. An act for the relief of Sutton Stephens;

No. 249. An act for the relief of Thomas Dixon and Company, of New York;

No. 250. An act for the relief of Job Barton;

No. 254. An act for the relief of Samuel H. Doxey;

No. 257. An act for the relief of John Herrick;

No. 260. An act for the relief of David Kincaid;

No. 261. An act for the relief of Stevens Smith, and the heirs of Pat-

rick McRown, and crew of the fishing schooner Rising States, of Bath bay, in the State of Maine;

No. 262. An act for the relief of Robert Abbot, and the other heirs of James Abbot;

No. 263. An act for the relief of Matthew C. Perry, a master commandant in the navy of the United States;

No. 264. An act for the relief of Edward R. Shubrick, of the United States navy;

No. 266. An act for the relief of Riddle, Beckett, and Headington, and their representatives;

No. 267. An act for the relief of John J. Avery;

No. 268. An act for the relief of Stephen Gatlin;

No. 271. An act for the relief of Theodore Owens;

No. 258. An act granting a pension to Job Wood;

No. 273. An act for the relief of the representatives of Thomas Clements;

No. 276. An act for the relief of S. Morris Wain and Henry Percival;

No. 281. An act for the relief of Shubael Conant;

No. 284. An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Aaron Smith;

No. 287. An act for the relief of Thomas Ball;

No. 288. An act for the relief of Richard Hargrave Lee;

No. 291. An act for the relief of William Haskell and others;

No. 293. An act for the relief of Ebenezer Breed;

No. 294. An act for the relief of George Davenport;

No. 380. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund to Richard Butman the tonnage duty imposed on the schooner Brandywine;

No. 412. An act for the relief of the children of Dominick Lynch;

No. 447. An act for the relief of John Fraser and Company, of Charleston, in South Carolina;

were severally read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in the said bills.

A message, in writing, was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his private Secretary; which was delivered in at the Speaker's table.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Lowrie, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed the joint resolution (No. 13) for the sale of a lion and two horses, received by the consul of the United States at Tangier, from the Emperor of Morocco, with an amendment.

The Senate have also passed a bill (No. 96) entitled "An act in addition to the act for the relief of the legal representatives of Lucy Bond and Hannah Douglass;"

in which amendment and bill I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House. And then he withdrew.

On motion of Mr. Watmough,

Ordered, That the Committee of the Whole House to which is committed the bill (No. 582) explanatory of an act passed 30th June, 1834, making certain allowances and granting certain arrearages to the captains and subalterns of the United States marine corps, be discharged from the further consideration of the said bill.

Mr. Job Pierson
Henry L. Pinckney
James K. Polk
Patrick H. Pope
Robert Ramsay
Abraham Rencher
John Reynolds
John Robertson
Ferdinand S. Schenck
William Schley

Mr. Augustine H. Shepperd
William N. Shinn
Francis O. J. Smith
Jesse Speight
James Standifer
William Taylor
William P. Taylor
Francis Thomas
John Thomson
Christopher Tompkins

Mr. Joel Turrill
Aaron Vanderpoel
Isaac B. Van Houten
David D. Wagener
Taylor Webster
Reuben Whallon
Campbell P. White
Lewis Williams
Edgar C. Wilson

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Charles A. Barnitz
William Baylies
Horace Binney
Ratliff Boon
George N. Briggs
George Chambers
William Clark
Joseph H. Crane
Amos Davis
Harmar Denny
John Dickson
George Evans
Edward Everett
Rice Garland
George Grennell, jr.
Hiland Hall
Abner Hazeltine

Mr. James P. Heath
William Hiester
Leonard Jarvis
William Cost Johnson
Henry Johnson
Amos Lane
John Laporte
Levi Lincoln
James Love
Richard J. Manning
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Isaac McKim
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Phineas Miner
Henry A. Muhlenberg
John Murphy

Mr. Dutee J. Pearce
Stephen C. Phillips
David Potts, jr.
John Reed
William Slade
David Spangler
John N. Steele
Andrew Stewart
Philemon Thomas
Joseph Trumbull
Samuel Tweedy
Joseph Vance
Samuel F. Vinton
Daniel Wardwell
John G. Watmough
Richard H. Wilde
Henry A. Wisc
Ebenezer Young

A motion was then made by Mr. Evans to amend the resolution by striking out these words, viz. *purporting to authorize and instruct*, and inserting, in lieu thereof, these words, "*authorizing and instructing*;" also, by striking out, near the end of the resolution, the words *the color of*.

A motion was then made by Mr. McKennan that the said resolution do lie on the table.

And, pending this motion, the hour having expired, the House, on motion of Mr. Brown, proceeded to the orders of the day.

Engrossed bills, of the following titles, viz.

No. 683. An act to authorize the removal of the land office at Wapaghkonetta to Lima, in the State of Ohio;

No. 686. An act to authorize the sale of certain lands belonging to the University of Michigan;

No. 684. An act to prescribe the punishment of consuls, commercial agents, and others, in certain cases;

No. 218. An act for the relief of Mervin P. Mix;

No. 237. An act for the relief of Samuel Butler;

No. 242. An act for the relief of Elizabeth Swain;

No. 247. An act for the relief of the heirs of William Pollard;

No. 248. An act for the relief of Sutton Stephens;

No. 249. An act for the relief of Thomas Dixon and Company, of New York;

No. 250. An act for the relief of Job Barton;

No. 254. An act for the relief of Samuel H. Doxey;

No. 257. An act for the relief of John Herrick;

No. 260. An act for the relief of David Kincaid;

No. 261. An act for the relief of Stevens Smith, and the heirs of Pat-

rick McRown, and crew of the fishing schooner Rising States, of Bath bay, in the State of Maine;

No. 262. An act for the relief of Robert Abbot, and the other heirs of James Abbot;

No. 263. An act for the relief of Matthew C. Perry, a master commandant in the navy of the United States;

No. 264. An act for the relief of Edward R. Shubrick, of the United States navy;

No. 266. An act for the relief of Riddle, Becktle, and Headington, and their representatives;

No. 267. An act for the relief of John J. Avery;

No. 268. An act for the relief of Stephen Gatlin;

No. 271. An act for the relief of Theodore Owens;

No. 258. An act granting a pension to Job Wood;

No. 273. An act for the relief of the representatives of Thomas Clemmons;

No. 276. An act for the relief of S. Morris Waln and Henry Percival;

No. 281. An act for the relief of Shubael Conant;

No. 284. An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Aaron Smith;

No. 287. An act for the relief of Thomas Ball;

No. 288. An act for the relief of Richard Hargrave Lee;

No. 291. An act for the relief of William Haskell and others;

No. 293. An act for the relief of Ebenezer Breed;

No. 294. An act for the relief of George Davenport;

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The House then, in obedience to the order of the 26th of January ultimo, setting apart this day "for the consideration of bills for the benefit of such individuals as are seeking pensions as invalid soldiers," resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House; and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Gordon reported that the committee had, according to order, had under consideration sundry bills, which he was directed to report to the House, as follows:

No. 304. A bill for the benefit of John Cullins, a soldier of the revolution.

No. 311. A bill granting a pension to Amasa A. Tift.

No. 319. A bill granting pensions to Harvey Reynolds and John Casey.

No. 322. A bill for the relief of Josiah Westlake.

No. 341. A bill granting a pension to Isaac Janvier.

No. 343. A bill for the relief of Josiah H. Brown and John Conkin.

No. 346. A bill to restore to certain invalid pensioners the amount of pensions by them relinquished.

No. 352. A bill for the relief of Enoch Blaisdell.

No. 388. A bill granting a pension to John F. Wiley, and increasing the pension of George Fields.

No. 400. A bill granting a pension to William Slocum.

No. 403. A bill granting a pension to William Wilges.

No. 405. A bill for the benefit of Samuel M. Asbury, who was wounded in the late war with Great Britain.

No. 413. A bill granting a pension to Francis F. St. Cyr.

No. 367. A bill granting pensions to certain persons therein named.

No. 418. A bill for the relief of the invalid pensioners therein named.

No. 422. A bill granting a pension to Joseph Meade.

No. 423. A bill granting a pension to Luke Voorhise.

No. 425. A bill granting a pension to Colonel Gideon Morgan, with an amendment.

No. 428. A bill granting a pension to Benjamin Leslie.

No. 459. A bill granting a pension to William Baden and James Harrington.

No. 460. A bill for the relief of John Ashton.

No. 462. A bill for the relief of Ephraim F. Gilbert.

No. 465. A bill granting a pension to Isaac Carter.

No. 466. A bill granting a pension to John Gerodelle.

No. 467. A bill for the relief of Samuel Shelmerdine.

No. 503. A bill granting a pension to Thomas Morton.

No. 517. A bill to increase the pension of Origen Eaton.

No. 539. A bill granting a pension to John W. Coxe.

No. 544. A bill for the relief of Joseph Swartwood.

No. 545. A bill granting an arrearage of pension to Edward Nicholson.

No. 550. A bill for the relief of Abraham E. Boutwell and David Pearson.

No. 553. A bill granting a pension to Robert Lucas.

No. 555. A bill for the relief of George McFadden.

No. 588. A bill for the relief of John Moore.

No. 591. A bill granting a pension to Simeon S. Morrill, with an amendment.

No. 606. A bill for the relief of George C. Seaton.

No. 607. A bill granting a pension to John Bryant.

No. 608. A bill granting a pension to Larnard Swallow.

No. 629. A bill granting a pension to Noah Miller, an invalid major of the militia.

No. 647. A bill placing Captain Cole, a Seneca Indian chief, on the pension roll, with an amendment.

No. 653. A bill for the relief of Benjamin Holland.

No. 679. A bill for the relief of William Kellar, with an amendment.

No. 687. A bill granting a pension to Justus Cobb.

No. 688. A bill granting a pension to Lambert L. Van Valkenburg.

No. 691. A bill granting a pension to Isaac Eckright.

No. 610. A bill for the relief of Jared Buckingham.

No. 693. A bill granting a pension to William C. Beard, late a captain in the United States army.

No. 700. A bill granting a pension to Solomon Case.

No. 702. A bill for the relief of Jacob Stewart.

No. 703. A bill for the relief of Elijah Blodget.

No. 711. A bill for the relief of Thomas Simpson, with an amendment.

No. 712. A bill for the relief of Thankful Randall, with an amendment.

The amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole House to bills numbered 425, 591, 647, 679, 711, 712, were, then, severally concurred in by the House; and the said bills, together with all those reported from the Committee of the Whole House without amendment, were severally ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

Another message, in writing, was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his private Secretary; which was delivered in at the Speaker's table.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House on bills of the following titles, viz.

No. 641. A bill for the relief of Colonel Daniel Newnan;

No. 388. A bill for the relief of Peter Triplett;

No. 391. A bill for the relief of Peter Doxtator and Jacob Weaver;

No. 392. A bill for the relief of John Dal;

No. 411. A bill for the relief of Simeon Meachum, of the State of New York;

No. 472. A bill for the relief of Joseph Gilbert;

No. 479. A bill for the relief of the widow and heirs of Samuel South-erland;

No. 506. A bill for the relief of Timothy Jordan;

No. 559. A bill for the relief of Daniel Page;

No. 643. A bill for the relief of Walter Phillips;

No. 557. A bill for the relief of Elizabeth Mays;

and, after some time spent in Committee of the Whole House, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Mercer reported the said bills to the House, with an amendment to that numbered 641; which amendment was subsequently concurred in by the House; and it was then

Ordered, That the said bills be engrossed, and severally read a third time to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell, of Ohio,

Ordered, That the Committee of the Whole House to which is committed the bill to authorize the survey of certain lands adjacent to the

canal reservoir, on the Licking summit, in the State of Ohio, be discharged from the consideration thereof.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill (No. 251) for the relief of Noah Chittenden; and the amendment reported thereto from the Committee of the Whole House, on the 31st of January, was read, and concurred in by the House; and the said bill was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill (No. 275) for the relief of William Lawrence; and the amendment reported thereto from the Committee of the Whole House, on the 31st of January, was read, and disagreed to by the House.

A motion was then made by Mr. Hubbard so to amend the bill as that the pension proposed to be granted to Colonel Lawrence shall commence on the 15th of July, 1831, the day he resigned his commission in the army, instead of the period at which he received his wound.

And on the question that the House do agree to the said amendment,

It passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, 90,
Nays, 60.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. Heman Allen
John J. Allen
William Allen
Joseph B. Anthony
Noyes Barber
Benning M. Bean
George N. Briggs
John W. Brown
Robert Burns
Churchill C. Cambreleng
George Chambers
Joseph W. Chinn
Samuel Clark
William Clark
John Coffee
John Cramer
Joseph H. Crane
Amos Davis
Thomas Davenport
Bowland Day
Edmund Deberry
Millard Fillmore
John B. Forester
Philo C. Fuller
William K. Fuller
John Galbraith
Rice Garland
Ransom H. Gillet
James Graham
William J. Grayson

Mr. George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Hiland Hall
Thomas L. Hamer
Benjamin Hardin
Joseph M. Harper
James Harper
Samuel G. Hathaway
Micajah T. Hawkins
William Hiester
Henry Hubbard
William Jackson
Leonard Jarvis
Benjamin Jones
Gerrit Y. Lansing
Luke Lea
Thomas Lee
George Loyall
Edward Lucas
Chittenden Lyon
Robert T. Lytle
Abijah Mann, jr.
Richard J. Manning
William L. May
James J. McKay
Isaac McKim
Charles McVean
Jesse Miller
Phineas Miner
Henry Mitchell

Mr. John J. Morgan
Gayton P. Osgood
Gorham Parks
James Parker
William Patterson
Henry L. Pinkney
James K. Polk
Patrick H. Pope
David Potts, jr.
Robert Ramsay
John Reynolds
John Robertson
Ferdinand S. Schenck
William Schley
Augustine H. Shepperd
William N. Shinn
Francis O. J. Smith
James Standifer
Andrew Stewart
William Taylor
John Thomson
Christopher Tompkins
Joseph Trumbull
Samuel Tweedy
Isaac B. Van Houten
Aaron Ward
Daniel Wardwell
Taylor Webster
Campbell P. White
Edgar C. Wilson

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
John Adams
John Banks
Isaac C. Bates
William Baylies
Martin Beaty
Horace Binney

Mr. James W. Bouldin
George Burd
Tristram Burges
Jesse A. Bynum
Zadok Casey
John Chaney
David Crockett

Mr. Edward Darlington
Harmar Denny
George Evans
John Ewing
Charles G. Ferris
John H. Fulton
Roger L. Gamble

Mr. James H. Gholson
 Thomas H. Hall
 Edward A. Hannegan
 Samuel S. Harrison
 James P. Heath
 Joseph Henderson
 Edward Howell
 Abel Huntington
 Ebenezer Jackson
 Richard M. Johnson
 Henry Johnson
 Edward Kavanagh
 George L. Kinnard

Mr. Amos Lane
 John Laporte
 George W. Lay
 Levi Lincoln
 James Love
 Henry C. Martindale
 Thomas A. Marshall
 John Y. Mason
 Thomas M. T. McKennan
 Jeremiah McLene
 Charles F. Mercer
 Dutee J. Pearce
 Stephen C. Phillips

Mr. John Reed
 William Slade
 David Spangler
 John N. Steele
 Joel B. Sutherland
 Francis Thomas
 Philemon Thomas
 Joel Turrill
 Samuel F. Vinton
 John G. Watmough
 Richard H. Wilde
 Lewis Williams
 Henry A. Wise

Ordered, That the said bill be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow, 11 o'clock A. M.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1835.

Mr. Mercer, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill (No. 716) to provide for the opening of certain roads in the Territory of Arkansas; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Mercer, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill (No. 717) to provide for the improvement of the harbor of Clinton river, in the Territory of Michigan, and for other purposes; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Chaney, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made a report on the petition of James Calvin, accompanied by a bill (No. 718) for his relief; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Crane, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of the heirs of Captain Moses Hawkins; which was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Pearce, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill (No. 719) to provide for an expedition to the Pacific Ocean and South Seas, accompanied by a report, in writing; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Phillips moved that two thousand copies, additional, of the said report and bill be printed; which motion was laid on the table one day, under the rule.

Mr. Binney, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to which was referred the petition of John F. Lewis, made a report thereon, accompanied by a bill (No. 720) for his relief; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Schley, by leave,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of draughtsman to the House of Representatives, and discontinuing the annual expenditure of fifteen hundred dollars, now paid to that officer.

Mr. Hannegan, by leave, offered the following resolution; which, under the rule, lies one day, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to this House, if in the possession of the War Department, a copy of the survey, plan, and estimate for the construction of a harbor at the mouth of Trail creek, on Lake Michigan, in the State of Indiana, or any information he may possess in relation thereto.

Mr. Beaty, by consent, moved the following resolution; which, under the rule, lies one day, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to report to this House the survey and report of the engineers sent, during the last year, to survey the Cumberland river down, to meet the survey heretofore made thereon.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his private Secretary, notifying that the President did, on the 6th instant, approve and sign an act (No. 308) for the final adjustment of claims to lands in the State of Louisiana.

Mr. Robertson, by consent, moved the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That the office or appointment of printer to the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, ought to be abolished, or dispensed with.

Resolved, That, in future, all printing on public account should be done under contract, with such persons, and subject to such regulations, as may be authorized and prescribed by law; and that, to this end, the Secretary of the Senate, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Postmaster General, and the Secretary of the Treasury, be authorized and required to advertise, respectively, for sealed proposals to execute, first, all printing by order or on account of the Senate; secondly, all printing on account of the House of Representatives; thirdly, all printing, within the District of Columbia, for the Post Office Department; and, fourthly, all other printing, within said District, on public account. The said proposals to be returned to, and lodged in, the office of the Attorney General, and to be opened, on some day to be prescribed by law, and mentioned in the advertisements, in the presence of the said Attorney General and all the officers above named, and the contracts to be then and there entered into by and between the said officers respectively, acting on behalf of the United States, and such persons as may be willing to undertake the said printing on the most advantageous terms to the public, and to give adequate security for the faithful execution of the work: *Provided*, That no person nor company employed by any one of the officers authorized to enter into contracts for the same, shall be employed or concerned in any other printing, on public account, authorized to be contracted for by the other officers, respectively; and in case of an equality in two or more bids, the preference shall be given to the person whose proposals were first lodged in the Attorney General's office: *Provided, also*, That no person holding any office or appointment under the Government shall be employed to do any part of the public printing, or to have an interest or concern therein.

This resolution was read; and the hour having expired, the House proceeded to the orders of the day.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Lowrie, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have been notified by the President of the United States that he did, on the 6th instant, approve and sign "An

act (No. 41) for the relief of Colonel John Eugene Leitensdorffer." The Senate have passed the bill of this House (No. 211) entitled "An act for the relief of Silas D. Fisher;" and have, also, passed bills of the following titles, viz.

No. 37. An act for the relief of Duncan L. Clinch;

No. 131. An act to complete certain roads of the Territory of Arkansas; in which bills I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House. And then he withdrew.

One of the messages received from the President of the United States yesterday, was read, and is as follows:

WASHINGTON, February 6, 1835.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

I transmit to the House of Representatives a report of the Secretary of State, accompanied with extracts from certain despatches received from the minister of the United States at Paris, which are communicated in compliance with a resolution of the House of the 31st ultimo. Being of opinion that the residue of the despatches of that minister cannot, at present, be laid before the House consistently with the public interest, I decline transmitting them. In doing so, however, I deem it proper to state that whenever any communication shall be received, exhibiting any change in the condition of the business referred to in the resolution, information will be promptly transmitted to Congress.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The said message and accompanying papers being read,

Mr. John Quincy Adams moved "that the message of the President of the United States, with the report of the Secretary of State, and the extracts from the despatches of the minister of the United States at Paris, communicated therewith, be printed, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, with instructions to report *forthwith* on that part of the message of the President to Congress at the commencement of the session which relates to the state of our relations with France."

A motion was made by Mr. Patton to amend that part of the motion which proposes to instruct the Committee on Foreign Relations, by striking out the word *forthwith*, and inserting, in lieu thereof, the following: "*on or before Monday, the 16th instant*;" whereupon,

Mr. John Quincy Adams accepted the proposition of Mr. Patton, and modified his motion accordingly.

A motion was then made by Mr. Hamer to amend the motion made by Mr. Adams, by striking out all that part which proposes to instruct the committee.

And, after debate,

The question was put, that the House do agree to the motion made by Mr. Hamer,

And passed in the affirmative.

The question was then put on the remaining portion of the motion made by Mr. Adams, that the message, with the report of the Secretary of State, and the extracts from the despatches from the minister of the

United States at Paris, communicated therewith, be printed, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs,

And passed in the affirmative.

And then the House adjourned until Monday, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1835.

Mr. Parks presented a petition of inhabitants of Penobscot county, in the State of Maine, praying that the term of the circuit court and the terms of the district court, which are now by law held at Wiscasset, in said State, may hereafter be held at Bangor, in the county of Penobscot.

Mr. Abijah Mann presented a petition of Herkimer Sternberg, of the State of New York, praying for the passage of a law to reward him for certain discoveries which he represents that he has made in medical philosophy.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Parks presented a petition of Victor Le Bron, of the State of Maine, praying the patronage of Congress for a discovery made by him of a composition of writing ink, which he believes to be indestructible, and which he alleges has been satisfactorily tested and proven by the chemists at the great factories at Lowell, in the State of Massachusetts; which petition was referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. Huntington presented a petition of Ezekiel Glover, of the State of New York, praying that his name may be placed on the roll of revolutionary pensioners of the United States, in consideration of services rendered by him in the revolutionary war; which petition was referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

Mr. Hiester presented a memorial of inhabitants, male and female, of the State of Pennsylvania, praying Congress to pass a law abolishing slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia;

Mr. Galbraith presented a memorial of citizens of Venango county, in the State of Pennsylvania, also praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in said District; which memorials were read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Pearce presented a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, praying that the annual proceeds of the sales of the public lands may be divided among the several States of the Union, according to their respective federal representative population, as ascertained by the last census, to be applied by the Legislatures of the same to public education; which memorial was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Vinton presented a memorial of inhabitants of the Territory of Michigan, residing in the district of country in dispute between the State of Ohio and said Territory, praying for the speedy adjustment, by Congress, of the disputed boundary between said State and Territory; which memorial was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Kinnard presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of the

State of Indiana, respecting the pension agency in said State, and praying for the removal of the same to Indianapolis; which resolution was read, and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Beaumont,

Ordered, That the petition of Jacob Boston, heretofore presented January 30, 1832, be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Sutherland presented a petition of Henry Fry, of Philadelphia, stating that he has been discontinued from the office of purser in the navy of the United States, by a former Secretary of the Navy, on the alleged ground that he had not given the bond required by law, when, in fact, no such reason existed, and praying the interposition of Congress in his behalf; which petition was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Sutherland presented a petition of William Hottenstein, praying to be allowed a pension for services rendered and a disability incurred by him while in the military service of the United States during the revolutionary war.

Mr. Cramer presented a petition of Henry Filmore, of Providence, in the State of New York, praying to be allowed the arrears of pension to which he conceives himself entitled.

Mr. Pierson presented a petition of Jabez Crane, of the State of New York, praying to be allowed an increase of pension to which he conceives himself entitled, in consequence of disabilities incurred by him during the late war with Great Britain.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. Reed presented a petition of sundry citizens of New Bedford, in the State of Massachusetts, praying Congress to provide by law for the establishment of a marine hospital in the district of New Bedford, for the accommodation of seamen engaged in the whale fishery.

Mr. Galbraith presented a memorial of citizens of Erie county, in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for an appropriation of \$25,000 for the improvement of the western extremity of the harbor of Presque Isle.

Mr. Milligan presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Delaware, praying for an appropriation for the construction of a harbor at the town of Newcastle, on the Delaware river.

Mr. Hard presented a memorial of inhabitants of Niagara county, in the State of New York, praying for an appropriation for the survey and construction of a harbor at the mouth of Eighteen Mile creek, in Niagara county, in the said State.

Mr. Turrill presented a memorial of inhabitants of Oswego county, in the State of New York, praying for an appropriation to survey and construct a harbor at Deer point, in the town of New Haven, in said State.

Mr. Gorham presented a memorial of the Boston Marine Society, praying for an appropriation of seven hundred and fifty dollars for the completion of a spindle, to be placed on Minot's ledge, near the entrance of Boston harbor.

Ordered, That the said petition and memorials be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Dunlap presented a memorial of citizens of the State of Tennes-

see, praying for an appropriation of \$50,000 for the erection of a national hospital at Memphis, in said State; which memorial was committed to the Committee of the Whole House to which is committed the bill (No. 562) making appropriations for the erection of marine hospitals in the city of Baltimore and other places.

Mr. Casey presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, praying for the establishment of a surveyor general's office in said State; which memorial was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, to which is committed the bill (No. 597) providing for the establishment of a surveyor general's office in the State of Illinois.

On motion of Mr. Hubbard,

Ordered, That the memorial of inhabitants of the District of Columbia, praying for the gradual abolition of slavery in said District, heretofore presented March 24, 1828, be printed, with the names thereto attached.

On motion of Mr. Chinn,

Ordered, That the petition of Eliza Davidson, of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, heretofore presented February 4, 1833, be referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

Mr. Lay presented a memorial of citizens of Genesee county, in the State of New York, praying Congress to pass a law for the final abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Young presented a memorial of inhabitants of Plainfield, in the State of Connecticut, also praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Chinn presented a petition of George Evans, of the city of Washington, praying to be allowed remuneration in consequence of a permanent disability incurred by him while in the service of the United States, in the year 1818.

Ordered, That the said memorials and petition be referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

Mr. Patterson presented a petition of Henry St. John, of the State of Ohio, praying compensation for the loss of a horse while in the service of the United States during the last war.

Mr. Heath presented a petition of the executors of Greenbury Griffin, late of Queen Anne county, in the State of Maryland, praying remuneration for the loss of a packet sloop, called the Jefferson, the property of said Griffin, which was captured and taken by the enemy during the late war with Great Britain, while engaged in the transportation of the United States mail.

Mr. Sutherland presented a petition of Felix Hess, of the city of Philadelphia, praying to be reimbursed for the loss of a sloop owned by him, while laden with a cargo of stone, bound to the Delaware breakwater, which loss he attributes to the neglect of the keeper of the light-house at the mouth of Delaware river, for not having at that time the proper light he should have had.

Mr. Binney presented a petition of Cornelius Tiers, of the city of Philadelphia, praying remuneration for losses sustained by him, under a contract with the Board of Navy Commissioners to furnish, "upon the requisitions of the commandant of the navy yard at Philadelphia, all the blocks, dead-eyes, and hearts, of every description and size, required for

one ship of the line, one frigate, and one sloop of war," to be made according to certain descriptions laid down in said contract, and subject to the inspection of the said yard, or such other inspection as the Commissioners of the Navy might prescribe.

Mr. McKennan presented a petition of Thomas Hanson, of Washington county, in the State of Pennsylvania, praying remuneration for a wagon and team of horses pressed into the service of the United States during the late war with Great Britain.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Carr presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Indiana, praying that measures may be taken to extinguish the Indian title to lands in said State, and for their removal from her borders; which memorial was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Kinnard presented a petition of sundry citizens of the State of Indiana;

Mr. Crane presented a petition of inhabitants of Adams, Brown, and Highland counties, in the State of Ohio;

Mr. Crane also presented a petition of inhabitants of Allen county, in the State of Ohio;

Mr. Webster presented a petition of inhabitants of Butler county, in the State of Ohio;

Mr. Bell presented a petition of inhabitants of Belmont county, in the State of Ohio;

Mr. Patterson presented a petition of inhabitants of Seneca and Sandusky counties, in the State of Ohio;

Mr. Banks presented a petition of inhabitants of Butler and Mercer counties, in the State of Pennsylvania;

Mr. Muhlenberg presented a petition of inhabitants of Berks county, in the State of Pennsylvania;

Mr. Hard presented a petition of inhabitants of Orleans county, in the State of New York;

Mr. Frederick Whittlesey presented a petition of inhabitants of the village of Brockport, in Monroe county, in the State of New York; praying, respectively, for the establishment of certain post routes therein designated and described.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. Hannegan presented a petition of Mary Beckett, of the State of Indiana, widow of Humphrey Beckett, deceased, praying to be allowed the arrears of pension which she alleges was due her husband for services rendered by him in the revolutionary war.

Mr. Dickinson presented a petition of James J. Tipton, nephew of Abraham Tipton, deceased, of the State of Tennessee, praying to be allowed and paid the commutation of half pay to which the said Abraham Tipton was entitled as a captain in the revolutionary army.

Mr. Banks presented a petition of Isaac McCammont, of the State of Pennsylvania, praying to be allowed and paid the amount of pay to which he conceives himself entitled as a private soldier in the army of the revolutionary war.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

On motion of Mr. Edward Everett,

Ordered, That the memorial of the citizens of Charlestown, Massachusetts, praying compensation for their property destroyed on the 17th of June, 1775, heretofore presented January 20, 1834, be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. Cage presented a petition of Alfred T. Carson, of the State of Mississippi, praying that his title to a quarter section of land therein designated and described may be confirmed to him; which petition was referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. Burges presented a memorial of sundry merchants and underwriters of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island;

Mr. William B. Shepard presented a memorial of Thomas B. Pottinger, administrator of Jonathan Hudson, deceased;

Mr. Mardis presented a memorial of merchants of the United States who now reside at Greensborough, in the State of Alabama;

Mr. Mardis also presented a memorial of merchants of the United States who now reside at Talladega, in the State of Alabama;

Mr. Archer presented a memorial of merchants and underwriters of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia;

Mr. Harper presented a memorial of merchants and underwriters of the city of Philadelphia;

Mr. Reed presented a memorial of merchants of New Bedford, in the State of Massachusetts;

Mr. McKim presented a memorial of merchants and underwriters of the city of Baltimore;

Mr. Hubbard presented a memorial of merchants of Portsmouth, in the State of New Hampshire;

Mr. Hubbard also presented a memorial of merchants of Concord, in the State of New Hampshire;

Mr. Gorham presented a memorial of merchants and underwriters of the city of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts;

Mr. Barber presented memorials of merchants of Norwich, Weathersfield, and Hartford, in the State of Connecticut;

Mr. Ebenezer Jackson presented a memorial of merchants of New Haven, in the State of Connecticut.

Mr. Cambreleng presented a memorial of merchants of the city of New York;

Mr. Pearce presented memorials of merchants of Newport and Warren, in the State of Rhode Island;

Mr. Chinn presented a memorial of merchants of the city of Philadelphia;

Mr. Muhlenberg presented two memorials of merchants and underwriters of the city of Philadelphia;

Mr. Binney presented a memorial of merchants and underwriters of the city of Philadelphia;

Mr. McKennan presented a memorial of merchants of Washington City, in the District of Columbia;

Mr. Heath presented four memorials of merchants of the city of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland;

Mr. Francis Thomas presented a memorial of merchants of the city of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland;

Mr. Speight presented memorials of merchants of the towns of Wilmington, Washington, Fayetteville, and Newbern, in the State of North Carolina;

Mr. Pope presented a memorial of merchants of the United States, who now reside at St. Louis, in the State of Kentucky;

Mr. Pope presented memorials of merchants of Derby, Chatham, and New Haven, in the State of Connecticut;

Mr. Mitchell presented a memorial of merchants of the United States who now reside at Zanesville, in the State of Ohio;

Mr. Johnson presented a memorial of merchants of the city of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana;

Mr. Cage presented a memorial of merchants of the United States who now reside in Wilkinson county, in the State of Mississippi;

praying, respectively, for indemnity for depredations and spoliations committed on their lawful commerce by the private and public armed ships of France prior to the year 1800, their claims to indemnity for which were compromised by the United States in the convention between the United States and France of that year.

Ordered, That the said memorials be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Wise presented a memorial of Russell, Ordione, and Company, praying the aid of Congress in the publication of the works of General George Washington; which memorial was referred to a select committee; and Mr. Wise, Mr. Jackson, of Connecticut, and Mr. W. B. Shepard, were appointed the said committee.

Mr. Reynolds presented a resolution, adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, asking for a donation of land to aid in the construction of a road from Shawneetown, through Franklin county, in said State, to St. Louis;

Mr. Thomson presented a document written by the engineer of the Sandy and Beaver canal, containing a statement descriptive of the merits of the summit of the said canal, compared with the Licking summit of the Ohio canal; which resolution and document were referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

On motion of Mr. McKim,

Ordered, That the petition of Samuel Mead, heretofore presented February 10, 1834, be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

Mr. Richard M. Johnson presented a petition of Henry S. Mallery, praying to be allowed compensation for services rendered by him as a brevet captain in the second regiment of artillery in the army of the United States; which petition was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. May presented a resolution of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, asking for the passage of a law extending to settlers on public lands that were surveyed subsequent to their settlement, the privilege of entering one hundred and sixty acres, in eighty or forty acre tracts, so as to secure their improvements.

Mr. May presented resolutions of the Legislature of Illinois, asking for a further donation of land, to aid the State in effecting a communication between Lake Michigan and the Illinois river.

Mr. Casey presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, praying the privilege of relinquishing the sixteenth sections for the use of schools, when found unfit for cultivation, and locating other lands in lieu thereof.

Mr. Cage presented a petition of Robert Turnbull, of the Cherokee tribe of Indians, praying for a reservation of a half section of land, to complete the section to which he alleges he is entitled, by registering himself for citizenship.

Mr. Cage presented a petition of Alfred Tribble, praying, for reasons set forth in his petition, permission to enter a quarter section of land at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

Mr. Lyon, of Kentucky, presented a petition of Alexander McDaniel and others, of the State of Kentucky, praying for a grant of the public lands lying on the river Mississippi, on conditions set forth at large in their petition.

Ordered, That the said resolutions and petitions be severally referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. Chilton,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Monroe post office, in Hart county, Kentucky, to Lafayette, in Barren county, and thence to Gretna Green, in Greene county, of the same State.

On motion of Mr. Marshall,

Resolved, That the Committee of Claims be instructed to inquire into the propriety of allowing payment to William Jones for a horse lost in the service of the United States during the late war, and that the evidence relating thereto, which was referred to said committee at the last session of Congress, together with that now presented, be referred to said committee.

On motion of Mr. Vinton,

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Buildings be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the public square in which the Capitol is situated, westwardly, to the foot of the slope descending towards the canal.

On motion of Mr. Webster,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a mail route from Dayton, Ohio, by the way of Liberty, Farmersville, Winchester, and Newcome, to Oxford, in the same State.

Mr. Heath moved the following resolution; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table one day, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be requested to communicate to this House such information as his department may possess, and copies of any correspondence that may have taken place between this Government, or any of its agents, with the European Governments, on the subject of their quarantine regulations.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the transportation of a daily mail between New Orleans and Mobile.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana,

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to survey the route designated for a railroad from Point Caupin to Opelousas courthouse, in the State of Louisiana.

On motion of Mr. McCarty,

Resolved, That the Committee of Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting indemnity to Samuel C. Duncan for losses by him sustained on contracts for excavations and fillings on the east and west banks of the east branch of White Water, on the Cumberland road, in Indiana, and that the papers on the files of the House, presented at the last session of Congress upon this subject, be again referred to said committee.

On motion of Mr. Reynolds,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of creating, in the State of Illinois, one other pension agency, so that there will be two agencies in that State.

Mr. Lucas moved the following resolutions; which were read, and ordered to lie on the table, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to report to this House what officers, if any, have been taken from the line of the army, and commissioned in the general staff, with rank therein, since the reorganization of the army, under the act entitled "An act to reduce and fix the military peace establishment," approved March 2, 1821, and in such form as to show the rank and date of appointments in the staff, the regimental rank and date of commissions, when taken from the line, and if promoted in their regiments whilst holding *rank* in the staff; the same to be specified.

Resolved, also, That the Secretary of War inform this House what regimental officers now hold appointments in the general staff of the army, if any, which do not confer rank, in such manner as to show the denomination and date of such staff appointments, as well as the rank and dates of commissions in their respective regiments.

Mr. McKinley moved the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That this House will, on Thursday next, proceed to the election of printer to the House of Representatives of the next Congress, *viva voce*.

The said resolution was read; and, after debate thereon, the hour expired, and the House, on motion, proceeded to the orders of the day, and to the business on the Speaker's table.

The message received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his private Secretary, on the 6th of February instant, was read, as follows:

WASHINGTON, February 6, 1835.

To the House of Representatives :

I submit to Congress a report from the Secretary of War, containing the evidence of certain claims to reservations, under the fourteenth article of the treaty of 1830 with the Choctaws, which the locating agent has reserved from sale, in conformity with instructions from the President, who did not consider himself authorized to direct their location.

Should Congress consider the claims just, it will be proper to pass a law authorizing their location, or satisfying them in some other way.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The said message and documents were referred to the Committee on the Public Lands. The vote on the reference was afterwards reconsidered, and the said message and documents were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Plummer,

Ordered, That sundry depositions and other papers, taken and printed by authority of the Senate of the United States, touching the conduct of John W. Martin, the locating agent referred to in the preceding message of the President of the United States, and which is contained in the printed document of the Senate (No. 22) of the present session, be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Bills from the Senate, of the following titles, viz.

No. 37. An act for the relief of Duncan L. Clinch ;

No. 96. An act in addition to the act for the relief of the legal representatives of Lucy Bond and Hannah Douglass ;

No. 131. An act to complete certain roads of the Territory of Arkansas ;

were severally read the first and second time, and referred—

No. 37. To the Committee on the Public Lands.

No. 96. To the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

No. 131. To the Committee of Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, of Louisiana,

Ordered, That the Committee of Claims be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Wright Converse, and that leave be given to withdraw the same.

The bill from the Senate (No. 104) entitled "An act to continue the office of Commissioner of Pensions," was read the third time, and passed, as amended.

Ordered, That the Clerk acquaint the Senate therewith.

Engrossed bills, of the following titles, viz.

No. 304. An act for the benefit of John Cullens, a soldier of the revolution ;

No. 311. An act granting a pension to Amasa A. Tift ;

No. 319. An act granting pensions to Harvey Reynolds and John Casey ;

No. 322. An act for the benefit of Josiah Westlake ;

No. 341. An act granting a pension to Isaac Janvier ;

No. 682. An act amendatory of the act for the continuation of the Cumberland road ;

No. 708. An act to change the time of holding the district court for the western district of Virginia ;

No. 695. An act to establish a pension agency on the south of Green river, in the State of Kentucky ;

No. 343. An act for the relief of Josiah H. Brown and John Conkin ;

No. 551. An act making provision for the purchase of the fac simile of General Washington's accounts ;

No. 346. An act to restore to certain invalid pensioners the amount of pension by them relinquished ;
were severally read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in the said bills.

Mr. McKinley, by leave, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to which was this day referred the bill from the Senate (No. 131) entitled "An act to complete certain roads of the Territory of Arkansas," reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ordered, That the bill (No. 711) for the relief of Thomas Simpson, be recommitted to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

On motion of Mr. Chilton Allan,

Ordered, That the several Committees of the Whole House to which may be committed bills in relation to the business or affairs of the Territories of the United States, be discharged, and that all such bills be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The House then, in obedience to the order of the 28th of January ultimo, setting apart this day for the consideration of bills relating to the affairs of the Territories of the United States, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union ; and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Pope reported as follows, viz.

The bill from the Senate (No. 53) entitled "An act for the completion of certain improvements in Florida," without amendment.

The bill from the Senate (No. 131) entitled "An act to complete certain roads of the Territory of Arkansas," without amendment.

The bill from the Senate (No. 33) entitled "An act for improving the harbor at the mouth of the river Raisin, in the Territory of Michigan," without amendment.

The bill from the Senate (No. 78) entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a railroad on the public lands from Tallahassee to St. Mark's, in Florida," with sundry amendments.

The bill of this House (No. 717) to provide for the improvement of the harbor of Clinton river, in the Territory of Michigan, and for other purposes, without amendment.

The bill (No. 716) to provide for the opening of certain roads in the Territory of Arkansas, and for other purposes, with amendments.

Mr. Pope further reported that the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had, also, under consideration the bill (No. 427) to establish the Territorial Government of Huron, and had come to no decision thereon.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow, 11 o'clock A. M.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1835.

Mr. Carr, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, to which the subject was referred by a resolution of the House of the 11th of December, 1834, reported a bill (No. 721) concerning the purchasers of the public lands, accompanied by a report, in writing; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Carr, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, made a report on the petition of John S. Conger, accompanied by a bill (No. 722) for his relief; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Carr, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, made a report on the petition of Silvia C. Vick, accompanied by a bill (No. 723) for the relief of Silvia C. Vick, widow, and the heirs of Hartwell Vick, deceased; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Galbraith,

Ordered, That the Committee on Private Land Claims be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Andrew Martin, and that it lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Galbraith,

Ordered, That the Committee on Private Land Claims, which was instructed, on the 15th of December, 1834, to inquire into the expediency of increasing the compensation of deputy surveyor for surveying private land claims in the Territory of Florida, be discharged from the further consideration thereof, and that it be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. Parker, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, made an unfavorable report on the petition of William Palmer; which was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Parker, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, also made an unfavorable report on the petition of Ebenezer Farrand; which was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Parker, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, made a report on the petition of James Wiltbank, accompanied by a bill (No. 724) for his relief; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Milligan, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 27) entitled "An act for the relief of William Hogan, administrator of Michael Hogan, deceased," reported the same without amendment. The said bill was then committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. William K. Fuller, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, made unfavorable reports on the petitions of Robert Tucker, Robert Clark, and William Hall; which reports were severally read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Polk, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill (No. 725) to regulate the disbursement of public money, and prohibit allowances not authorized by law; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Ashley, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill (No. 726) for the relief of the legal representatives of Henry Duchquette, William Hibet, J. B. Dubois, and Charles Sangunette; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Clay, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 37) for the relief of Duncan L. Clinch, reported the same without amendment. The consideration of the said bill was then postponed until Tuesday, the 17th instant.

Mr. Pearce, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 93) for the relief of Christopher Bayley, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report in writing, recommending that the said bill do not pass.

Ordered, That the said bill do lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Foster,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the petition of Amos Butler, be discharged from the further consideration of the same, and that it lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Foster,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary, which was instructed, on the 8th of January, to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the judge of the western district of Virginia to prescribe, by a rule of court, the times of holding the several courts now directed by law to be held in said district, be discharged from the further consideration thereof.

On motion of Mr. Foster,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary, which was instructed, on the 15th of January, to inquire into the expediency of revising the statute laws of the United States, and, for that purpose, of instituting a commission to consist of — members, to report to Congress such revision for its consideration and adoption, be discharged from the further consideration thereof.

Mr. Fulton, from the Committee of Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of William J. Posey; which was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Fulton, from the Committee of Claims, which was instructed, on the 26th of January, to inquire into the expediency of allowing to Samuel Eskridge the amount of his claim for moneys advanced the agent of the United States, made an unfavorable report thereon; which was read, and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Thomson,

Ordered, That the Committee on Military Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Lieutenant John R. Vinton, and that it lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Lay,

Ordered, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be discharged from the further consideration of the petitions of Benjamin Cornell, Ralph R. Horn, and Jehiel Todd, and that they lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Clay,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Public Lands be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of the committee on the part of the expatriated Poles, and that it lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Lay,

Ordered, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Joseph Wilber, and that it be referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. Dunlap, by leave, presented a memorial of sundry inhabitants of the State of Tennessee, praying for the establishment of a post route from Bluff creek, in Fayette county, Tennessee, to Sandy spring, in said county; which memorial was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. Edward Everett, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, made a report on the petition of Captain John Downes, of the United States navy, accompanied by a bill (No. 727) for his relief; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Pinckney, by leave, presented a petition of Elizabeth S. W. Bacot, widow of Thomas W. Bacot, deceased, late postmaster at Charleston, South Carolina, praying indemnity for certain expenditures made by her husband for the benefit of the United States; which petition was referred to a select committee.

Ordered, That Mr. Pinckney, Mr. Darlington, and Mr. Chinn be the said committee.

Mr. Campbell P. White, by leave, presented a memorial of Ann Stewart, in behalf of the estate of James Stewart, deceased, late merchant, of the city of New York.

Mr. Phillips presented, by leave, a memorial of sundry merchants of Gloucester, in the State of Massachusetts;

Mr. Phillips also presented, by leave, a memorial of merchants and underwriters of Salem, in the State of Massachusetts; praying, respectively, to be indemnified for depredations committed on their lawful commerce by the public and private armed cruisers of France prior to the year 1800, their claims to indemnity for which were compromised by the United States in the convention between the United States and France, concluded in that year.

Ordered, That the said memorials be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Phillips, by leave, presented a memorial of sundry inhabitants of the State of Massachusetts, praying for the establishment of a new collection district, and the erection of a custom-house at Lynn, in said State; which memorial was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Lowrie, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed the bill of this House (No. 599) entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1835," without amendment. The Senate have, also, passed bills of the following titles, viz.

No. 97. An act in addition to the act for the relief of the legal representatives of George Hurlbut, deceased;

No. 128. An act to change the organization of the General Post Office; in which bills I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House. And then he withdrew.

Mr. Foster, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was re-committed the bill (No. 672) entitled "An act to regulate the sittings

of the United States courts in the districts of East and West Tennessee," reported the same with an amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Kavanagh, by leave, presented memorials signed by merchants and underwriters of Portland, Hampden, Kennebunk, Belfast, and Castine, in the State of Maine, severally and respectively praying Congress to make provision for the payment of their claims against France, arising from spoliation and depredations committed on their lawful commerce by public and private armed French cruisers prior to the year 1800, which claims, by the convention of 1800, the United States relinquished to France.

Ordered, That the said memorials be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Gilmer,

Ordered, That the Committee on Indian Affairs have leave to sit during the session of the House.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Hannegan on the 7th instant, relative to the survey of the harbor of Trail creek; and the said resolution being read, was agreed to by the House.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Beaty on the 7th instant, in relation to the survey of the Cumberland river; and the said resolution being again read, was agreed to by the House.

On motion of Mr. Hard, by leave,

Resolved, That the Committee on Invalid Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing to Ezekiel Jewit, an invalid pensioner, arrearage of pension from June, 1815, when his disability occurred, to the present time.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. McKinley yesterday, that the House do proceed to the election of a printer to the House of Representatives of the next Congress, *viva voce*.

A motion was made by Mr. Evans to amend the said resolution by striking out "*viva voce*," and inserting, "under the authority of the joint resolution, approved 3d March, 1819."

And, after further debate, the House, on motion, proceeded to the orders of the day, and to the business on the Speaker's table.

A motion was then made by Mr. Polk that the business on the Speaker's table, and the several orders of the day, which preceded the bills

No. 563. Regulating the deposit of the money of the United States in certain local banks;

No. 564. To repeal so much of the act entitled "An act transferring the duties of commissioner of loans to the Bank of the United States," as requires the Bank of the United States to perform the duties of commissioner of loans for the several States;

No. 565. To authorize the sale of the bank stock of the United States;

No. 623. To suspend, conditionally, the receipt of the bills and notes of the Bank of the United States in payment of debts due to the United States;

be postponed, and that the House do now proceed to the consideration of those bills.

And on the question, Shall the orders of the day and the business on the Speaker's table be postponed for the purpose aforesaid?

It passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, 106,
Nays, 95.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
John Adams
Joseph B. Anthony
James M. H. Beale
Benning M. Bean
Andrew Beaumont
Abraham Bockee
Ratliff Boon
John W. Brown
Samuel Bunch
Robert Burns
Jesse A. Bynum
Churchill C. Cambreleng
John Carr
John Chaney
Joseph W. Chinn
Samuel Clark
Clement C. Clay
John Coffee
John Cramer
Rowland Day
Philemon Dickerson
John M. Felder
Charles G. Ferris
John B. Forester
Samuel Fowler
William K. Fuller
John H. Fulton
John Galbraith
James H. Gholson
Ransom H. Gillet
William F. Gordon
James Graham
Joseph Hall
Thomas H. Hall
Nicoll Halsey

Mr. Benjamin Hardin
Joseph M. Harper
Samuel S. Harrison
Samuel G. Hathaway
Micajah T. Hawkins
Joseph Henderson
Henry Hubbard
Abel Huntington
Leonard Jarvis
Richard M. Johnson
Noadiah Johnson
Benjamin Jones
Edward Kavanagh
Daniel Kilgore
George L. Kinnard
Amos Lane
Gerrit Y. Lansing
John Laporte
George W. Lay
Luke Lea
Thomas Lee
Abijah Mann, jr.
Joel K. Mann
Samuel W. Mardis
Moses Mason, jr.
Rufus McIntire
James J. McKay
Isaac McKim
John McKinley
Jeremiah McLene
Charles McVean
Jesse Miller
Henry Mitchell
Robert Mitchell
Samuel McDowell Moore

Mr. John J. Morgan
Henry A. Muhlenberg
Gayton P. Osgood
Sherman Page
Gorham Parks
James Parker
John M. Patton
William Patterson
Franklin Pierce
Job Pierson
James K. Polk
Patrick H. Pope
John Reynolds
John Robertson
Ferdinand S. Schenck
William Schley
William B. Shepard
Augustine H. Shepperd
William N. Shinn
Francis O. J. Smith
Jesse Speight
James Standifer
John N. Steele
Joel B. Sutherland
William Taylor
William P. Taylor
Francis Thomas
John Thomson
Aaron Vanderpoel
Isaac B. Van Houten
David D. Wagener
Daniel Wardwell
Taylor Webster
Reuben Whallon
Campbell P. White

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. Heman Allen
John J. Allen
Chilton Allan
William Allen
William S. Archer
William H. Ashley
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Charles A. Barnitz
Daniel L. Barringer
Isaac C. Bates
William Baylies
Martin Beatty
Horace Binney
George N. Briggs
Tristram Burges
Harry Cage

Mr. Robert B. Campbell
Zadok Casey
George Chambers
Thomas Chilton
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
William Clark
Augustine S. Clayton
William K. Clowney
Thomas Corwin
Richard Coulter
Joseph H. Crane
David Crockett
Edward Darlington
Amos Davis
Thomas Davenport
Harmer Denny
John Dickson

Mr. William C. Dunlap
George Evans
Edward Everett
John Ewing
Millard Fillmore
Thomas F. Foster
Philo C. Fuller
Roger L. Garable
Rice Garland
George R. Gilmer
Benjamin Gorham
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Hiland Hall
Edward A. Hannegan
Gideon Hard
James Harper

Mr. Abner Hazeltine
James P. Heath
William Hiester
William M. Inge
William Jackson
Ebenezer Jackson
Henry F. Jones
Seaborn Jones
Henry King
Robert P. Letcher
Dixon H. Lewis
Levi Lincoln
James Love
George Loyall
Chittenden Lyon

Mr. Robert T. Lytle
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall
Jonathan McCarty
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Phineas Miner
Stephen C. Phillips
Henry L. Pinckney
David Potts, jr.
Robert Ramsay
Abraham Rencher
William Slade
Jonathan Sloane

Mr. David Spangler
Philemon Thomas
Christopher Tompkins
Joseph Trumbull
Samuel Tweedy
Joseph Vance
Samuel F. Vinton
John G. Watmough
Frederick Whittlesey
Richard H. Wilde
Lewis Williams
Edgar C. Wilson
Henry A. Wise
Ebenezer Young

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill (No. 563) regulating the deposite of the money of the United States in certain local banks.

A motion was made by Mr. Gordon to amend the said bill by striking out all thereof after the enacting clause, and inserting a new bill; when

A motion was made by Mr. Ewing to amend the amendment proposed by Mr. Gordon, by striking out all thereof after the word *That*, with which it commenced, and inserting a new bill.

And, after debate,

Mr. Ewing moved that the said bill, together with amendments proposed, be referred to a select committee, to consist of twenty-four members, one from each State. This motion was disagreed to by the House.

A motion was then made by Mr. Robertson that the said bill be re-committed to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions so to amend the same as to dispense with the agency or instrumentality of banks in the fiscal operations of the Government.

And, after further debate,

The House adjourned until to-morrow, 11 o'clock A. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1835.

Mr. Mardis, by leave, presented a petition of inhabitants of the counties of St. Clair and Talladega, in the State of Alabama, praying the establishment of a post route from the town of Ashville to the town of Talladega; which petition was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. Chinn, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, to which was referred the memorial of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, reported a bill (No. 728) supplemental to an act entitled "An act to authorize the extension, construction, and use of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad into and within the District of Columbia;" which bill was read the first and second time, and the further consideration thereof was postponed until Monday next.

Mr. Ashley, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 82) entitled "An act supplementary to an act to authorize the inhabitants of the State of Louisiana to enter the back lands," reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be read a third time to-day.

The said bill was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk acquaint the Senate therewith.

Mr. Lea, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, to which the subject was referred on the 16th of January ultimo, reported a bill (No. 729) to provide for paying certain pensioners at Jackson, in the State of Tennessee; which bill was read the first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Muhlenberg, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of the heirs at law of Captain Nathaniel Pope; which report was read, and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Foster,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of the petitions of Asa Wheeler, administrator of James M. Elford, Herkimer Sternberg; and of sundry citizens of the United States residing in the city of New York, in relation to the laws upon the subject of the naturalization of aliens, and that said petitions do lie on the table.

Mr. Foster, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill (No. 730) further to define and punish the forgery or counterfeiting of consular and other certificates and attestations; which bill was read the first and second time, and the further consideration was postponed until Monday, the 16th instant.

On motion of Mr. Grennell,

Ordered, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the undermentioned memorials, referred to that committee on the 15th of December, viz.

The memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alabama on behalf of half-breed friendly Creek Indians, who sustained losses in the wars between the United States and the Creek nation of Indians.

The memorial of Thomas Armstrong and Elizabeth Armstrong, late Elizabeth Fletcher, representatives of Josiah Fletcher.

Mr. Foster, from the Committee on the Judiciary, by order of the committee, reported the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of that part of the President's message which relates to the extension of the judiciary system of the United States, and of the bill from the House of Representatives to amend the judicial system of the United States, it being manifest that the time to elapse before the constitutional termination of the present Congress is insufficient to mature and pass any law on the subject to which the message and bill refer.

The said resolution being read,

Mr. Foster moved to amend the said resolution by striking out all after the word *Resolved*, and, in lieu thereof, inserting the following:

"That the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred that part of the President's message which relates to an extension of the judicial system of the United States, be instructed to report a bill by which the benefits of said system may be equally extended to all the States of the Union."

A motion was made by Mr. McKinley that the consideration of the said resolution be postponed until Monday next.

And, after debate, the House, on motion, proceeded to the orders of the day; and

The House resumed the consideration of the bill (No. 563) regulating the deposit of the money of the United States in certain local banks.

The question recurred on the motion made Mr. Robertson that the said bill be recommitted to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions so to amend the same as to dispense with the agency or instrumentality of banks in the fiscal operations of the Government.

And, after debate,

The question was put on the motion made by Mr. Robertson, for the recommitment of the bill,

And was decided in the negative, { Yeas, 91,
Nays, 115.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Heman Allen
John J. Allen
Chilton Allan
William S. Archer
William H. Ashley
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Charles A. Barnitz
Daniel L. Barringer
Isaac C. Bates
William Baylies
James M. H. Beale
Martin Beaty
James M. Bell
Horace Binney
George N. Briggs
Tristram Burges
Robert B. Campbell
George Chambers
Thomas Chilton
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
William Clark
Augustine S. Clayton
Thomas Corwin
Joseph H. Crane
David Crockett
Edward Darlington
Amos Davis
Thomas Davenport
Edmund Deberry

Mr. Harmar Denny
John Dickson
George Evans
Edward Everett
John Ewing
Millard Fillmore
Thomas F. Foster
Roger L. Gamble
Rice Garland
James H. Gholson
William F. Gordon
Benjamin Gorham
William J. Grayson
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Hiland Hall
Gideon Hard
Benjamin Hardin
James Harper
Abner Hazeltine
James P. Heath
William Hiester
William Jackson
Ebenezer Jackson
Henry F. James
Henry Johnson
Seaborn Jones
Robert P. Letcher
Dixon H. Lewis
Levi Lincoln

Mr. James Love
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall
William McComas
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Phineas Miner
Samuel McDowell Moore
Stephen C. Phillips
Francis W. Pickens
David Potts, jr.
John Reed
John Robertson
William B. Shepard
William Slade
David Spangler
John N. Steele
William P. Taylor
Christopher Tompkins
Joseph Trumbull
Samuel Tweedy
Joseph Vance
Samuel F. Vinton
John G. Watmough
Richard H. Wilde
Lewis Williams
Edgar C. Wilson
Henry A. Wise
Ebenezer Young

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Adams
William Allen
Benning M. Bean
Andrew Beaumont
Abraham Bockee
Ratliff Boon
James W. Bouldin
John W. Brown
Samuel Bunch
Robert Burns
Jesse A. Bynum
Harry Cage
Churchill C. Cambreleng
Richard B. Carmichael
John Carr

Mr. Zadok Casey
John Chaney
Joseph W. Chinn
Samuel Clark
Clement C. Clay
John Coffee
John Cramer
Rowland Day
Philemon Dickerson
David W. Dickinson
William C. Dunlap
John M. Felder
Charles G. Ferris
John B. Forester
Samuel Fowler

Mr. William K. Fuller
John H. Fulton
John Galbraith
Itanson H. Gillet
George R. Gilmer
James Graham
Joseph Hall
Thomas H. Hall
Nicol Halsey
Thomas L. Hamer
Edward A. Hannegan
Samuel S. Harrison
Samuel G. Hathaway
Micajah T. Hawkins
Joseph Henderson

Mr. Edward Howell
 Henry Hubbard
 Abel Huntington
 William M. Inge
 Leonard Jarvis
 Richard M. Johnson
 Noadiah Johnson
 Cave Johnson
 Benjamin Jones
 Edward Kavanagh
 Daniel Kilgore
 Henry King
 George L. Kinnard
 Amos Lane
 Gerrit Y. Lansing
 John Laporte
 Luke Lea
 Thomas Lee
 George Loyall
 Chittenden Lyon
 Robert T. Lytle
 Abijah Mann, jr.
 Samuel W. Mardis
 John Y. Mason

Mr. Moses Mason, jr.
 William L. May
 Rufus McIntire
 James J. McKay
 Isaac McKim
 John McKinley
 Jeremiah McLene
 Charles McVean
 Jesse Miller
 Henry Mitchell
 Robert Mitchell
 John J. Morgan
 Henry A. Muhlenberg
 John Murphy
 Gayton P. Osgood
 Sherman Page
 Gorham Parks
 James Parker
 John M. Patton
 William Patterson
 Dutee J. Pearce
 Franklin Pierce
 Job Pierson

Mr. Henry L. Pinckney
 Franklin E. Plummer
 James K. Polk
 Patrick H. Pope
 Robert Ramsey
 John Reynolds
 William Schley
 Augustine H. Shepperd
 William N. Shinn
 Francis O. J. Smith
 Jesse Speight
 James Standifer
 William Taylor
 Francis Thomas
 John Thomson
 Joel Turrill
 Isaac B. Van Houten
 David D. Wagener
 Aaron Ward
 Daniel Wardwell
 Taylor Webster
 Reuben Whallon
 Campbell P. White

The question then recurred on the motion made by Mr. Ewing to amend the amendment proposed by Mr. Gordon to said bill, by striking out all of Mr. Gordon's amendment, except the word *That*, with which it commences, and inserting a new bill, as follows :

Whenever any five of the several States, by legislative enactment, shall have assented to the provisions hereinafter contained, and certified their assumption of the obligations therein enjoined upon them to the President of the United States, it shall be the duty of the President to nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, five persons, to act as commissioners, in conjunction with other commissioners to be appointed by the States, as hereinafter provided, to constitute a board of currency, to sit at the seat of the General Government, and to serve for five years ; the seat of the first named of the said persons to be vacated at the expiration of the first year ; of the second, at the expiration of the second year ; of the third, at the expiration of the third year ; of the fourth, at the expiration of the fourth year ; and of the fifth, at the expiration of the fifth year, so that one of the said commissioners shall be appointed every year : *Provided*, That any of the said persons may be renominated and reappointed for five years as aforesaid ; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, or if the assent of any five of the several States shall be received during the recess of the Senate, the President shall have power to fill up the same, or to appoint the commissioners, as the case may be, by granting commissions to expire at the end of the next session, and the said persons shall be severally subject to suspension by the board, and to removal by the President, for misconduct or neglect of duty, upon the concurrent vote of both Houses of Congress.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That each of the States, having assented and certified as aforesaid, shall be entitled to appoint one person as commissioner to the Board of Currency, and one in addition for every ten of its electoral votes over three, deducting the number which may have been appointed from such State by the President of the United States, to serve for five years as aforesaid ; the seat of the first named of the said persons, as they shall have been received from the States, to be vacated at the end of the first year, of the second at the end of the second year, and so in succession, that the board may be divided, as nearly as may be, into five classes, so that one-fifth shall be appointed every year ; and the said persons shall be subject to suspension as aforesaid, and removal by the States respectively, for misconduct or neglect of duty as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners shall have power to elect a president for one year, and annually thereafter ; to appoint, pay, and remove their secretary and other necessary officers or servants, and to take security for their good conduct, and the due discharge of their several duties and obligations.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That each of the said commissioners, and their president, secretary, and other officers and servants, before entering upon the exercise of their respective functions, shall severally take and subscribe an oath or affirmation, before some person competent to administer the same, for the honest and punctual discharge of their several and respective duties, under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to devise and prepare a national currency, to be printed on both sides, in convenient denominations for interchanges or remittance, not being less than ten dollars, nor exceeding, in the whole, (until after the next census of the United States shall have been taken, unless necessary for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-fifth section of this act,) thirty-five millions of dollars, and to register and distribute the same, upon application, as hereinafter provided, to the several States, in the ratio of one hundred thousand dollars for each and every vote to which the States so applying, respectively, may be entitled in the election of President and Vice President of the United States, to be disposed of by the said States under such regulations as they may enact, not inconsistent with this act, nor the rules and ordinances of the Board of Currency to be constituted in virtue hereof : *Provided, however*, That immediately after each successive census or enumeration of the citizens of the United States, and the apportionment of the members of Congress on such census, there shall be a new apportionment of the aforesaid currency, which shall be so made that no State shall be entitled to a less amount thereof than before such census, and so that the several States shall be entitled to the same ratio for each and every such vote as aforesaid, to which the States may be respectively entitled under the new census and apportionment ; in which case, the amount of currency shall be commensurately increased.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the said currency shall be redeemed, upon demand, at such places, respectively, as may be expressed on the face thereof.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the said currency shall be signed, in behalf of the United States, by the president and secretary of the Board of Commissioners to be appointed in virtue of this act, and countersigned by two of the principal officers of the financial institutions of the several States respectively in which the same shall be distributed and made redeemable.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the said currency shall be transferable by delivery and endorsement of the Treasurer, or principal Treasury officer of the State to which the same shall be appointed, and made receivable from any person who may be entitled to pay the same ; and the said currency, wherever made redeemable, shall be every where received in all payments to the United States.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting, any note, writing, or engraving, in imitation, or purporting to be a part of the currency to be created in virtue of this act, or shall falsely utter, or cause or procure to be falsely uttered, or willingly aid or assist in falsely uttering, any part of the said currency, or shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish, as true, any false, forged, or counterfeit note, purporting to be a part thereof, knowing the same to be falsely forged or counterfeited, or shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish, as true, any falsely altered note or currency as aforesaid, knowing the same to be falsely altered, every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony ; and, being convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to imprisonment, and kept at hard labor for a period of not less than three nor more than ten years, and be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars.

Sxc. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That each of the States, having assented and certified as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive a portion of the currency hereby intended to be created, not exceeding the limitation prescribed herein, upon the requisition of its Executive, and the payment of one per centum on the amount required, with a contract duly executed by the Treasurer or principal Treasury officer of the said State, to pay in like manner, annually thereafter, unless the same shall be reduced by Congress, and then to pay the percentage as thus reduced, and to provide a capital not less than a tenth of the said portion of currency in the legal coin of the United States, as a basis of its operations, and a security for the public moneys which may be committed to the institutions of the said States, respectively.

Sxc. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the currency to be created in virtue of this act, shall be receivable in all payments at each and every of the institutions of the several States in contemplation of this act, and at all their branches or departments, without regard to the proper place of its creation or redemption, for which purpose it shall be the duty of the said States to make provisions accordingly.

Sxc. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the financial institutions of the said States to be established in virtue of this act, shall have the custody and provide for the transmission and disbursement of the moneys of the United States, and for exchanges between the States, under such conditions and regulations as the Congress may prescribe; and the said States shall be severally, distinctly, and irrevocably responsible to the United States for their proportions of the currency, which shall be made payable, by their enactments, in the proper revenues of, and in all payments to the said States, and convertible on demand, at their respective institutions, into the legal coin of the United States; and in case the payment, or conversion into coin as aforesaid, shall be refused, or fail to be made as aforesaid, at any of the said institutions, the bearer shall be entitled to recover the amount demanded from such institution, in any court having jurisdiction thereof, with interest thereon, at the rate of ten per centum per annum, from the date of such demand until paid and satisfied; and in case that the person having the right to such demand shall fail to recover, in due course of law, the amount thereof from such institution, or any part thereof, it shall be lawful for such person to receive therefor, or for any deficiency or unsatisfied part of the said demand, a certificate or certificates of funded stock, bearing interest at five per centum, from the first day of the calendar month next ensuing that on which the said claim shall be presented. And the stock thus to be issued shall be transferable in the same manner as the funded stock of the United States, the interest on the same, and its reimbursement shall be effected out of such fund as shall be established by law for that purpose. And the faith of the United States is hereby pledged to establish sufficient revenues, and appropriate them for effecting the purposes aforesaid: *Provided*, That it shall be lawful for the United States to reimburse the stock thus created at any time after two years from the issuing thereof.

Sxc. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That each of the institutions of the assenting States as aforesaid, before they shall be employed as depositories of the public moneys, shall agree to receive the same upon the following terms and conditions, viz. *First*. To pass, as specie, all sums deposited therein to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and to pay all checks, warrants, or drafts, drawn on such deposits, in specie, if required by the holder thereof. *Secondly*. To give, whenever required by the Secretary of the Treasury, the necessary facilities for transferring the public funds from place to place, within the United States and the Territories thereof, and for distributing the same in payment to the public creditors, without charging any commission, or claiming any allowance on account of difference of exchange or otherwise. *Thirdly*. To furnish to the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time, as often as he may require, not exceeding once a week, statements of its condition and business, setting forth the amount of capital paid in, and of the debts due to the same, of the moneys deposited therein, of the notes in circulation, and of the specie on hand, with such other information or details as may be required by the said Secretary; and shall

also furnish to the Treasurer of the United States a weekly statement of his account upon the books of the institution.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That, in case any of the said institutions employed as a depository of the public moneys, under the provisions of this act, shall fail to comply with any of the duties enjoined upon them, or assumed by the State to which the same shall appertain; or if it shall appear, from the periodical statements of any of the said institutions, or from personal inspection of its affairs, that such institution is an unsafe depository of the public moneys, the board shall proceed to state the facts to the Secretary of the Treasury, whose duty it shall be, with the approbation of Congress previously obtained, if in session, and if Congress be not in session, to discontinue such institution; and in case of the discontinuance of any of the said institutions in the recess of Congress, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to report to Congress, at the commencement of the next session, the facts and reasons which induced such discontinuance.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the Board of Currency, by one or more of its commissioners, shall have and exercise a visitatorial and supervisory control over the institutions of the several States, in the contemplation of this act, and all their branches and transactions; and it shall be the duty of the said board, by deputation as aforesaid, to visit each and every of the said institutions, once in every six months at the least, and thoroughly to inspect the affairs of said institutions, to examine all the books, papers, notes, bonds, and other evidences of debt of the said institutions, to compare their funds and property with the statements to be made by them according to the provisions of this act, and generally to make such inquiries and examinations as may be necessary to ascertain the actual condition of said institutions, and their ability to fulfil all the engagements made by them.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners, or either of them, shall have power to examine, upon oath or affirmation, all the officers, servants, or agents of said institutions, or any of them, or any other person, in relation to the affairs and condition of said institutions; which oath or affirmation the said commissioners, or either of them, are personally authorized to administer.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That, in case the said commissioners shall ascertain, from such inspection and examination, or in any other manner, that any of said institutions have violated the provisions of this act, the said commissioners shall immediately report the facts, so ascertained from such inspection and examination, or otherwise, to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall proceed forthwith, as shall seem expedient, to protect the public from loss or damage, according to the provisions of this act, or the existing laws of the United States.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the said commissioners, in the month of December, in every year, to report to Congress the manner in which they shall have discharged the duties imposed upon them by this act, and to accompany their report, so to be made by them, by such other statements and abstracts as they may deem to be useful to the public interest.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners shall not disclose the names of the debtors of any of the said institutions which may be examined by them, nor any information obtained in the course of such examination, unless required in a court of justice, or in some proceeding authorized by this act.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That every officer, agent, or clerk of any of the said institutions, who shall make false statements or false entries in the books of such institutions, or shall exhibit false papers, with intent to deceive the said commissioners as to the condition of such institution, shall be deemed and adjudged to be guilty of felony, and upon conviction thereof, in due course of law, shall be sentenced to imprisonment, and kept at hard labor for a term not less than three nor more than ten years.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Board of Currency to devise and ordain all necessary rules and ordinances for the convenient transaction and good

government of their operations, and to secure the observance of this act and all its provisions by the several States thereto assenting, and for the faithful performance of their several duties and obligations, and to require such statements, from time to time, as may be deemed essential to the due protection of the public interest; for which purpose, the said commissioners shall have power and full authority, by and in virtue of this act.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That the secretary shall receive the per centage to be paid by the States, make all needful disbursements thereof, under the direction of the board, and account to Congress for any balance which may remain.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That each of the members of the Board of Currency shall be entitled to receive ——— dollars per diem for the time necessarily employed therein, and ——— dollars for every twenty miles of necessary travelling, by the nearest mail route between the points to be visited, on the business of the board.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That the District of Columbia, and each of the Territories of the United States, shall be entitled to a contingent of the currency to be enacted by this act, under such conditions and limitations as may be enacted for such purposes; and whenever any of the said Territories shall be admitted into the Union, the same shall be entitled, as a State, to all the benefits and immunities, and be subject to all the conditions and limitations of this act, and the amount of the currency shall be commensurately increased for that purpose.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Board of Currency to keep fair records of all their proceedings, and the same shall be open to the inspection of either House of Congress, or any committee thereof, and the right to modify or repeal this act, or any of its provisions, shall be reserved, subject to the just fulfilment of any unsatisfied engagements.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the board to consider all subjects connected with the currency in relation to the interests of agriculture, manufactures, or commerce, which may be charged upon them by either House of Congress, and report thereon from time to time.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That a majority of all the commissioners shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for transacting the general business of the board, but any six of the members, with their president, may transact the ordinary business, in conformity to the rules and ordinances.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That, in case of sickness or necessary absence of the president, he shall designate a member of the board to act as president pro tempore, for ordinary business; and in default of such designation, the board, any seven members being present, may elect a president pro tempore.

And on the question, Will the House agree to the amendment aforesaid?

It was decided in the negative, { Yea, : : : : : 1,
Nays, : : : : : 189.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,
The member who voted in the affirmative, is,

Mr. John Ewing

The members who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams

John Adams

Heman Allen

John J. Allen

Chilton Allan

William Allen

William S. Archer

William H. Ashley

John Banks

Mr. Noyes Barber

Daniel L. Barringer

Isaac C. Bates

William Baylies

James M. H. Beale

Benning M. Bean

Martin Beatty

Andrew Beaumont

James M. Bell

Mr. Horace Binney

Abraham Bockee

Ratliff Boon

James W. Bouldin

George N. Briggs

John W. Brown

Samuel Bunch

Robert Burns

Jesse A. Bynum

Mr. Harry Coge	Mr. James Harper	Mr. Robert Mitchell
Churchill C. Cambreleng	Samuel G. Hathaway	Samuel McDowell Moore
Robert B. Campbell	Micajah T. Hawkins	John J. Morgan
Richard B. Carmichael	James P. Heath	Henry A. Muhlenthal
John Carr	Joseph Henderson	John Murphy
Zadok Casey	William Hiester	Gayton P. Osgood
George Chambers	Edward Howell	Sherman Page
John Chaney	Henry Hubbard	Gorham Parks
Thomas Chilton	Abel Huntington	James Parker
Joseph W. Chinn	William M. Inge	John M. Patton
Nathaniel H. Claiborne	William Jackson	William Patterson
Samuel Clark	Ebenezer Jackson	Dutree J. Pearce
William Clark	Henry F. Jones	Stephen C. Phillips
Clement C. Clay	Leonard Jarvis	Francis W. Pickens
Augustine S. Clayton	Richard M. Johnson	Franklin Pierce
John Coffee	Noadiah Johnson	Job Pierson
John Cramer	Cave Johnson	Henry L. Pinckney
David Crockett	Benjamin Jones	Franklin E. Plummer
Edward Darlington	Edward Kavanagh	James K. Polk
Amos Davis	Daniel Kilgore	Patrick H. Pope
Rowland Day	Henry King	David Potts, jr.
Edmund Deberry	George L. Kinnard	Robert Ramsay
Harmar Denny	Amos Lane	John Reed
Philemon Dickerson	Gerrit Y. Lansing	John Reynolds
David W. Dickinson	John Laporte	John Robertson
William C. Dunlap	Luke Lea	Ferdinand S. Schenck
George Evans	Thomas Lee	William Schley
Edward Everett	Robert P. Letcher	Augustine H. Shepperd
John M. Felder	Dixon H. Lewis	William N. Shinn
Charles G. Ferris	Levi Lincoln	William Slade
Millard Fillmore	James Love	Francis O. J. Smith
John B. Forester	George Loyall	David Spangler
Thomas F. Foster	Chittenden Lyon	Jesse Speight
Samuel Fowler	Robert T. Lytle	James Standifer
William K. Fuller	Abijah Mann, jr.	John N. Steele
John H. Fulton	Henry C. Martindale	William Taylor
John Galbraith	Thomas A. Marshall	William P. Taylor
Roger L. Gamble	Samuel W. Mardis	Francis Thomas
Rice Garland	John Y. Mason	John Thomson
James H. Gholson	Moses Mason, jr.	Christopher Tompkins
Ransom H. Gillet	William L. May	Joseph Trumbull
George R. Gilmer	Jonathan McCarty	Samuel Tweedy
William F. Gordon	William McComas	Joseph Vance
Benjamin Gorham	Itufus McIntire	Isaac B. Van Houten
James Graham	James J. McKay	Samuel P. Vinton
George Grennell, jr.	Thomas M. T. McKennan	David D. Wagener
John K. Griffin	Isaac McKim	Aaron Ward
Joseph Hall	John McKinley	Daniel Wardwell
Hiland Hall	Jeremiah McLene	John G. Watmough
Thomas H. Hall	Charles McVean	Taylor Webster
Nicoll Halsey	Jesse Miller	Reuben Whallon
Thomas L. Hamer	John J. Milligan	Campbell P. White
Edward A. Hannegan	Phineas Miner	Lewis Williams
Benjamin Hardin	Henry Mitchell	Henry A. Wise

The question recurred on the motion made by Mr. Gordon to amend the said bill, viz. strike out all thereof after the enacting words, and insert—

That from and after the — day of — in the year —, the collectors of the public revenue at places where the sums collected shall not exceed the sum of — dollars per annum, shall be the agents of the Treasurer to keep and disburse the same, and be subject to such rules and regulations, and give such bond and security as he shall prescribe, for the faithful execution of their office, and shall receive, in addition to the compensation now allowed by law, — per centum on the sums disbursed, so that it does not exceed the sum of — dollars per annum.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That at all places where the amount of public revenue collected shall exceed the sum of ——— dollars per annum, there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, receivers of the public revenue, to be agents of the Treasurer, who shall give such bond and security to keep and disburse the public revenue, and be subject to such rules and regulations, as the Treasurer shall prescribe, and shall receive for their services ——— per centum per annum on the sums disbursed, provided it does not exceed the sum of ——— dollars per annum.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That from and after the ——— day of ———, the whole revenue of the United States derived from customs, lands, or other sources, shall be paid in the current coins of the United States.

And on the question, shall the bill be so amended,

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas, 33,
Nays, 161.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,
Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Heman Allen
John J. Allen
Chilton Allan
William S. Archer
Noyes Barber
James M. H. Beale
Martin Beatty
Robert B. Campbell
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
William Clark

Mr. Augustine S. Clayton
Amos Davis
Thomas Davenport
Edmund Deberry
Thomas F. Foster
Roger L. Gamble
James H. Gholson
William F. Gordon
John K. Griffin
James P. Heath
Robert P. Letcher

Mr. Dixon H. Lewis
Henry C. Martindale
William McComas
Francis W. Pickens
John Robertson
David Spangler
John N. Steele
William P. Taylor
Richard H. Wilde
Lewis Williams
Henry A. Wise

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Adams
William Allen
William H. Ashley
John Banks
Daniel L. Barringer
William Baylies
Benning M. Bean
Andrew Beaumont
James M. Bell
Horace Binney
Abraham Bockee
Ratliff Boon
James W. Bouldin
George N. Briggs
John W. Brown
Samuel Bunch
Robert Burns
Jesse A. Bynum
Harry Cage
Churchill C. Cambreleng
Richard B. Carmichael
John Carr
Zadok Casey
John Chaney
Thomas Chilton
Joseph W. Chinn
Samuel Clark
Clement C. Clay
John Coffee
John Cramer
Joseph H. Crane
Edward Darlington
Rowland Day

Mr. Harmar Denny
Philemon Dickerson
David W. Dickinson
William C. Dunlap
George Evans
Edward Everett
John Ewing
Charles G. Ferris
Millard Fillmore
John B. Forester
Samuel Fowler
William K. Fuller
John H. Fulton
John Galbraith
Rice Garland
Ransom H. Gillet
George R. Gilmer
Benjamin Gorham
James Graham
William J. Grayson
George Grennell, jr.
Joseph Hall
Hiland Hall
Thomas H. Hall
Nicolli Halsey
Thomas L. Hamer
Edward A. Hannegan
Gideon Hard
Benjamin Hardin
James Harper
Samuel S. Harrison
Samuel G. Hathaway
Micajah T. Hawkins

Mr. Joseph Henderson
William Hiester
Edward Howell
Henry Hubbard
Abel Huntington
William M. Inge
William Jackson
Ebenezer Jackson
Henry F. Jones
Leonard Jarvis
Richard M. Johnson
Noadiah Johnson
Benjamin Jones
Edward Kavanagh
Daniel Kilgore
Henry King
George L. Kinnard
Amos Lane
Gerrit Y. Lansing
John Laporte
Luke Lea
Thomas Lee
Levi Lincoln
James Love
George Loyall
Edward Lucas
Chittenden Lyon
Robert T. Lytle
Abijah Mann, jr.
Joel K. Mann
Thomas A. Marshall
Samuel W. Mardis
John Y. Mason

Mr. Moses Mason, jr.
 William L. May
 Jonathan McCarty
 Rufus McIntire
 James J. McKay
 Thomas M. T. McKennan
 Isaac McKim
 John McKinley
 Jeremiah McLene
 Charles McVean
 Jesse Miller
 John J. Milligan
 Phineas Miner
 Henry Mitchell
 Robert Mitchell
 Samuel McDowell Moore
 John J. Morgan
 Henry A. Muhlenberg
 John Murphy
 Gayton P. Osgood
 Sherman Page

Mr. Gorham Parks
 James Parker
 John M. Patton
 William Patterson
 Dutee J. Pearce
 Stephen C. Phillips
 Franklin Pierce
 Job Pierson
 Henry L. Pinckney
 Franklin E. Plummer
 James K. Polk
 Patrick H. Pope
 David Potts, jr.
 Robert Ramsey
 John Reed
 John Reynolds
 Ferdinand S. Schenck
 William Schley
 William B. Shepard
 Augustine H. Shepperd
 William N. Shinn

Mr. William Slade
 Francis O. J. Smith
 Jesse Speight
 James Standifer
 William Taylor
 Francis Thomas
 John Thomson
 Joseph Trumbull
 Joel Turrill
 Samuel Tweedy
 Joseph Vance
 Isaac B. Van Houten
 David D. Wagener
 Aaron Ward
 Daniel Wardwell
 John G. Watmough
 Taylor Webster
 Reuben Whallon
 Campbell P. White
 Edgar C. Wilson

The question that the bill be engrossed, and read a third time, then came up before the House.

And, after debate,

The previous question was moved by Mr. Boon ; and before it was ascertained that the motion for the previous question was demanded by a majority of the members present,

The House adjourned until to-morrow, 11 o'clock A. M.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1835.

Mr. Banks, from the Committee of Claims, to which was referred so much of a report of the Secretary of the Treasury as relates to the bridge across the river Potomac, made a report thereon, accompanied by a joint resolution (No. 21) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the claims of Orange H. Dibble for labor, materials, and all other expenses incurred and losses sustained by him in making preparations to execute his contract for the construction of the bridge across the Potomac ; which resolution was read the first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. McKinley, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill (No. 731) to establish branches of the Mint of the United States ; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Dickerson, from the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee had examined enrolled bills and resolutions of the following titles, viz.

No. 211. An act for the relief of Silas D. Fisher ;

No. 599. An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1835 ;

No. 13. Resolution for the disposition of a lion and two horses, received as a present by the consul of the United States at Tangier, from the Emperor of Morocco ;

No. 5. Resolution presenting a gold medal to George Croghan, and a

sword to each of the officers under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in the defence of Fort Stephenson, in 1813; and found the said bills and resolutions to be truly enrolled; when

The Speaker signed the same.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Lowrie, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed bills of the following titles, viz.

No. 111. An act for the continuation and repair of the Cumberland road in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

No. 151. An act making an appropriation for building a light-house at Mobile point, and for placing buoys in Mobile bay.

Mr. Casey, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, praying additional remuneration to the militia and rangers who defended the frontier of the United States during the late war with Great Britain, made a report thereon, accompanied by a bill (No. 732) granting a bounty in land to the organized militiamen, mounted militiamen, and rangers, who defended the frontier during the late war with Great Britain; which bill was read the first time.

And opposition being made thereto by Mr. Williams,

The question prescribed by the rules of the House, viz. "Shall this bill be rejected?" was stated from the Chair.

And, after debate thereon,

The House, on motion, proceeded to the orders of the day; and

The House resumed the consideration of the bill (No. 563) regulating the deposite of the money of the United States in certain local banks.

The previous question having been moved by Mr. Boon yesterday, and the House having adjourned before it was ascertained that the said previous question was seconded,

The Speaker was about to ascertain that fact; when

A call of the House was moved by Mr. Patton.

The Speaker thereupon decided that, according to a decision made by the late Speaker on the 18th of February, 1834, and which was sustained by a vote of the House on an appeal, it was not in order to move a call of the House after the previous question was moved, until it was ascertained whether there was a second to the motion for the previous question.

From which decision Mr. Patton took an appeal to the House.

And the question was put, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?

And was decided in the negative, { Yeas, 91,
Nays, 113.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative are,

Mr. William Allen
William Baylies
Andrew Beaumont
John Blair
Abraham Bockee
Ratliff Boon
John W. Brown
Robert Burns
Jesse A. Bynum
Richard B. Carmichael
John Carr
Zadok Casey

Mr. John Chaney
Samuel Clark
Clement C. Clay
John Coffee
John Cramer
Rowland Day
Philemon Dickerson
David W. Dickinson
William C. Dunlap
Charles G. Ferris
John B. Forester
William K. Fuller

Mr. John Galbraith
Ransom H. Gillet
Joseph Hall
Thomas H. Hall
Nicoll Halsey
Edward A. Hannegan
Joseph M. Harper
Samuel S. Harrison
Samuel G. Hathaway
Micajah T. Hawkins
James P. Heath
Joseph Henderson

Mr. Edward Howell
Henry Hubbard
Abel Huntington
William M. Inge
Richard M. Johnson
Noadiah Johnson
Cave Johnson
Benjamin Jones
Daniel Kilgore
Amos Lane
Gerrit Y. Lansing
Edward Lucas
Chittenden Lyon
Robert T. Lytle
Joel K. Mann
Samuel W. Mardis
John Y. Mason
Moses Mason, jr.
William L. May

Mr. Rufus McIntire
Isaac McKim
Jeremiah McLene
Charles McVean
Henry Mitchell
Robert Mitchell
John J. Morgan
Henry A. Muhlenberg
John Murphy
Gayton P. Osgood
Sherman Page
James Parker
William Patterson
Franklin Pierce
Job Pierson
James K. Polk
Patrick H. Pope
Robert Ramsay

Mr. John Reynolds
Ferdinand S. Schenck
Augustine H. Shepperd
William N. Shinn
Francis O. J. Smith
Jesse Speight
James Standifer
William Taylor
John Thomson
Joel Turrill
Aaron Vanderpoel
Isaac B. Van Houten
David D. Wagener
Aaron Ward
Daniel Wardwell
Taylor Webster
Reuben Whallon
Campbell P. White

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Heman Allen
John J. Allen
Joseph B. Anthony
William H. Ashley
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Charles A. Barnitz
Daniel L. Barringer
Martin Beary
James M. Bell
Horace Binney
George N. Briggs
George Burd
Tristram Burges
Churchill C. Cambreleng
George Chambers
Thomas Chilton
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
William Clark
Augustine S. Clayton
William K. Clowney
Thomas Corwin
Joseph H. Crane
David Crockett
Edward Darlington
Amos Davis
Thomas Davenport
Edmund Deberry
Harmar Denny
John Dickson
George Evans
Edward Everett
Horace Everett
John Ewing
Millard Fillmore
Thomas F. Foster
Samuel Fowler

Mr. Philo C. Fuller
John H. Fulton
Roger L. Gamble
Rice Garland
James H. Gholson
George R. Gilmer
William F. Gordon
Benjamin Gorham
James Graham
William J. Grayson
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Hiland Hall
Thomas L. Hamer
Gideon Hard
Benjamin Hardin
James Harper
Abner Hazeltine
William Hiester
William Jackson
Ebenezer Jackson
Henry F. Janes
Leonard Jarvis
Henry Johnson
Seaborn Jones
George L. Kinnard
John Laporte
George W. Lay
Luke Lea
Thomas Lee
Robert P. Letcher
Levi Lincoln
George Loyall
Abijah Mann, jr.
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall
Jonathan McCarty
William McComas

Mr. James J. McKay
Thomas M. T. McKennan
John McKinley
Charles F. Mercer
Jesse Miller
John J. Milligan
Phineas Miner
Samuel McDowell Moore
John M. Patton
Dutec J. Pearce
Stephen C. Phillips
Francis W. Pickens
Henry L. Pinckney
David Potts, jr.
John Reed
Abraham Rencher
John Robertson
William B. Shepard
William Shade
David Spangler
John N. Steele
Andrew Stewart
William P. Taylor
Philemon Thomas
Christopher Tompkins
Joseph Trumbull
Samuel Tweedy
Joseph Vance
Samuel F. Vinton
John G. Watmough
Frederick Whittlesey
Elisha Whittlesey
Richard H. Wilde
Lewis Williams
Edgar C. Wilson
Henry A. Wise
Ebenezer Young

And so the House reversed the decision of the 18th day of February, 1834, and decided that it is in order to have a call of the House after the previous question shall have been moved, and before it shall be ascertained that the previous question is, or is not, demanded by a majority of the members present.

The question then recurred on the call moved by Mr. Patton.

And the question was put, Shall there be a call of the House?

And was decided in the negative.

The House was then divided on the motion made by Mr. Boon for the previous question, and it was ascertained that the previous question was not demanded by a majority of the members present.

The third section of said bill is as follows:

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That no bank shall hereafter be selected and employed by the Secretary of the Treasury as a depository of the public money, until such bank shall have first furnished to the said Secretary a statement of its condition and business, setting forth the amount of capital paid in, and of the debts due to the *same*; of the moneys deposited *therein*; of the notes in circulation, and of the specie on *hand*; a list of the stockholders, and of the number of shares held by each; the current price of its stock; and, also, a copy of its charter; and, likewise, such other information as may be necessary to enable him to judge of the safety of its condition.

A motion was made by Mr. Binney to amend the said section as follows:

After the word "*same*," insert, "distinguishing the several kinds thereof."

After the word "*therein*," insert, "distinguishing private from public deposits, and the deposits by banks from other deposits, setting forth the names of the respective banks, and the amounts deposited thereby."

After the word "*hand*," insert, "specifying the respective amounts of gold and silver, its real estate, its investments in stock or otherwise, showing the different kinds thereof."

The fourth section of said bill is as follows:

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said banks, before they shall be employed as the depositories of the public money, shall agree to receive the same upon the following terms and conditions, viz.

First. They shall furnish to the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time, as often as he may require, not exceeding once a week, statements setting forth its condition and business, as prescribed in the foregoing section of this act, except that such statements need not, unless requested by said Secretary, contain a list of the stockholders, or the number of shares held by each, nor a copy of the charter. And the said banks shall furnish to the Secretary of the Treasury and to the Treasurer of the United States a weekly statement of the condition of his account upon their books. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall have the right, by himself, or an agent appointed for that purpose, to inspect such general accounts in the books of the bank as shall relate to the said statements: *Provided*, That this shall not be construed to imply a right of inspecting the account of any private individual or individuals with the bank.

Secondly. To keep in its vaults, or the vaults of other banks, an amount of specie equal to one-fourth the amount of its notes and bills in circulation, and the balance of its accounts with other banks payable on demand. At the same time,

Thirdly. To credit as specie all sums deposited therein to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and to pay all checks, warrants, or drafts drawn on such depositors, in specie, if required by the holder thereof.

Fourthly. To give, whenever required by the Secretary of the Treasury, the necessary facilities for transferring the public funds from place to place, within the United States and the Territories thereof, and for distributing the same in payment of the public creditors, without charging commissions, or claiming allowance on account of difference of exchange.

A motion was made by Mr. Binney to amend the said fourth section as follows :

Strike out the second article of the section, and, in lieu thereof, insert the following :

"To keep in its vaults an amount of specie, which, together with the balance of all its accounts with specie-paying banks, shall be equal to one-fifth of the amount of its notes and bills in circulation, and its public and private deposits."

At the end of the fourth article of said fourth section insert two additional articles, as follows :

"*Fifthly.* To do and perform the duties of pension agent without any allowance or compensation, except for the actual cost of books and stationery.

"*Sixthly.* To pay interest, quarterly, into the Treasury, at the rate of two per centum per annum, on the average balance of the public moneys on deposit, over and above a sum which shall be equal to five per centum of its capital actually paid in: *Provided*, That no interest be payable when the said average quarterly balance does not exceed \$50,000."

The sixth section of said bill is as follows :

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized, and it shall be his duty, whenever, in his judgment, the same shall be necessary or proper, to require of any bank, so selected and employed as aforesaid, collateral or additional securities for the safe keeping of public moneys deposited therein, and the faithful performance of the duties required by this act.

A motion was made by Mr. Binney to amend the said sixth section as follows :

At the end thereof add the following : "And such securities shall be required in all cases, whenever the amount of the deposits of the Treasurer of the United States and other public officers shall be equal to its capital stock actually paid in."

The eighth section of said bill is as follows :

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That no bank which shall be selected or employed as the place of deposit of the public money shall be discontinued as such depository, or the public money withdrawn therefrom, so long as the said bank shall continue to do and perform the several duties and services required to be performed by this act, and so long as said bank shall continue to be, in all respects, a safe depository of the public money. But if, at any time, any of said banks shall fail or refuse to perform any of said duties or services as prescribed by this act, and stipulated to be performed by their contracts, or if it shall appear, from the periodical or quarterly statements of any of said banks returned to the Secretary of the Treasury, or from personal inspection of the books and accounts of said banks or otherwise, that any of said banks have, for the space of sixty days, had in their vaults, and deposited in other banks, to meet the payment of their notes and bills, a less amount of specie, upon an average, than one-fourth of the average amount of their bills and notes in circulation, including the balance of its accounts with other banks, payable on demand during the same time ; or if any of the said banks have so extended or conducted the business thereof as to render it, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, an unsafe depository of the public money, he shall be authorized, with the approbation of Congress, previously obtained, if in session, and if Congress be not in session, he may discontinue any such bank as a de-

pository, and withdraw from it the public moneys which it may hold on deposits at the time of such discontinuance. And in case of the discontinuance of any of said banks in the recess of Congress, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to report to Congress, at the commencement of its next session, the facts and reasons which have induced such *discontinuance*; and in case of the discontinuance of any of said banks as a place of deposit of the public money, for any of the causes hereinbefore provided, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit the money thus withdrawn in some other banks of deposit, already selected, or to select some other bank as a place of deposit, upon the terms and conditions prescribed by this act; and in default of any bank to receive such deposits, the money thus withdrawn shall be kept by the Treasurer of the United States, according to the laws now in force, and shall be subject to be disbursed according to law.

A motion was made by Mr. Binney to amend the said eighth section as follows:

Strike out the following words, viz. "and deposited in other banks, to meet the payment of their notes and bills, a less amount of specie, upon an average, than one-fourth of the average amount of their bills and notes in circulation, including the balance of its accounts with other banks, payable on demand during the same time; or if any of?"—

And, in lieu thereof, insert the following:

"A less amount of specie, upon an average, than is required by the fourth section of this act; or if any of?"—

After the word "*discontinuance*," insert, "And in case Congress shall not at the same session approve of such discontinuance, the said money shall continue to be deposited in the said banks, respectively, as before said discontinuance."

After the words "*Secretary of the Treasury*," where they occur the last time in said section, insert, "it shall become his duty to continue his deposits therein, as before ordered."

At the end of the bill, Mr. Binney moved to insert the following, as an additional section, viz.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to arrange in a tabular form, at the beginning of every month, the statements required in the fourth section of this act, and forthwith to publish the same in two daily newspapers printed in the city of Washington.

A division of the question on these several amendments proposed by Mr. Binney was called for; when

A motion was made by Mr. Graham to amend the second part of the amendment proposed by Mr. Binney to the fourth section of the bill, by striking out so much thereof as is contained in the words following:

"*Sixthly*. To pay interest, quarterly, into the Treasury, at the rate of two per centum per annum, on the average balance of the public moneys on deposit, over and above a sum which shall be equal to five per centum of its capital actually paid in: *Provided*, That no interest be payable when the said average quarterly balance does not exceed \$50,000."

And inserting the following:

"*Be it further enacted*, That the several local and State banks in which the public moneys may hereafter be deposited, shall pay interest to the United States for the use of the same at the rate of four per centum per annum.

"Be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall keep a bank book, in which shall be entered his account of deposits in, and moneys drawn from, the banks in which such deposits shall be made; and said book shall, at any time, be submitted to the inspection and examination of any committee of Congress appointed for that purpose."

And on the question that the House do agree to the motion made by Mr. Graham,

It was decided in the negative.

The question was then put, that the House do agree to the amendment moved by Mr. Binney to the third section of said bill,

And passed in the affirmative.

And the question was then also put, that the House do agree to so much of the amendment moved by Mr. Binney to the fourth section of the bill as proposes to strike out the second article of the said fourth section, and to insert the following:

"To keep in its vaults an amount of specie, which, together with the balance of all its accounts with specie-paying banks, shall be equal to one-fifth of the amount of its notes and bills in circulation, and its public and private deposits."

And passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, 109,
Nays, 99.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Heman Allen
John J. Allen
Chilton Allan
William S. Archer
William H. Ashley
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Charles A. Barnitz
Daniel L. Barringer
Isaac C. Bates
William Baylies
James M. H. Beale
Martin Beatty
James M. Bell
Horace Binney
George N. Briggs
George Burd
Tristram Burges
Robert B. Campbell
Richard B. Carmichael
George Chambers
Thomas Chilton
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
William Clark
Augustine S. Clayton
William K. Clowney
Thomas Corwin
Joseph H. Crane
Edward Darlington
Amos Davis
Thomas Davenport
Edmund Deberry
Harmar Denny
John Dickson
George Evans
Edward Everett

Mr. Horace Everett
John Ewing
Millard Fillmore
Thomas F. Foster
Philo C. Fuller
John M. Fulton
Roger L. Gamble
Rice Garland
James H. Gholson
George R. Gilmer
William F. Gordon
Benjamin Gorham
James Graham
William J. Grayson
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Hiland Hall
Gideon Hard
Benjamin Hardin
James Harper
Abner Hazeltine
James P. Heath
William Hiester
William Jackson
Henry F. Janes
Seaborn Jones
George L. Kinnard
Luke Lea
Robert P. Letcher
Dixon H. Lewis
Levi Lincoln
James Love
Edward Lucas
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall
William McComas

Mr. Thomas M. T. McKennan
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Phineas Miner
Samuel McDowell Moore
Stephen C. Phillips
Francis W. Pickens
Henry L. Pinckney
Franklin E. Plummer
David Potts, jr.
Robert Ramsey
John Reed
Abraham Rencher
John Robertson
Ferdinand S. Schenck
William B. Shepard
Augustine H. Shepperd
William Slade
David Spangler
John N. Steele
Andrew Stewart
William P. Taylor
Christopher Tompkins
Joseph Trumbull
Samuel Tweedy
Joseph Vance
Samuel F. Vinton
John G. Watmough
Taylor Webster
Campbell P. White
Elisha Whittlesey
Richard H. Wilde
Lewis Williams
Edgar C. Wilson
Henry A. Wise
Ebenezer Young

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Adams	Mr. Edward A. Hannegan	Mr. John McKinley
William Allen	Joseph M. Harper	Jeremiah McLene
Joseph B. Anthony	Samuel S. Harrison	Jesse Miller
Andrew Beaumont	Samuel G. Hathaway	Henry Mitchell
John Blair	Micajah T. Hawkins	Robert Mitchell
Abraham Bockee	Joseph Henderson	John J. Morgan
Ratliff Boon	Edward Howell	Henry A. Muhlenberg
John W. Brown	Henry Hubbard	John Murphy
Samuel Bunch	Abel Huntington	Gayton P. Osgood
Robert Burns	William M. Inge	Gorham Parks
Harry Coge	Ebenezer Jackson	James Parker
Churchill C. Cambreleng	Leonard Jarvis	John M. Patton
John Carr	Richard M. Johnson	William Patterson
Zadok Casey	Cave Johnson	Dutce J. Pearce
John Chaney	Benjamin Jones	Franklin Pierce
Joseph W. Chinn	Edward Kavanagh	Job Pierson
Samuel Clark	Daniel Kilgore	James K. Polk
Clement C. Clay	Amos Lane	Patrick H. Pope
John Coffee	Gerrit Y. Lansing	John Reynolds
John Cramer	John Laporte	William N. Shinn
Rowland Day	Thomas Lee	Francis O. J. Smith
William C. Dunlap	George Loyall	Jesse Speight
John M. Felder	Chittenden Lyon	James Standifer
Charles G. Ferris	Robert T. Lytle	Joel B. Sutherland
John B. Forester	Abijah Mann, jr.	William Taylor
Samuel Fowler	Joel K. Mann	Francis Thomas
William K. Fuller	Samuel W. Mardia	John Thomson
John Galbraith	John Y. Mason	Aaron Vanderpoel
Ransom H. Gillet	Moses Mason, jr.	Isaac B. Van Houten
Joseph Hall	William L. May	David D. Wagener
Thomas H. Hall	Rufus McIntire	Aaron Ward
Nicoll Halsey	James J. McKay	Daniel Wardwell
Thomas L. Hamer	Isaac McKim	Reuben Whallon

The House adjourned until to-morrow, 11 o'clock A. M.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1835.

Mr. Mercer, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, to which was referred the memorial of the commissioners appointed to superintend the improvement of the navigation of the Tennessee river, made a report thereon, which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House to which is committed the bill (No. 604) to amend the act to grant certain relinquished and unappropriated lands to the State of Alabama, to aid in the improvement of the Tennessee and other rivers.

On motion of Mr. Briggs,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be discharged from the further consideration of the inquiry, ordered on the 12th of January, "into the expediency of abolishing the franking privilege, or to amend the laws on that subject, so as to prevent future abuses thereof."

On motion of Mr. Kavanagh,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Frederick Slinkard, and that said petition do lie on the table.

Mr. Galbraith, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of James Maxwell; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Galbraith, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, made a

report on the memorial of Robert Allison, accompanied by a bill (No. 733) for his relief; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Carr, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a bill (No. 734) for the relief of John Barkley; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, made an unfavorable report on the memorial of Ferdinand D. McDonnell; which report was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Chinn,

Ordered, That the Committee for the District of Columbia be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of George Evans, and that it be referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. Chinn, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported a bill (No. 735) authorizing the circuit court of the District of Columbia to hold special sessions for the trial of criminal causes; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Fulton, from the Committee of Claims, made a report on the case of John Cowper, accompanied by a bill (No. 736) for his relief; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Fulton, from the Committee of Claims, made an unfavorable report on the case of Stephen Harris; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Clay,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Public Lands, which was instructed, on the 19th of January, to inquire into the expediency of granting to the State of Indiana public lands, to aid said State in the construction of a railroad or canal in the valley of the White Water river, be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

On motion of Mr. Howell,

Ordered, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Joseph S. Chisholm, and that the said petition do lie on the table.

Mr. Polk, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That the bill (No. 563) entitled a bill regulating the deposit of the money of the United States in certain local banks, and the bill (No. 564) entitled a bill to repeal so much of the act entitled "An act transferring the duties of commissioners of loans to the Bank of the United States," as requires the Bank of the United States to perform the duties of commissioner of loans for the several States, be the standing order of the day for this day at 1 o'clock, and on each succeeding day at 12 o'clock, Saturdays excepted, until disposed of; and that until the hour of 12 o'clock on each day, the business of the House shall proceed in the order prescribed by the rules of the House; but it shall be in order to present petitions and memorials on Mondays.

And on the question that the House do agree to this resolution, It was decided in the negative.

Mr. Fulton, from the Committee of Claims, made a report on the petition of the heirs of Thomas Beacham, deceased, accompanied by a bill (No. 737) for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of said Beacham; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was recommitted the bill (No. 711) for the relief of Thomas Simpson, reported the same with an amendment; which amendment was agreed to by the House, and the said bill was ordered to be re-engrossed, and read a third time to-day.

Mr. Hard, by leave, presented a petition of inhabitants of the county of Orleans, in the State of New York, praying for the establishment of a post route from Rochester to Lockport; which petition was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, by leave, presented a petition of Walter Dyer, an invalid soldier, praying for a pension; which petition was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

On motion of Mr. Archer, by leave,

Ordered, That the petition of the heirs and representatives of Willis Wilson, deceased, by Robert Ware, their attorney, presented January 27, 1834, be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. Ashley, by leave, presented a petition of John Dougherty, an Indian agent, praying to be paid for important and valuable services rendered to the Government, separate and distinct from those belonging to his official station; which petition was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Young, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 96) entitled "An act in addition to the act for the relief of the legal representatives of Lucy Bond and Hannah Douglas," reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Connor, from the committee appointed on the 26th day of June, 1834, "to examine the condition and proceedings of the Post Office Department," made a report; which report was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Elisha Whittlesey submitted a report of the minority of the said committee in relation to the subject-matter of their appointment; which report was, also, ordered to lie on the table.

A motion was then made by Mr. Briggs that twenty-five thousand copies, extra, be printed of each of the said reports; which motion was ordered to lie on the table one day, under the rule.

A motion was made by Mr. Plummer that the House do reconsider the vote taken yesterday, adopting the second member of the amendment of Mr. Binney to the bill (No. 563) regulating the deposit of the money of the United States in certain local banks.

The House, by consent, proceeded to the consideration of the motion made by Mr. Phillips on the 7th instant, that two thousand copies, extra, be printed of the report made by Mr. Pearce, from the Committee on Commerce, in relation to an exploring expedition to the Pacific Ocean and South Seas; and the said motion was agreed to.

A motion was made by Mr. Gilmer that the rules relative to the order of business be suspended, for the purpose of proceeding to the consideration of the joint resolution (No. 19) submitted by Mr. Gilmer on the 31st of January, to amend the constitution of the United States in relation to the election of President and Vice President of the United States, and for other purposes.

And the question being put,

It passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, 151,
 { Nays, 56.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,
 Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
 Heman Allen
 John J. Allen
 Chilton Allan
 William Allen
 William S. Archer
 John Banks
 Noyes Barber
 Charles A. Barnitz
 Daniel L. Barringer
 Isaac C. Bates
 William Baylies
 James M. H. Beale
 Samuel Beardsley
 Martin Beatty
 James M. Bell
 Ratliff Boon
 James W. Bouldin
 George N. Briggs
 Samuel Bunch
 Tristram Burges
 Jesse A. Bynum
 Churchill C. Cambreleng
 Robert B. Campbell
 Richard B. Carmichael
 John Carr
 John Chaney
 Thomas Chilton
 Joseph W. Chinn
 Nathaniel H. Claiborne
 Samuel Clark
 William Clark
 Clement C. Clay
 Augustine S. Clayton
 John Coffee
 Henry W. Connor
 Thomas Corwin
 John Cramer
 David Crockett
 Amos Davis
 Thomas Davenport
 Edmund Deberry
 Harmar Denay
 John Dickson
 David W. Dickinson
 George Evans
 Horace Everett
 John M. Felder
 Charles G. Ferris
 Millard Fillmore
 John B. Forester

Mr. Thomas F. Foster
 Samuel Fowler
 Philo C. Fuller
 Roger L. Gamble
 Rice Garland
 James H. Gholson
 George R. Gilmer
 James Graham
 George Grennell, jr.
 John K. Griffin
 Hiland Hall
 Thomas L. Hamer
 Edward A. Hannegan
 Benjamin Hardin
 James Harper
 Samuel S. Harrison
 Micajah T. Hawkins
 Albert G. Hawes
 Abner Hazeltine
 James P. Heath
 Joseph Henderson
 William Hiester
 William M. Inge
 William Jackson
 Ebenezer Jackson
 Leonard Jarvis
 Richard M. Johnson
 Henry Johnson
 Daniel Kilgore
 Henry King
 George L. Kinnard
 Amos Lane
 Gerrit Y. Lansing
 John Laporte
 George W. Lay
 Luke Lea
 Thomas Lee
 Robert P. Letcher
 Dixon H. Lewis
 Levi Lincoln
 James Love
 George Loyall
 Edward Lucas
 Robert T. Lytle
 Thomas A. Marshall
 John Y. Mason
 William L. May
 Jonathan McCarty
 William McComas
 James J. McKay

Mr. Thomas M. T. McKennan
 John McKinley
 Charles McVean
 Charles F. Mercer
 Robert Mitchell
 John J. Morgan
 Henry A. Muhlenberg
 Gorham Parks
 James Parker
 Dutce J. Pearce
 Stephen C. Phillips
 Francis W. Pickens
 Franklin Pierce
 Franklin E. Plummer
 James K. Polk
 Patrick H. Pope
 Robert Ramsay
 John Reed
 John Robertson
 William Schley
 William B. Shepard
 Augustine H. Shepperd
 William N. Shinn
 William Slade
 David Spangler
 Jesse Speight
 James Standifer
 Andrew Stewart
 John T. Stoddert
 Joel B. Sutherland
 William P. Taylor
 Philemon Thomas
 John Thomson
 Christopher Tompkins
 Joel Turrill
 Samuel Tweedy
 Joseph Vance
 Aaron Vanderpoel
 Isaac B. Van Houten
 Samuel F. Vinton
 David D. Wagener
 Daniel Wardwell
 John G. Watmough
 Campbell P. White
 Frederick Whittlesey
 Eliza Whittlesey
 Richard H. Wilde
 Lewis Williams
 Henry A. Wise
 Ebenezer Young

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Adams
Joseph B. Anthony
Benning M. Bean
Horace Binney
John Blair
Abraham Bockee
John W. Brown
Robert Burns
Zadok Casey
George Chambers
Joseph H. Crane
Rowland Day
William C. Dunlap
Edward Everett
John Ewing
William K. Fuller
John Galbraith
Ransom H. Gillet
Benjamin Gorham

Mr. Joseph Hall
Thomas H. Hall
Nicol Halsey
Gideon Hard
Joseph M. Harper
Samuel G. Hathaway
Edward Howell
Henry Hubbard
Abel Huntington
Henry F. James
Noadiah Johnson
Cave Johnson
Benjamin Jones
Edward Kavanagh
Chittenden Lyon
Abijah Mann, jr.
Joel K. Mann
Henry C. Martindale
Moses Mason, jr.

Mr. Rufus McIntire
Isaac McKim
Jeremiah McLene
Jesse Miller
John J. Milligan
Phineas Miner
Henry Mitchell
Gayton P. Osgood
Sherman Page
John M. Patton
Job Pierson
David Potts, jr.
John Reynolds
Ferdinand S. Schenck
Francis O. J. Smith
William Taylor
Francis Thomas
Joseph Trumbull

The said resolution was then read the second time, and the further consideration thereof was postponed until Thursday next, the 19th instant.

Mr. Hannegan laid on the table the following amendment to the said resolution, viz.

Add to the resolution as follows :

"Fourth. That Senators should be elected directly by the people and by general ticket in their respective States."

The House resumed the consideration of the bill (No. 733) granting a bounty in land to the organized militiamen, mounted militiamen, and rangers, who defended the frontier during the late war with Great Britain.

The question recurred, Shall the said bill be rejected? when

Mr. Williams withdrew his opposition thereto.

The said bill was then, on motion, read the second time.

And a motion was made that the said bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow. And, pending the question on this motion, a motion was made by Mr. Williams that the said bill do lie on the table.

And the question being put,

It passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, : : : : : 130,
Nays, : : : : : 87.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Heman Allen
John J. Allen
Joseph B. Anthony
William S. Archer
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Charles A. Barnitz
Daniel L. Barringer
Isaac C. Bates
William Baylies
James M. H. Beale
Benning M. Bean
Andrew Beaumont
James M. Bell

Mr. Horace Binney
John W. Brown
Tristram Burges
Jesse A. Bynum
Churchill C. Cambreleng
Robert B. Campbell
Richard B. Carmichael
George Chambers
John Chaney
Joseph W. Chinn
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
William Clark
Augustine S. Clayton
William K. Clowney
John Coffee

Mr. Henry W. Connor
Thomas Corwin
Joseph H. Crane
Edward Darlington
Thomas Davenport
Rowland Day
Edmund Deberry
Philemon Dickerson
George Evans
Edward Everett
Horace Everett
John M. Felder
Charles G. Ferris
Millard Fillmore
Thomas F. Foster

Mr. William K. Fuller
 John Galbraith
 Roger L. Gamble
 James H. Gholson
 George R. Gilmer
 William F. Gordon
 Benjamin Gorham
 James Graham
 William J. Grayson
 George Grennell, jr.
 John K. Griffin
 Joseph Hall
 Thomas H. Hall
 Benjamin Hardin
 Joseph M. Harper
 James Harper
 Samuel S. Harrison
 Micajah T. Hawkins
 Abner Hazeltine
 William Hiester
 William Jackson
 Ebenezer Jackson
 Henry F. Jones
 Leonard Jarvis
 Noadiah Johnson
 Henry Johnson
 Edward Kavanagh
 Daniel Kilgore
 Henry King

Mr. Gerrit Y. Lansing
 John Laporte
 George W. Lay
 Luke Lea
 Dixon H. Lewis
 Levi Lincoln
 George Loyall
 Edward Lucas
 Henry C. Martindale
 Thomas A. Marshall
 John Y. Mason
 Moses Mason, jr.
 Rufus McIntire
 James J. McKay
 Isaac McKim
 Jeremiah McLene
 Charles F. Mercer
 John J. Milligan
 Gayton P. Osgood
 Sherman Page
 Gorham Parks
 James Parker
 John M. Patton
 Dutee J. Pearce
 Stephen C. Phillips
 Francis W. Pickens
 Franklin Pierce
 Henry L. Pinckney

Mr. David Potts, jr.
 Robert Ramsay
 John Reed
 John Robertson
 Ferdinand S. Schenck
 William Schley
 William B. Shepard
 Augustine H. Shepperd
 William Slade
 Francis O. J. Smith
 John N. Steele
 John T. Stoddert
 Joel B. Sutherland
 William Taylor
 William P. Taylor
 Francis Thomas
 Joseph Trumbull
 Samuel Tweedy
 Joseph Vance
 Aaron Vanderpoel
 Samuel F. Vinton
 Aaron Ward
 Taylor Webster
 Frederick Whittlesey
 Elisha Whittlesey
 Richard H. Wilde
 Lewis Williams
 Henry A. Wise

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Adams
 Chilton Allan
 William Allen
 William H. Ashley
 Samuel Beardsley
 Martin Beatty
 John Blair
 Abraham Bockee
 Ratliff Boon
 James W. Bouldin
 George N. Briggs
 George Burd
 John Carr
 Zadok Casey
 Thomas Chilton
 Samuel Clark
 Clement C. Clay
 David Crockett
 Amos Davis
 Harmar Denny
 John Dickson
 David W. Dickinson
 William C. Dunlap
 John Ewing
 John B. Forester
 Samuel Fowler
 Philo C. Fuller
 John H. Fulton
 Rice Garland

Mr. Ransom H. Gillet
 Nicoll Halsey
 Thomas L. Hamer
 Edward A. Hannegan
 Gideon Hard
 Samuel G. Hathaway
 Albert G. Hawes
 James P. Heath
 Joseph Henderson
 Edward Howell
 Henry Hubbard
 Abel Huntington
 William M. Inge
 Richard M. Johnson
 Cave Johnson
 Benjamin Jones
 George L. Kinnard
 Amos Lane
 Thomas Lee
 Robert P. Letcher
 James Love
 Chittenden Lyon
 Robert T. Lytle
 Abijah Mann, jr.
 Joel K. Mann
 Samuel W. Mardis
 William L. May
 Jonathan McCarty
 Thomas M. T. McKennan

Mr. John McKinley
 Charles McVean
 Jesse Miller
 Phineas Miner
 Henry Mitchell
 Robert Mitchell
 John J. Morgan
 Henry A. Muhlenberg
 William Patterson
 Job Pierson
 Franklin E. Plummer
 James K. Polk
 Patrick H. Pope
 Abraham Rencher
 John Reynolds
 William N. Shinn
 David Spangler
 Jesse Speight
 James Standifer
 Andrew Stewart
 Philemon Thomas
 John Thomson
 Christopher Tompkins
 Joel Turrill
 Isaac B. Van Houten
 David D. Wagener
 Daniel Wardwell
 Campbell P. White
 Ebenezer Young

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Lowrie, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker : The Senate have passed a bill (No. 138) entitled "An act to fix the number and compensation of officers of the customs, and to alter certain collection districts ;" in which bill I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House. And then he withdrew.

The Speaker laid before the House sundry communications, viz.

I. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the information called for by the House on the 2d instant, in relation to the Delaware breakwater; which letter was read, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House to which is committed the bill (No. 648) making additional appropriations for the Delaware breakwater.

II. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of Major Bache, of the reconnoissance of a road through the northern frontier of the State of Maine, called for by the House on the 6th instant; which letter and report were ordered to lie on the table.

III. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a resurvey, plan, and estimate for building a light-house on Brandywine shoals, with the report of the officer who prepared the same, made in obedience to an act of the last session of Congress; which letter and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

IV. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the annual list of public contracts made by officers of the War Department during the year 1834; which letter was read, and laid on the table.

V. A memorial of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan, praying that a light-vessel may be stationed at the mouth of Detroit river, and that measures may be taken to secure and improve the harbor of Michillimackinac; which memorial was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Bills from the Senate, of the following titles, viz.

No. 151. An act making an appropriation for building a light-house at Mobile point, and for placing buoys in Mobile bay;

No. 97. An act in addition to an act for the relief of the legal representatives of George Hurlbut, deceased;

No. 111. An act for the continuation and repair of the Cumberland road in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois;

No. 128. An act to change the organization of the General Post Office;

No. 138. An act to fix the number and compensation of officers of the customs, and to alter certain collection districts;

were severally read the first and second time, and referred—

No. 151. To the Committee on Commerce.

No. 97. To the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

No. 111. To the Committee of Ways and Means.

No. 128. To the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

No. 138. To the Committee on Commerce.

Engrossed bills, of the following titles, viz.

No. 352. An act for the relief of Enoch Blaisdell;

No. 388. An act granting a pension to John F. Wiley, and increasing the pension of George Fields;

No. 400. An act granting a pension to William Slocum;

No. 403. An act granting a pension to William Wilges;

No. 405. An act for the benefit of Samuel M. Asbury;

No. 413. An act granting a pension to Francis F. St. Cyr;

No. 367. An act granting pensions to certain persons therein named;

No. 418. An act for the relief of the invalid pensioners therein named;

No. 422. An act granting a pension to Joseph Mead;

No. 423. An act granting a pension to Luke Voorhise;

- No. 425. An act granting a pension to Colonel Gideon Morgan, of the State of Tennessee ;
- No. 428. An act granting a pension to Benjamin Leslie ;
- No. 459. An act granting a pension to William Baden and James Harrington ;
- No. 460. An act for the relief of John Ashton ;
- No. 462. An act for the relief of Ephraim F. Gilbert ;
- No. 465. An act granting a pension to Isaac Carter ;
- No. 466. An act granting a pension to John Gerodelle ;
- No. 467. An act for the relief of Samuel Shelmerdine ;
- No. 503. An act granting a pension to Thomas Morton ;
- No. 517. An act to increase the pension of Origen Eaton ;
- No. 539. An act granting a pension to John W. Coxe ;
- No. 544. An act for the relief of Joseph Swartwood ;
- No. 545. An act granting an arrearage of pension to Edward Nichols ;
- No. 553. An act granting a pension to Robert Lucas ;
- No. 555. An act for the relief of George McFadden ;
- No. 591. An act granting a pension to Simeon S. Morrill ;
- No. 606. An act for the relief of George C. Seaton ;
- No. 607. An act granting a pension to John Bryant ;
- No. 608. An act granting a pension to Larnard Swallow ;
- No. 629. An act granting a pension to Noah Miller, an invalid major of the militia ;
- No. 647. An act placing Captain Cole, a Seneca Indian, on the pension roll ;
- No. 653. An act for the relief of Benjamin Holland ;
- No. 679. An act for the relief of William Kellar ;
- No. 687. An act granting a pension to Justus Cobb ;
- No. 688. An act granting a pension to Lambert L. Van Valkenburg ;
- No. 691. An act granting a pension to Isaac Eckright ;
- No. 610. An act for the relief of Jared Buckingham ;
- No. 693. An act granting a pension to William C. Beard, late a captain in the United States army ;
- No. 700. An act granting a pension to Solomon Case ;
- No. 702. An act for the relief of Jacob Stewart ;
- No. 711. An act for the relief of Thomas Simpson ;
- No. 703. An act for the relief of Elijah Blodget ;
- No. 712. An act for the relief of Thankful Randall ;
- No. 641. An act for the relief of Colonel Daniel Newnan ;
- No. 368. An act for the relief of Peter Triplett ;
- No. 391. An act for the relief of Peter Doxtator ;
- No. 392. An act for the relief of John Dal, of the State of Maine ;
- No. 411. An act for the relief of Simeon Meachum ;
- No. 472. An act for the relief of Joseph Gilbert ;
- No. 479. An act for the relief of the widow and heirs of Samuel Southerland ;
- No. 506. An act for the relief of Timothy Jordan.
- No. 559. An act for the relief of Daniel Page ;
- No. 643. An act for the relief of Walter Phillips ;
- No. 557. An act for the relief of Elizabeth Mays ;
- No. 251. An act for the relief of Noah Chittenden ;
- No. 275. An act for the relief of William Lawrence ;



No. 550. An act for the relief of Abraham E. Boutwell and David Pearson ;

No. 729. An act to provide for paying certain pensioners at Jackson, in the State of Tennessee ;

No. 588. An act for the relief of John Moore ;
were severally read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in the said bills.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill from the Senate (No. 63) entitled "An act to provide for the further compensation of the marshal of the district of Delaware ;" when it was

Ordered, That the said bill be read a third time to-day.

The said bill was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk acquaint the Senate therewith.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill (No. 655) to allow additional compensation to the district attorney of the United States for the district of South Carolina ; when it was

Ordered, That the said bill be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill (No. 323) for the relief of sundry citizens of Arkansas, who lost their improvements in consequence of a treaty between the United States and the Choctaw Indians.

And the amendments reported thereto on the 5th of June, 1834, were read, and agreed to by the House.

A motion was made by Mr. Hardin further to amend the said bill, so as to confine the entries of land proposed to be granted to said sufferers to land "which is subject by law to entry."

And, after debate thereon,

The House adjourned until to-morrow, 11 o'clock A. M.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1835.

Mr. John Quincy Adams, by leave, presented a memorial of inhabitants of the county of Oneida, in the State of New York, praying Congress to pass the necessary laws for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade within the District of Columbia ; which memorial was referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. Cave Johnson, it was

Resolved, That the report of the recorder and commissioners for the adjustment of land titles in the State of Missouri, under the acts of the 9th of July, 1832, and the 3d of March, 1833, be referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, and that he report to the next session of Congress: First. As to the correctness of the principles adopted and acted upon by the recorder and commissioners, as set forth in said report. Second. That he report also to the House the names of the several claimants in said report, whose claims are entitled to confirmation under the Spanish regulations, and the several acts of Congress upon that subject.

Subsequently, on motion of Mr. Wilde, the House agreed to reconsider the vote adopting the above resolution ; and the consideration of the said resolution was then postponed until Monday next, the 16th instant.

Mr. Plummer, by leave, moved the following resolution; which was read, and laid on the table one day, under the rule, viz.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be communicated to this House the construction which the proper department or departments of the executive branch of the General Government place upon the 12th section of the act of March 3, 1803, regulating the grants and providing for the sale of lands of the United States south of Tennessee; the act of March 1, 1817, enabling the people of the western part of the Mississippi Territory to form a constitution and State Government; and the treaties of Pontatock and Washington, made with the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, so far as relates to the rights of the inhabitants of each township to the 16th section for the use of schools; and the right of the Government of Mississippi to five per cent. of the proceeds of the sales of the lands, for purposes of internal improvement within the district of country ceded to the United States by the aforesaid tribe of Indians at the treaty of Pontatock creek, made on the 22d day of October, 1832; and whether, in the opinion of the Executive, the treaty-making power to the United States has or has not placed a specific performance of the compact made with the people of Mississippi beyond the control of the General Government; and whether any legislation by Congress is deemed necessary, to enable the Government to carry into effect, in good faith, either the provisions of the act of 1803, relating to the 16th section, and the act of 1817, relating to the five per cent., or the stipulations contained in the aforesaid treaties with the Chickasaws.

On motion of Mr. Hannegan, by leave,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making Michigan City, on Lake Michigan, in the State of Indiana, a port of entry.

On motion of Mr. Pope, by leave,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Jeffersontown, in Jefferson county, in the State of Kentucky, to Shelbyville, in Shelby county, in the same State.

Mr. Sevier, by leave, submitted the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be instructed to report to this House the report of Mr. Featherstonhaugh, the geologist employed in virtue of the act of June 28, 1834, appropriating the sum of five thousand dollars, to be applied to geological and mineralogical surveys and researches.

The rule requiring resolutions of the nature of the above to lie on the table one day, was suspended, by consent; and the said resolution being read, was agreed to.

Mr. Dickerson, from the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee did, on the 13th instant, present to the President of the United States enrolled bills and resolutions of the following titles, viz.

No. 211. An act for the relief of Silas D. Fisher.

No. 599. An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1835.

No. 5. Resolution presenting a gold medal to George Croghan, and a sword to each of the officers under his command, for their good conduct in the defence of Fort Stephenson, in 1813.

No. 13. Resolution for the disposition of a lion and two horses received as a present by the consul of the United States at Tangier, from the Emperor of Morocco.

Mr. Joseph M. White, by leave, presented a petition of James Bardin, of the Territory of Florida, praying that his title to certain lands may be confirmed; which petition was referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. Chilton Allan, from the Committee on the Territories, reported the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That this House will, on Tuesday, the 17th instant, take up and consider bills relating to the Territories.

The said resolution was read; when

A motion was made by Mr. Polk to amend the said resolution by striking out "Tuesday, the 17th instant," and inserting "Friday, the 20th instant;" which motion to amend was agreed to by the House.

A motion was made by Mr. Vance further to amend the said resolution by adding thereto the following: "And the bill from the Senate (No. 1) entitled 'An act to settle and establish the northern boundary of the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.'"

And, after debate on this motion, the House, on motion, proceeded to the orders of the day; when

Mr. Claiborne, from the Committee of Elections, by leave, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That Robert P. Letcher, having been duly returned as the rightful member of the House of Representatives of the United States from the fifth congressional district of Kentucky, is entitled to compensation as a member of the last and present session of Congress.

The said resolution was read; when

A motion was made by Mr. Hardin to amend the same by adding thereto the following, viz.

"And that Thomas P. Moore, having attended the last session of Congress, by order of the House, be allowed like compensation for the last session of Congress."

The House proceeded to the consideration of the said resolution; and, after debate thereon, the House, on motion, again proceeded to the orders of the day; when

A motion was made by Mr. Briggs that the rules in relation to the order of business be suspended, and that the House do now proceed to the consideration of the motion made by him yesterday, that there be printed twenty-five thousand copies, extra, of the reports of the committee, majority and minority, appointed on the 26th of June, 1834, "to examine the condition and proceedings of the Post Office Department."

And on the question, Shall the rule be suspended for the purpose aforesaid?

It passed in the affirmative.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of said motion; when Mr. Briggs modified his said motion as follows:

That three thousand copies, extra, of said reports, with the documents, be printed; and that twenty thousand copies, extra, of said reports, without the documents, be printed.

And, after debate,

The previous question was moved by Mr. Connor; and being demanded by a majority of the members present,

The said previous question was put, viz. Shall the main question be now put?

And passed in the affirmative.

A division of the question was then required.

And on the question, Shall three thousand copies, extra, of said reports, with the documents, be printed?

It passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, 161,
 { Nays, 47.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams

Heman Allen

Chilton Allan

William Allen

William S. Archer

William H. Ashley

John Banks

Charles A. Barnitz

Daniel L. Barringer

Isaac C. Bates

William Baylies

Benning M. Bean

Martin Beatty

James M. Bell

John Blair

Ratliff Boon

James W. Bouldin

George N. Briggs

John W. Brown

Samuel Bunch

Tristram Burges

Robert Burns

Jesse A. Bynum

Harry Cage

Churchill C. Cambreleng

Robert B. Campbell

Richard B. Carmichael

Zadok Casey

George Chambers

John Chaney

Nathaniel H. Claiborne

William Clark

Clement C. Clay

Augustine S. Clayton

William K. Clowney

Henry W. Connor

Thomas Corwin

Richard Coulter

Joseph H. Crane

David Crockett

Edward Darlington

Amos Davis

Rowland Day

Edmund Deberry

Harmar Denny

John Dickson

Philemon Dickerson

William C. Dunlap

George Evans

Mr. Edward Everett

Horace Everett

John Ewing

Charles G. Ferris

Millard Fillmore

Samuel Fowler

Philo C. Fuller

John H. Fulton

John Galbraith

Roger L. Gamble

Rice Garland

James H. Gholson

George B. Gilmer

James Graham

William J. Grayson

George Grennell, jr.

John K. Griffin

Hiland Hall

Thomas H. Hall

Thomas L. Hamer

Edward A. Hannegan

Benjamin Hardin

James Harper

Micajah T. Hawkins

Albert G. Hawes

Abner Hazeltine

William Heister

Edward Howell

Abel Huntington

William M. Inge

William Jackson

Ebenezer Jackson

Henry F. Jones

Leonard Jarvis

William Cost Johnson

Richard M. Johnson

Noadiah Johnson

Cave Johnson

Henry Johnson

Benjamin Jones

Edward Kavanagh

Daniel Kilgore

Henry King

Amos Lane

John Laporte

George W. Lay

Thomas Lee

Robert P. Letcher

Dixon H. Lewis

Mr. Levi Lincoln

James Love

Chittenden Lyon

Richard J. Manning

Henry C. Martindale

Thomas A. Marshall

John Y. Mason

William L. May

Jonathan McCarty

William McComas

James J. McKay

Thomas M. T. McKennan

Isaac McKim

Charles McVean

Charles F. Mercer

Jesse Miller

John J. Milligan

Phineas Miner

Henry Mitchell

Samuel McDowell Moore

John J. Morgan

John Murphy

Gayton P. Osgood

James Parker

John M. Patton

William Patterson

Dutée J. Pearce

Stephen C. Phillips

Francis W. Pickens

Henry L. Pinckney

Franklin E. Plummer

Patrick H. Pope

David Potts, jr.

Robert Ramsay

John Reed

Abraham Rencher

John Reynolds

John Robertson

Ferdinand S. Schenck

Augustine H. Shepperd

William N. Shinn

William Slade

David Spangler

John N. Steele

Andrew Stewart

Joel B. Sutherland

William Taylor

William P. Taylor

Philemon Thomas

Mr. John Thomson
Christopher Tompkins
Joseph Trumbull
Samuel Tweedy
Joseph Vance

Mr. Samuel F. Vinton
David D. Wagener
Campbell P. White
Elisha Whittlesey
Richard H. Wilde

Mr. Lewis Williams
Edgar C. Wilson
Henry A. Wise
Ebenezer Young

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John J. Allen
Noyes Barber
Samuel Beardsley
Andrew Beaumont
John Carr
Samuel Clark
John Coffee
John Cramer
David W. Dickinson
John M. Felder
John B. Forester
William K. Fuller
Ransom H. Gillet
Joseph Hall
Nicol Halsey
Joseph M. Harper

Mr. Samuel S. Harrison
Samuel G. Hathaway
Henry Hubbard
Seaborn Jones
George L. Kinnard
Gerrit Y. Lansing
Luke Lea
George Loyall
Robert T. Lytle
Abijah Mann, jr.
Joel K. Mann
Moses Mason, jr.
Rufus McIntire
John McKinley
Jeremiah McLene
Sherman Page

Mr. Gorham Parks
Franklin Pierce
Job Pierson
James K. Polk
Francis O. J. Smith
Jesse Speight
James Standifer
John T. Stoddert
Francis Thomas
Joel Turrill
Aaron Vanderpool
Isaac B. Van Houten
Aaron Ward
Daniel Wardwell
Reuben Whallon

The question was then put on the second member of said motion, viz. Shall twenty thousand copies, extra, of said report, without the documents, be printed?

And, also, passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, 101,
Nays, 93.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Heman Allen
John J. Allen
Chilton Allan
William S. Archer
William H. Ashley
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Daniel L. Barringer
Isaac C. Bates
William Baylies
Martin Beatty
James M. Bell
George N. Briggs
Tristram Burges
Harry Cage
Robert B. Campbell
Zadok Casey
Joseph W. Chinn
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
William Clark
Augustine S. Clayton
William K. Clowney
Thomas Corwin
Richard Coulter
Joseph H. Crane
Edward Darlington
Amos Davis
Edmund Deberry
Harmer Denny
John Dickson
George Evans
Edward Everett
Horace Everett

Mr. John Ewing
Millard Fillmore
Philo C. Fuller
Roger L. Gamble
Rice Garland
George R. Gilmer
William J. Grayson
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Hiland Hall
Thomas H. Hall
Benjamin Hardin
James Harper
Albert G. Hawes
Abner Hazeltine
William Hiestor
William Jackson
Ebenezer Jackson
Henry F. James
William Cost Johnson
Henry King
Amos Lane
John Laporte
George W. Lay
Robert P. Letcher
Dixon H. Lewis
Levi Lincoln
Richard J. Manning
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall
John Y. Mason
William McComas
James J. McKay
Thomas M. T. McKennan

Mr. Charles F. Mercer
Jesse Miller
John J. Milligan
Phineas Miner
Samuel McDowell Moore
James Parker
John M. Patton
Dutree J. Pearce
Stephen C. Phillips
Francis W. Pickens
Henry L. Pinckney
David Potts, jr.
John Reed
Abraham Rencher
John Robertson
Augustine H. Sheppard
William Shade
David Spangler
John N. Steele
John T. Stoddert
William P. Taylor
Philemon Thomas
Christopher Tompkins
Joseph Trumbull
Samuel Tweedy
Joseph Vance
Samuel F. Vinton
Elisha Whittlesey
Richard H. Wilde
Lewis Williams
Edgar C. Wilson
Henry A. Wise
Ebenezer Young

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. William Allen
Benning M. Bean
Andrew Beaumont
Ratliff Boon
John W. Brown
Samuel Bunch
Robert Burns
Jesse A. Bynum
Richard B. Carmichael
John Carr
John Chaney
Samuel Clark
Clement C. Clay
Henry W. Connor
John Cramer
Rowland Day
Philemon Dickerson
David W. Dickinson
William C. Dunlap
John M. Felder
Samuel Fowler
William K. Fuller
John Galbraith
Ransom H. Gillet
James Graham
Joseph Hall
Nicol Halsey
Thomas L. Hamer
Edward A. Hannegan
Joseph M. Harper
Samuel S. Harrison

Mr. Samuel G. Hathaway
Micajah T. Hawkins
Edward Howell
Henry Hubbard
Abel Huntington
William M. Inge
Leonard Jarvis
Richard M. Johnson
Noadiah Johnson
Seaborn Jones
Benjamin Jones
Edward Kavanagh
Daniel Kilgore
George L. Kinnard
Gerrit Y. Lansing
Luke Lea
Thomas Lee
James Love
George Loyall
Chittenden Lyon
Robert T. Lytle
Abijah Mann, jr.
Joel K. Mann
Moses Mason, jr.
William L. May
Jonathan McCarty
Rufus McIntire
Isaac McKim
John McKinley
Jeremiah McLene
Charles McVean

Mr. Henry Mitchell
John J. Morgan
John Murphy
Gayton P. Osgood
Sherman Page
Gorham Parks
William Patterson
Franklin Pierce
Job Pierson
Franklin E. Plummer
James K. Polk
Patrick H. Pope
Robert Ramsey
John Reynolds
Ferdinand S. Schenck
William N. Shinn
Francis O. J. Smith
Jesse Speight
James Standifer
Joel B. Sutherland
William Taylor
Francis Thomas
John Thomson
Joel Turrill
Aaron Vanderpoel
Isaac B. Van Houten
David D. Wagener
Aaron Ward
Daniel Wardwell
Reuben Whallon
Campbell P. White

And so it was

Ordered, That three thousand copies, extra, of the reports, majority and minority, of the committee appointed, on the 26th of June, 1834, "to examine the condition and proceedings of the Post Office Department," with the documents, be printed; and that twenty thousand copies, extra, of said reports, without the documents, be also printed.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his private Secretary, notifying that the President did, on the 13th instant, approve and sign—

An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1835.

An act for the relief of Silas D. Fisher.

Resolution for the disposal of a lion and two horses presented by the Emperor of Morocco to our consul at Tangier.

Resolution presenting a gold medal to George Croghan, and a sword to each of the officers under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in the defence of Fort Stephenson, in 1813.

And then the House adjourned to Monday, 11 o'clock A. M.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1835.

Mr. Evans presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Waterville, in the State of Maine, praying Congress to pass a law prohibiting slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Horace Everett presented a petition of inhabitants of Orange county, in the State of Vermont, also praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Ordered, That the said memorials be referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

Mr. Chinn presented a memorial of sundry citizens of the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, praying that the law of trespass may be defined in the code for the District; and that the street, in the city of Washington, called *Maryland avenue*, may be graduated and otherwise improved; which memorial was referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

Mr. Kavanagh presented a petition of sundry inhabitants of the State of Maine, praying an appropriation for the erection of a light-house on York Nubble, in York county, in said State.

Mr. Cambreleng presented a memorial of the inspectors of the customs in the city of New York, praying to be allowed such an addition to their present compensation as may comport with the increasing expenses of living in said city, and that a more adequate compensation may be granted to the officers of the customs generally.

Mr. Galbraith presented a memorial of citizens of Erie county, in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars, to be expended in the improvement of the western extremity of the harbor of Presque Isle.

Mr. Lucius Lyon presented a memorial of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan, praying an appropriation for the purpose of erecting a light-house on Point Waugoshance, and improving the harbor of Mackinac, in said Territory.

Ordered, That the said memorials be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Smith presented a petition of inhabitants of Oxford and Cumberland counties, in the State of Maine;

Mr. Clayton presented a petition of inhabitants of Walker county, in the State of Georgia;

Mr. Crane presented a petition of inhabitants of Shelby county, in the State of Ohio;

Mr. Hamer presented a petition of inhabitants of Adams, Brown, and Highland counties, in the State of Ohio;

Mr. Lucius Lyon presented a petition of inhabitants of the Territory of Michigan; praying, respectively, for the establishment of certain post routes therein designated and described.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. Smith laid before the House the proceedings of a meeting of merchants, ship owners, and masters of vessels, held at the Ocean Insurance Office, in the State of Maine, setting forth the necessity of building a breakwater on Stanford's ledge, in Portland harbor, and praying for an appropriation for that purpose; which was read, and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Allen, of Virginia,

Ordered, That the petition of James McCally, heretofore presented December 23, 1833, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Binney presented a memorial of John Sarchett, of the city of Philadelphia, praying for the passage of a law authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to discharge him as an insolvent debtor of the United States, without discharging his securities.

Mr. Pierce, of New Hampshire, presented a memorial of Charles W. Cutler, clerk of the district court of the United States for the State of New Hampshire, praying a reimbursement of the amount paid by him for rent of a room for the preservation and safe keeping of the records of said court.

Ordered, That the said memorials be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Phillips presented a memorial, signed by one thousand two hundred and forty-nine male citizens, (legal voters,) and two thousand six hundred and forty-three females, of the county of Essex, in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the passage of a law abolishing slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia ;

Mr. Day presented a memorial of inhabitants of the county of Cayuga, in the State of New York, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia ;

Mr. Philo C. Fuller presented a memorial of inhabitants of the State of New York, praying for the passage of a law for the purchase and emancipation of the slaves in the District of Columbia ;

Mr. Denny presented a memorial, signed by sundry ladies of the town of Alleghany, in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the passage of a law abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and the Territories under the control of Congress ;
which memorials were severally laid upon the table.

Mr. Pearce presented a memorial of Joel Read, Ichabod Tabor, and Jabez Allen, of the State of Rhode Island, remonstrating against that part of the President's message which recommends Congress to pass a law putting a stop to the payments of pensioners of the United States until applications of all may be re-examined, &c., and praying that they may be paid their respective pensions semi-annually, as usual.

Mr. Wardwell presented a petition of Gilbert Mellen, praying to be allowed a pension, in consequence of services rendered the United States by him during the revolutionary war.

Mr. Banks presented a petition of Thomas Hall, of the State of Pennsylvania, praying remuneration for services rendered by him in the army of the United States during the revolutionary war.

Mr. Carr presented a petition of John Carney, of the State of Indiana, praying to be allowed remuneration for services rendered by him in the campaign under General St. Clair, in the year 1791.

Mr. Heath presented a petition of Louisa Sherburne, of the city of Baltimore, widow of Jonathan W. Sherburne, deceased, praying to be allowed the arrears of pension to which she conceives herself entitled, on account of the death or service of the said Jonathan Sherburne while a lieutenant in the navy of the United States.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

Mr. Harper presented a petition of Abigail or Rebecca Oram, widow of Cooper Oram, deceased, praying that the pension awarded the said Cooper Oram, for services rendered by him during the revolutionary war, may be continued to her.

Mr. Stewart presented a petition of Robert Flemming, of the State of Pennsylvania, praying remuneration for services rendered by him in

the service of the United States against the Indians in the year 1790, under the command of Captain Dial, of the Pennsylvania troops.

Mr. Stoddert presented a petition of Mary Ann Plant, widow of John Plant, deceased, praying remuneration for services rendered by her said husband, as a corporal, in the first Maryland regiment of the army of the United States during the revolutionary war.

Mr. Wise presented a petition of John M. Gregory, heir and administrator of John Munford Gregory, deceased, praying to be allowed and paid the half pay for life to which John Gregory, the father of said John Munford Gregory, was entitled as a lieutenant in the sixth Virginia continental regiment in the war of the revolution.

Mr. May presented a petition of Samuel Cozad, of the State of Illinois, praying Congress to grant him such relief as they may think proper, in consequence of sufferings and hardships endured by him while in the captivity of the Shawnee Indians, in the year 1794.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. Hard presented a petition of inhabitants of Niagara county, in the State of New York, praying an appropriation for a survey of a ship channel round the falls of Niagara, in said State.

Mr. Denny presented a memorial of the delegates of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Convention, held at Pittsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, praying aid from the Government in the construction of the western section of said canal.

Mr. Ewing presented a joint resolution and memorial of the Legislature of the State of Indiana in relation to certain saline reservations therein mentioned.

Mr. Elisha Whittlesey presented a memorial of inhabitants of the State of Ohio, praying for a grant of land to aid them in the construction of a road from Lower Sandusky, by Port Oleron, to Toledo, on the Maumee river, in the Territory of Michigan.

Mr. Lucius Lyon presented a memorial of inhabitants of the southern section of Michigan Territory, praying for an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars for the continuation of the Government road from Adrian, in Lenawee county, westwardly, to Port Lawrence.

Mr. Sevier presented a petition of sundry citizens of the Territory of Arkansas, praying for a further appropriation, to complete the road leading from Strong's (a point on the military road from Memphis to Little Rock) to Batesville, in said Territory.

Ordered, That the said petitions and memorials be referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Carmichael presented a memorial of merchants of Chestertown, in the State of Maryland, praying remuneration for depredations committed on their lawful commerce by the public and private armed ships of France previous to the year 1800.

Mr. Stoddert presented a memorial of Catharine Hodges, widow of Benjamin Hodges, deceased, late of the State of Maryland, praying Congress to award to her, as the representative of her deceased husband, the value of a negro man, the property of the said Hodges, who was carried off by the British army during the late war.

Ordered, That the said memorials be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Stoddert presented a petition of John M. Hepburn, a clerk in the office of the Adjutant General of the army of the United States, praying to be restored to the pay, which was \$1,200 per annum, received by him prior to the act of Congress of 30th of April, 1818, which act reduced his pay to \$1,000 per annum; which petition was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Allen, of Virginia,

Ordered, That the petition of James Corbin, heretofore presented on the 28d of December, 1833, and the petition of John Thompson, heretofore presented on the 10th of April, 1830, be referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. Vinton presented a petition of Josiah Simpson, of the State of Ohio, praying for the arrears of pension to which he conceives himself entitled;

Mr. Lane presented a petition of Captain John Crandon, of Dearborn county, in the State of Indiana, praying that his name may be placed on the pension roll of the United States, in consideration of services rendered by him in the naval service of the United States; which petitions were referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. Marshall presented a copy of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky, requesting their Representatives in Congress to use their exertions to procure an appropriation for the erection of an armory at some suitable point in said State;

Mr. Chittenden Lyon also presented resolutions adopted by the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, requesting their Representatives to use their exertions to procure an appropriation for the establishment of a military school in said State;

which resolutions were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Lucius Lyon presented a memorial of Peter Demoyers, marshal of the Territory of Michigan, asking the reimbursement of a sum of money, which was intended to pay the expenses of the United States circuit court for the district west of Lake Michigan, and which was stolen from a trunk on board a steamboat at Detroit, while in process of transmission, by the usual mode, from Detroit to said district.

Mr. Blair presented a petition of George Hale, of the State of Tennessee, praying remuneration for a horse lost by him while serving as a mounted gunman, under the command of General John Coffee, in the year 1815.

Mr. Vance presented a petition of Richard Watkins, of the State of Ohio, praying remuneration for losses incurred by him under a contract for grading the 47th mile of the Cumberland road west of Zanesville, in said State.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Ashley presented a petition of John Whitsett, of the State of Missouri, praying that a law may be passed, granting him the privilege of holding a tract of land therein described, by paying to the United States the balance due thereon by Alfred K. Stephens, deceased, whose security he became for the purchase of the said tract.

Mr. Crane presented a petition of sundry inhabitants of the State of Ohio, praying for the establishment of a new land office, to be located at the village of Defiance, on the Maumee river, in said State.

Mr. Garland laid before the House a resolution adopted by the Gene-

ral Assembly of the State of Louisiana, requesting their Representatives in Congress to use their exertions to obtain a grant of land, for the purposes of education in said State.

Mr. McCarty presented a memorial of sundry inhabitants of the State of Indiana, praying for the removal of the land office from Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, to Richmond, in the State of Indiana.

Mr. Reynolds presented a resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, requesting their Representatives to use their exertions to procure the passage of a law granting to the county of St. Clair, in said State, one hundred and sixty acres of land, to be located by the county commissioners of said county, in any part of the five thousand acres granted in 1791 to the French villages of Cahokia and Prairie du Pont, for the construction and repair of the Vincennes road, in said State.

Mr. Reynolds presented a petition of inhabitants of Madison county, in the State of Illinois, setting forth that section No. 16, granted for the use of schools, is unfit for cultivation, and praying for a grant of other lands in lieu thereof.

Mr. Clay presented a petition of Usse-yo-ha-lo, an Indian of the Creek tribe, praying confirmation of his right to a half section of land, which he claims under the treaty of 24th of March, 1832, with the Creek Indians, and that he may be permitted to sell the same.

Mr. Clay presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alabama, praying further relief to purchasers of the public lands who made payments therefor without discount, as allowed them by a law passed for the relief of land purchasers in the year 1820.

Mr. Clay presented a petition of Abraham Woodall, of the State of Alabama, praying that he may be allowed the privilege of entering a section of land in lieu of one heretofore entered by him, which he alleges is completely worthless, and which was also entered by a mistake.

Mr. Lucius Lyon presented a petition of sundry citizens of the Territory of Michigan, praying for the establishment of a new land district, and the location of a land office at the town of Jacksonburg, in said Territory.

Mr. Lyon presented a petition of citizens of the Territory of Michigan, praying for a grant of land to aid in the opening and construction of a road from Lower Sandusky, by Port Oleron to Toledo, in said Territory.

Mr. Joseph M. White presented a memorial of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the Territory of Florida, praying that a lot of land belonging to the United States, lying in the city of St. Augustine, called the old dragoon barracks, may be granted to them, for the purpose of erecting a church thereon.

Ordered, That the said petitions and memorials be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. Lucius Lyon presented a petition of the children of Jacob Smith, deceased, late of the Territory of Michigan, praying that a law may be passed, confirming to them their claims to certain lands therein mentioned, which were reserved to them by the treaty with the Chippewa tribe of Indians, on the 24th of September, 1819.

Mr. Carr presented a petition of Thomas G. Newbold, attorney in fact for the children of Lewis Durette, deceased, praying Congress to relinquish to the said children all the title of the United States to sixty

arpens of land therein described, and confirm the same to them, for reasons therein set forth.

Mr. Carr presented a petition of Joshua Kennedy, praying that his title to a certain tract of land lying near Mobile, in the State of Alabama, may be confirmed.

Mr. Carr also presented a petition of Etienne Stephen Lalande, of the State of Alabama, praying Congress to confirm to him his title to a tract of land therein mentioned and described.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. McCarty presented a petition of sundry citizens and Indian traders of the State of Indiana, in behalf of Maria Christiana, daughter of Kabeno-quah, of the Miami nation of Indians, praying that the annuities heretofore granted to said Maria Christiana, and her children, which have been stopped, from some cause unknown to them, may be continued and paid to them; which petition was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Joseph M. White presented a memorial of Henry Perrine, consul of the United States at Campeche, in Mexico, praying for the right of pre-emption in the purchase of thirty-six sections of land in the peninsula of East Florida, to encourage the introduction, and promote the cultivation of tropical plants in the United States; which memorial was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Reynolds presented a resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, requesting their Representatives in Congress to use their best exertions to procure the passage of a law authorizing a survey to be made of a route from Vandalia, by Alton, to Jefferson City, and for the continuation of the national road upon said route; which resolution was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to which is committed the bill (No. 174) for the survey and location of the Cumberland road from Vandalia, the seat of Government in the State of Illinois, to the Mississippi river.

Mr. Plummer presented a petition of sundry citizens of the State of Mississippi, praying Congress to grant to every native citizen of the United States, who does not own lands, and is not worth five hundred dollars in personal property, one quarter section of any of the unsold land of the United States, on certain conditions therein mentioned and described; which petition was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Pope presented resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky, requesting their Representatives to use their exertions to procure the passage of a law authorizing the purchase of the stock held by individuals in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, by the United States, and making said canal a free highway for the trade of the Ohio river; which resolutions were read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Gorham presented resolutions adopted by the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, requesting their Representatives to urge upon the Government of the United States the importance and necessity of rebuilding, or otherwise repairing, the fortifications upon Castle island, in Boston harbor, and praying for an appropriation for that purpose; which resolutions were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the

state of the Union to which is committed the bill (No. 701) making provision for the repair of the fortifications on Castle island, in the harbor of Boston.

Mr. Inge presented a document in support of the claim of Fanny Blakemore, of the State of Tennessee; which was referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Dickson presented a petition of citizens of the United States, residing in the city of Rochester, in the State of New York, protesting against every practical violation of the principles of equal rights and impartial law, both of which they declare to be violated by the existence of slavery within the District of Columbia, and claiming what they assert to be their constitutional right—to be heard on the subject. The petitioners earnestly entreat Congress, at its present session, to pass a law which shall effect the immediate liberation of all slaves in the District of Columbia.

The said memorial was ordered to lie on the table.

And a motion was made by Mr. Dickson that the said memorial, with the names thereunto signed, be printed.

A division of the question on this motion was called for by Mr. Boon.

And the question was then put on the first member thereof, to wit, that the memorial be printed,

And passed in the affirmative.

The question then recurred on the second member thereof, to wit, that the names signed to the said memorial be printed.

And, after debate,

A motion was made by Mr. Wise that the House do reconsider the vote by which the said memorial was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Dickson then withdrew the second member of his motion, viz. that the names signed to the said memorial be printed.

And, after debate on the motion made by Mr. Wise that the House do reconsider the vote by which the memorial was directed to be printed,

The previous question was moved by Mr. Boon; and being demanded by a majority of the members present,

The said previous question was put, viz. Shall the main question be now put?

And passed in the affirmative.

The main question was then put, viz. Will the House reconsider the vote directing the said memorial to be printed?

And passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, 124,
Nays, 82.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Adams
John J. Allen
William Allen
Joseph B. Anthony
William S. Archer
Daniel L. Barringer
James M. H. Beale
Benning M. Beas
Samuel Beardsley
Martin Beaty
Andrew Beaumont

Mr. John Blair
Abraham Bockee
Ratliff Boon
Samuel Bunch
Jesse A. Bynum
Harry Cage
Churchill C. Cambreleng
Richard B. Carmichael
John Chaney
Thomas Chilton
Joseph W. Chinn

Mr. Nathaniel H. Claiborne
Clement C. Clay
Augustine S. Clayton
William K. Clowney
John Coffee
Henry W. Connor
John Cramer
David Crockett
Thomas Davenport
Rowland Day
Edmund Deberry

Mr. David W. Dickinson
 William C. Dunlap
 John Ewing
 John M. Felder
 Charles G. Ferris
 John B. Forester
 Thomas F. Foster
 William K. Fuller
 John H. Fulton
 Rice Garland
 James H. Gholson
 Ransom H. Gillet
 George B. Gilmer
 William F. Gordon
 Benjamin Gorham
 James Graham
 John K. Griffin
 Thomas H. Hall
 Thomas L. Hamer
 Edward A. Hannegan
 Benjamin Hardin
 Joseph M. Harper
 Samuel G. Hathaway
 Micajah T. Hawkins
 Edward Howell
 Abel Huntington
 William M. Inge
 Ebenezer Jackson
 Leonard Jarvis
 Richard M. Johnson
 Henry Johnson

Mr. Seaborn Jones
 Benjamin Jones
 Henry King
 George L. Kinnard
 Amos Lane
 Gerrit Y. Lansing
 Luke Lea
 Robert P. Letcher
 Dixon H. Lewis
 George Loyall
 Edward Lucas
 Chittenden Lyon
 Abijah Mann, jr.
 Joel K. Mann
 Samuel W. Mardis
 John Y. Mason
 William L. May
 William McComas
 Rufus McIntire
 James J. McKay
 Isaac McKim
 John McKinley
 Jeremiah McLene
 Charles McVean
 Charles F. Mercer
 Henry Mitchell
 Robert Mitchell
 John J. Morgan
 John Murphy
 Sherman Page

Mr. Gorham Parks
 John M. Patton
 Francis W. Pickens
 Job Pierson
 Franklin E. Plummer
 James K. Polk
 Patrick H. Pope
 Abraham Rencher
 John Reynolds
 John Robertson
 William B. Shepard
 Augustine H. Shepperd
 Francis O. J. Smith
 David Spangler
 Jesse Speight
 James Standifer
 John N. Steele
 John T. Stoddert
 William Taylor
 William P. Taylor
 Francis Thomas
 Philemon Thomas
 Joel Turrill
 Aaron Vanderpoel
 Isaac B. Van Houten
 David D. Wagener
 Campbell P. White
 Lewis Williams
 Edgar C. Wilson
 Henry A. Wise

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
 Heman Allen
 Chilton Allan
 John Banks
 Noyes Barber
 Charles A. Barnitz
 William Baylies
 James M. Bell
 Horace Binney
 James W. Bouldin
 George N. Briggs
 John W. Brown
 George Burd
 Tristram Burges
 John Carr
 Zadok Casey
 George Chambers
 William Clark
 Thomas Corwin
 Richard Coulter
 Edward Darlington
 Amos Davis
 Harmar Denny
 John Dickson
 Philemon Dickerson
 George Evans
 Edward Everett
 Horace Everett

Mr. Millard Fillmore
 Samuel Fowler
 Philo C. Fuller
 John Galbraith
 George Grennell, jr.
 Gideon Hard
 James Harper
 Samuel S. Harrison
 Abner Hazeltine
 William Hiester
 Henry Hubbard
 William Jackson
 Henry F. Janes
 Noadiah Johnson
 Cave Johnson
 Edward Kavanagh
 Daniel Kilgore
 John Laporte
 George W. Lay
 Levi Lincoln
 Henry C. Martindale
 Thomas A. Marshall
 Moses Mason, jr.
 Jonathan McCarty
 Thomas M. T. McKennan
 Jesse Miller
 John J. Milligan

Mr. Phineas Miner
 Henry A. Muhlenberg
 Gayton P. Osgood
 James Parker
 William Patterson
 Stephen C. Phillips
 Franklin Pierce
 David Potts, jr.
 Robert Ramsay
 John Reed
 Ferdinand S. Schenck
 William N. Shinn
 Jonathan Sloane
 Andrew Stewart
 Joel B. Sutherland
 John Thomson
 Christopher Tompkins
 Joseph Trumbull
 Samuel Tweedy
 Samuel F. Vinton
 Aaron Ward
 Daniel Wardwell
 John G. Watmough
 Taylor Webster
 Reuben Whallon
 Elisha Whittlesey
 Ebenezer Young

The question then again recurred, Shall the said memorial be printed? when

A motion was then made by Mr. Archer that the motion that the said memorial be printed do lie on the table.

And the question being put, that the House do agree to this motion,

It passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, 139,
 { Nays, 69.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,
 Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Adams
 John J. Allen
 Chilton Allan
 William Allen
 William S. Archer
 William H. Ashley
 Daniel L. Barringer
 James M. H. Beale
 Benning M. Bean
 Samuel Beardsley
 Martin Beuty
 Andrew Beaumont
 John Blair
 Abraham Bockee
 Ratliff Boon
 James W. Bouldin
 Samuel Bunch
 Robert Burns
 Jesse A. Bynum
 Harry Cage
 Churchill C. Cambreleng
 Richard B. Carmichael
 John Carr
 Zadok Casey
 John Chaney
 Thomas Chilton
 Joseph W. Chinn
 Nathaniel H. Claiborne
 Samuel Clark
 Clement C. Clay
 Augustine S. Clayton
 William K. Clowney
 John Coffee
 Henry W. Connor
 John Cramer
 David Crockett
 Amos Davis
 Thomas Davenport
 Rowland Day
 Edmund Deberry
 Philemon Dickerson
 David W. Dickinson
 William C. Dunlap
 John Ewing
 John M. Felder
 Charles G. Ferris
 John B. Forester

Mr. Thomas F. Foster
 William K. Fuller
 Rice Garland
 James H. Gholson
 Ransom H. Gillet
 George R. Gilmer
 William F. Gordon
 Benjamin Gorham
 James Graham
 John K. Griffin
 Joseph Hall
 Thomas H. Hall
 Thomas L. Hamer
 Edward A. Hannegan
 Benjamin Hardin
 Joseph M. Harper
 Samuel G. Hathaway
 Micajah T. Hawkins
 Albert G. Hawes
 Abel Huntington
 William M. Inge
 Ebenezer Jackson
 Leonard Jarvis
 Richard M. Johnson
 Cave Johnson
 Henry Johnson
 Seaborn Jones
 Henry King
 Amos Lane
 Gerrit Y. Lansing
 Luke Lea
 Robert P. Letcher
 Dixon H. Lewis
 George Loyall
 Edward Lucas
 Chittenden Lyon
 Abijah Mann, jr.
 Joel K. Mann
 Thomas A. Marshall
 Samuel W. Mardis
 John Y. Mason
 William L. May
 William McComas
 Rufus McIntire
 James J. McKay
 Isaac McKim

Mr. John McKinley
 Jeremiah McLene
 Charles McVean
 Charles F. Mercer
 Henry Mitchell
 Robert Mitchell
 Samuel McDowell Moore
 John J. Morgan
 Henry A. Muhlenberg
 John Murphy
 Sherman Page
 Gorham Parks
 John M. Patton
 Dutce J. Pearce
 Francis W. Pickens
 Franklin Pierce
 Job Pierson
 Franklin E. Plummer
 James K. Polk
 Patrick H. Pope
 Abraham Rencher
 John Reynolds
 John Robertson
 Ferdinand S. Schenck
 Augustine H. Shepperd
 William N. Shinn
 Francis O. J. Smith
 David Spangler
 Jesse Speight
 James Standifer
 John N. Steele
 John T. Stoddert
 Joel B. Sutherland
 William Taylor
 William P. Taylor
 Francis Thomas
 Philemon Thomas
 Christopher Tompkins
 Joel Turrill
 Aaron Vanderpoel
 Isaac B. Van Houten
 David D. Wagener
 Campbell P. White
 Lewis Williams
 Edgar C. Wilson
 Henry A. Wise

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
 Heman Allen
 John Banks
 Noyes Barber
 Charles A. Barnitz
 Isaac C. Bates
 William Baylies
 James M. Bell
 Horace Binney
 George N. Briggs
 John W. Brown
 Tristram Burges

Mr. William Clark
 Thomas Corwin
 Richard Coulter
 Edward Darlington
 Harmar Denny
 John Dickson
 George Evans
 Edward Everett
 Horace Everett
 Millard Fillmore
 Samuel Fowler
 Philo C. Fuller

Mr. George Grennell, jr.
 Gideon Hard
 James Harper
 Samuel S. Harrison
 Abner Hazeltine
 William Hiester
 Henry Hubbard
 William Jackson
 Henry F. Janes
 Daniel Kilgore
 George W. Lay
 Levi Lincoln

Mr. George Chambers
 Henry C. Martindale
 Thomas M. T. McKennan
 Jesse Miller
 John J. Milligan
 Phineas Miner
 Gayton P. Osgood
 James Parker
 William Patterson

Mr. John Galbraith
 Stephen C. Phillips
 David Potts, jr.
 Robert Ramsay
 John Reed
 Jonathan Sloane
 Andrew Stewart
 John Thomson
 Joseph Trumbull

Mr. James Love
 Samuel Tweedy
 Joseph Vance
 Samuel F. Vinton
 Daniel Wardwell
 Taylor Webster
 Reuben Whallon
 Elisha Whittlesey
 Ebenezer Young

On motion of Mr. Wilson, by leave,

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer the stock of the United States in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, to such States, corporations, or individuals as shall secure to the Board of Directors, by subscription of stock, or otherwise, a sum sufficient to complete the canal to the coal mines near Cumberland.

On motion of Mr. Garland, by leave,

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the purpose of holding a treaty or convention with the Caddo Indians for the extinguishment of a title set up by them to a certain extent of territory in the northwestern part of the State of Louisiana, and the southwestern part of Arkansas.

On motion of Mr. Crane, by leave,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing buoys in the mouth of the Maumee river, and in Maumee bay.

On motion of Mr. Felder, by leave,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of changing the post route from Columbia to Barnwell court-house, so as to run from Jordan's mills, by Demcey Corbitt's, on Goodland swamp, and by Davis's mills, to Barnwell court-house, in the State of South Carolina.

On motion of Mr. Kinnard,

Resolved, That the Committee of Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing to William Harmon, of Marion county, in the State of Indiana, compensation for a horse lost by him in the military service of the United States during the late war with Great Britain.

On motion of Mr. Hathaway,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Cortland village, in the county of Cortland, in the State of New York, to the town of Marathon, in said county.

Mr. Anthony, from the Committee on Military Affairs, made a report on the petition of Sylvester Day, an assistant surgeon in the army of the United States, accompanied by a bill (No. 738) for his relief; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. McIntire, from the Committee of Claims, made unfavorable reports on the cases of William C. Easton and Peter Dixey; which reports were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Chinn, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That Saturday, the 21st instant, from and after the hour of

12, be set apart for the consideration of bills reported by the Committee for the District of Columbia.

And on the question that the House do agree to the said resolution, It was decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Burd,

Resolved, That the Committee on Private Land Claims inquire into the expediency of granting a patent to Mrs. Margaret Kingsbury, of Bedford, Pennsylvania, widow and relict of Oliver H. Kingsbury, a soldier of the late war, who fell in battle on the northern frontier, for such quantity of land as said Oliver was entitled to under his enlistment.

Mr. Connor, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported an amendatory bill (No. 493) to establish certain post roads, and to alter and discontinue others; which amendatory bill was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Muhlenberg, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, made a report on the petition of the heir at law of Major William Grymes, accompanied by a bill (No. 739) for the relief of Nancy Haggard; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Richard M. Johnson,

Ordered, That the Committee on Military Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the case of Christopher N. Halstead, and that it do lie on the table.

Mr. Crane, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, made unfavorable reports on the cases of the heirs at law of John Chilton, deceased, the heirs at law of David Mason, deceased, and the representatives of Robert Powers, deceased; which reports were ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Crane,

Ordered, That the Committee on Revolutionary Claims be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Maria M. Brooks, heir of Captain Daniel Neill, and that leave be given to withdraw the same.

On motion of Mr. Crane,

Ordered, That the Committee on Revolutionary Claims be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of the representatives of Ludowick Wiltner, and that leave be given to withdraw the said petition.

Mr. McKennan, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported a bill (No. 740) to extend the charters of the Bank of Washington, the Patriotic Bank of Washington, and the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Grennell,

Ordered, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Elizabeth O'Neale, and that the said petition do lie on the table.

Mr. Wise, from the committee to which was referred the memorial of Russell, Odiorne, and Company, praying the aid of Congress in the publication of the works of General George Washington, reported a joint resolution (No. 22) for the purchase of one thousand copies of said works; which resolution was read the first and second time, and a motion was

made that it be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union ; when

A motion was made by Mr. Smith that the said resolution do lie on the table.

And the question being put,

It passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, 140,
Nays, 45.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
John Adams
John J. Allen
William Allen
William H. Ashley
Noyes Barber
James M. H. Beale
Benning M. Bean
Samuel Beardley
Andrew Beaumont
John Blair
Abraham Bockee
James W. Bouldin
George N. Briggs
John W. Brown
Samuel Bunch
Jesse A. Bynum
Harry Cage
Churchill C. Cambreleng
Robert B. Campbell
John Carr
Zadok Casey
George Chambers
John Chaney
Joseph W. Chinn
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
Samuel Clark
William Clark
Clement C. Clay
Augustine S. Clayton
William K. Clowney
John Coffee
Thomas Corwin
Joseph H. Crane
Thomas Davenport
Rowland Day
Philemon Dickerson
David W. Dickinson
William C. Dunlap
John Ewing
John B. Forester
Thomas F. Foster
Samuel Fowler
Philo C. Fuller
William K. Fuller
Roger L. Gamble
James H. Gholson

Mr. Ransom H. Gillet
George R. Gilmer
William F. Gordon
Joseph Hall
Thomas H. Hall
Nicoll Halsey
Thomas L. Hamer
Benjamin Hardin
Joseph M. Harper
Samuel S. Harrison
Samuel G. Hathaway
Albert G. Hawes
James P. Heath
William Hiester
Edward Howell
Henry Hubbard
Abel Huntington
William M. Inge
William Jackson
Henry F. Jones
Leonard Jarvis
Richard M. Johnson
Noadiah Johnson
Cave Johnson
Henry Johnson
Seaborn Jones
Benjamin Jones
Daniel Kilgore
George L. Kinnard
Amos Lane
Gerrit Y. Lansing
John Laporte
George W. Lay
Luke Lea
Thomas Lee
Robert P. Letcher
Levi Lincoln
George Loyall
Edward Lucas
Joel K. Mann
Thomas A. Marshall
Samuel W. Mardis
John Y. Mason
Moses Mason, jr.
William L. May
Rufus McIntire
James J. McKay

Mr. John McKinley
Jeremiah McLene
Jesse Miller
Henry Mitchell
Robert Mitchell
Samuel McDowell Moore
John J. Morgan
John Murphy
Gayton P. Osgood
Sherman Page
Gorham Parks
James Parker
William Patterson
Franklin Pierce
Job Pierson
Franklin E. Plummer
James K. Polk
Patrick H. Pope
Robert Ramsey
Abraham Rencher
John Reynolds
John Robertson
Ferdinand S. Schenck
Augustine H. Shepperd
William N. Shinn
Francis O. J. Smith
James Standifer
John N. Steele
Andrew Stewart
John T. Stoddert
Joel B. Sutherland
William Taylor
William P. Taylor
Francis Thomas
John Thomson
Christopher Tompkins
Joseph Trumbull
Joel Turrill
Samuel Tweedy
Aaron Vanderpoel
Isaac B. Van Houten
David D. Wagener
Daniel Wardwell
Taylor Webster
Reuben Whallon
Lewis Williams

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. Heman Allen
Chilton Allan
Joseph B. Anthony
John Banks
Charles A. Barnitz

Mr. Isaac C. Bates
Horace Binney
Tristram Burges
Thomas Chilton
Richard Coulter

Mr. Edward Darlington
Harmar Denny
John Dickson
George Evans
Edward Everett

Mr. Horace Everett
Charles G. Ferris
Millard Fillmore
John H. Fulton
John Galbraith
Benjamin Gorham
George Grennell, jr.
Edward A. Hannegan
James Harper
Abner Hazeltine

Mr. James Love
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Isaac McKim
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Henry A. Muhlenberg
Dutec J. Pearce
Stephen C. Phillips
David Potts, jr.

Mr. William B. Shepard
William Slade
Jonathan Sloane
David Spangler
Philemon Thomas
Samuel F. Vinton
Aaron Ward
John G. Watmough
Henry A. Wise
Ebenezer Young

Mr. Jarvis, from the Committee on the Public Buildings and Public Grounds, reported a bill (No. 741) making appropriations for the public buildings and grounds, and for other purposes; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Jarvis, from the Committee on the Public Buildings and Public Grounds, reported the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Public Buildings be directed to remove the bronze statue of Jefferson from the Rotundo to some suitable place, for its preservation, until the final disposition of it be determined by Congress.

A motion was made by Mr. Mercer to amend the said resolution by striking out these words: "*to some suitable place for its preservation, until the final disposition of it be determined by Congress.*"

And on the question that the House do agree to this amendment, It passed in the affirmative.

Mr. Chinn then moved that the resolution do lie on the table; which motion was disagreed to by the House.

And, after debate on the resolution, the House, on motion, proceeded to the orders of the day, and to the business on the Speaker's table.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the information called for by the House on the 6th instant, in relating to the cost of transporting arms, &c. from the District of Columbia, Virginia, and Maryland, to Pittsburg, and other posts in the Western country; which letter was read, and laid on the table.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting information called for by the House on the 2d of February instant, in relation to the employment of cotton canvass in the navy, and the propriety of providing cotton clothing for the seamen; which letter was read, and laid on the table.

The bill from the Senate (No. 100) supplementary to the act passed July 14, 1832, "for the relief of the personal representatives of Colonel John Laurens," was read the first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

An engrossed bill (No. 655) entitled "An act to allow additional compensation to the district attorney of the United States for the district of South Carolina," was read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in the said bill.

An engrossed joint resolution (No. 21) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the claims of Orange H. Dibble for labor, materials, and all other expenses incurred, and for losses sustained by him in making preparations to execute his contract to construct a bridge across

the river Potomac, was read the third time, and passed. Whereupon,

A motion was made by Mr. Mercer that the House do reconsider the vote by which the said resolution was passed ; when

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill (No. 728) supplementary to "An act to authorize the extension, construction, and use of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad into and within the District of Columbia."

A motion was made by Mr. Parker to amend the said bill ; and, after debate,

The previous question was moved by Mr. McKim ; and, being demanded by a majority of the members present,

The said previous question was put, viz. Shall the main question be now put ?

And passed in the affirmative.

The said main question was then put, viz. Shall the said bill be engrossed, and read a third time ?

And passed in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the said bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill from the Senate (No. 53) entitled "An act for the completion of certain improvements in Florida ;" when it was

Ordered, That the consideration of the said bill be postponed until to-morrow.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow, 11 o'clock A. M.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1835.

Mr. Corwin, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 111) entitled "An act for the continuation and repair of the Cumberland road in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois," reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

On motion of Mr. Wardwell,

Ordered, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be discharged from the consideration of the inquiry, ordered on the 9th of December last, "into the expediency of providing, by law, for the payment to the militia of the same pensions that are paid to the soldiers and officers of the regular army."

On motion of Mr. Wardwell,

Ordered, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be discharged from the consideration of the inquiry, ordered on the 11th of December last, "into the expediency of so amending the pension act of June 7, 1832, as to extend its provisions to artisans and wagoners."

On motion of Mr. Wardwell,

Ordered, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be discharged from the consideration of the inquiry, ordered on the 4th of February instant, "into the expediency of establishing an agency for the payment of pensions at Buffalo, in the State of New York."

On motion of Mr. Wardwell,

Ordered, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be discharged from the consideration of the inquiry, ordered on the 14th of January, into the expediency of providing for the taking of testimony before courts or magistrates, acting under State authority, in cases arising under the law of May 15, 1828, and under the law of June 7, 1832, making provision for surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution, and for legalizing the testimony already taken in such cases under such authority.

Mr. Chinn, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported a bill (No. 742) to extend the charter of the Union Bank of Georgetown; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Thomson,

Ordered, That the Committee on Military Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of Captain Joshua Howard, and that it lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Fowler,

Ordered, That the Committee on Invalid Pensions be discharged from the further consideration of the cases of Richard Martin, Matthew Van Norstram, Joshua York, Thomas Hickman, Reuben Roberts, Jane Turner, widow of Alexander Turner, John A. Ripley, John Smith, (of South Carolina,) Nicholas Otman, Charles Robinson, and John Jones, and that the said cases do lie on the table.

Mr. Mercer, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, which was instructed to inquire into the expediency of causing a survey and estimate of the cost of a railroad or turnpike, to connect Cumberland, on the Potomac, with Hollidaysburg, on the Juniatta, by way of Bedford, in the State of Pennsylvania, made a report, recommending that provision be made in the bill (No. 632) now pending before the House, making appropriations for certain roads, and for examinations and surveys, for the year 1835, for the survey and examination of said road; which report was read, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House to which said bill is committed.

Mr. Barringer, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, to which was referred the petition of Jesse Sykes, made a report, accompanied by a bill (No. 743) for the relief of said Sykes; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Barringer,

Ordered, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be discharged from the consideration of the petitions of Henry Johnson, Timothy Sabin, and James Fitch, and that the said petitions do lie on the table.

Mr. Harper, of New Hampshire, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the petition of William Stannard, made a report on the petition of William Stannard, accompanied by a bill (No. 744) for the relief of said Stannard and others; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Wise,

Ordered, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be discharged from the

further consideration of the petition of Thomas Barry, and that it lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Watmough,

Ordered, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Catharine Rinker, and that the said petition do lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Clay,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Public Lands be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Joseph Forsyth and others, and that it lie on the table.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a copy (all that has been received at the War Department on the subject) of the survey, plan, and estimate for the construction of a harbor at the mouth of Trail creek, on Lake Erie; which letter and accompanying papers were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A message, in writing, was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his private Secretary, as follows:

WASHINGTON, February 16, 1835.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

I transmit to the House of Representatives, for their consideration, a petition to the Congress of the United States from Adelaide de Grasse de Grochamps, one of the surviving daughters of the Count de Grasse, together with the letter which accompanied it. Translations of these papers are also sent.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Ordered, That the said message be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

On motion of Mr. Wardwell,

Ordered, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be discharged from the further consideration of the cases of John Hunter, Andrew Loshie, Conrad Watts, Jannet Gaston, David Kerr, Samuel Green, Benjamin Bibbins, Benjamin Smith, Joseph Winch, Reuben Mickle, Nathaniel Sample, John Hoobler, Ezekiel Glover, John Wilson, Samuel Mead, Spievy Wyatt, Ebenezer Eaton, and Robert Cofren, George Smith, Andrew Noel, John Cooper, William Hancock, Jonas A. Stone, Lemuel Tobey, Pugh Cannon, Israel Reynolds, John Pickard, and Solomon Ketchum, and that the said cases do lie on the table.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Lowrie, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed a bill (No. 102) entitled "An act for the relief of the representative of Robert Jouett, deceased;" in which bill I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House. And then he withdrew.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution reported by Mr. Jarvis, yesterday, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Public Grounds, for the removal of the statue of Jefferson from the Rotundo; when it was,

On motion of Mr. McKinley,

Ordered, That the said resolution do lie on the table.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution reported by Mr. Claiborne, from the Committee of Elections, allowing to Robert P. Letcher the compensation of a member of Congress, for his attendance at the last session of Congress.

The question recurred on the motion made by Mr. Hardin to amend the said motion by allowing compensation, in like manner, to Thomas P. Moore.

A motion was made by Mr. McKinley that the consideration of the said resolution be postponed until to-morrow; which motion was disagreed to by the House.

And, after debate on the subject, and the hour having elapsed,

The House, on motion, proceeded to the orders of the day; when

A motion was made by Mr. Watmough that all orders and business which precede the bill (No. 334) to equalize and regulate the pay of the officers of the army and navy of the United States, be postponed, and that the House do proceed to the consideration of that bill.

And the question being put, that the House do agree to this motion,

It passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, 110,
 { Nays, 103.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams

John Adams

Heman Allen

Chilton Allan

Joseph B. Anthony

William S. Archer

William H. Ashley

John Banks

Noyes Barber

Daniel L. Barringer

Isaac C. Bates

William Baylies

Martin Beatty

James M. Bell

Horace Binney

George N. Briggs

Tristram Burges

Churchill C. Cambreleng

Robert B. Campbell

George Chambers

Thomas Chilton

Nathaniel H. Claiborne

William Clark

Augustine S. Clayton

William K. Clowney

John Coffee

John Cramer

Joseph H. Crane

David Crockett

Edward Darlington

Thomas Davenport

Edmund Deberry

Harmar Denny

John Dickson

George Evans

Edward Everett

Horace Everett

Mr. John Ewing

John B. Forester

Thomas F. Foster

John H. Fulton

Roger L. Gamble

Rice Garland

James H. Gholson

Benjamin Gorham

George Grennell, jr.

Gideon Hard

James Harper

Albert G. Hawes

Abner Hazeltine

James P. Heath

Abel Huntington

William Jackson

Ebenezer Jackson

Leonard Jarvis

William Cost Johnson

Henry Johnson

Seaborn Jones

John Laporte

George W. Lay

Levi Lincoln

James Love

George Loyall

Edward Lucas

Chittenden Lyon

Robert T. Lytle

Richard J. Manning

Henry C. Martindale

Thomas A. Marshall

John Y. Mason

William McComas

Thomas M. T. McKennan

Isaac McKim

Charles F. Mercer

Mr. John J. Milligan

Phineas Miner

John J. Morgan

Henry A. Muhlenberg

John Murphy

James Parker

Dutree J. Pearce

Stephen C. Phillips

Henry L. Pinckney

Patrick H. Pope

David Potts, jr.

John Reed

William B. Shepard

William Slade

Jonathan Sloane

David Spangler

John N. Steele

John T. Stoddert

William P. Taylor

Philemon Thomas

Christopher Tompkins

Joseph Trumbull

James Turner

Samuel Tweedy

Joseph Vance

Aaron Vanderpoel

Isaac B. Van Houten

Samuel F. Vinton

Aaron Ward

John G. Watmough

Campbell P. White

Frederick Whittlesey

Elisha Whittlesey

Richard H. Wilde

Henry A. Wise

Ebenezer Young

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John J. Allen
William Allen
James M. H. Beale
Benning M. Bean
Samuel Beardsley
Andrew Beaumont
John Blair
Abraham Bookee
James W. Bouldin
John W. Brown
Samuel Bunch
Robert Burns
Jesse A. Bynum
Richard B. Carmichael
John Carr
Zadok Casey
John Chaney
Joseph W. Chinn
Samuel Clark
Clement C. Clay
Thomas Couwin
Richard Coulter
Amos Davis
Rowland Day
Philemon Dickerson
William C. Dunlap
John M. Felder
Millard Fillmore
Samuel Fowler
Philo C. Fuller
William K. Fuller
John Galbraith
Ransom H. Gillet
George R. Gilmer
William F. Gordon

Mr. William J. Grayson
John K. Griffin
Joseph Hall
Thomas H. Hall
Nicol Halsey
Thomas L. Hamer
Edward A. Hannegan
Benjamin Hardin
Joseph M. Harper
Samuel S. Harrison
Samuel G. Hathaway
Micajah T. Hawkins
William Hiester
Henry Hubbard
William M. Inge
Henry F. Janes
Noadiah Johnson
Cave Johnson
Benjamin Jones
Edward Kavanagh
Daniel Kilgore
George L. Kinnard
Amos Lane
Gerrit Y. Lansing
Luke Lea
Thomas Lee
Robert P. Letcher
Dixon H. Lewis
Abijah Mann, jr.
Joel K. Mann
Samuel W. Mardis
Moses Mason, jr.
William L. May
Jonathan McCarty

Mr. Rufus McIntire
James J. McKay
John McKinley
Jeremiah McLene
Charles McVean
Jesse Miller
Henry Mitchell
Robert Mitchell
Gayton P. Osgood
Sherman Page
Gorham Parks
John M. Patton
William Patterson
Franklin Pierce
Job Pierson
Franklin E. Plummer
James K. Polk
Robert Ramsay
Abraham Rencher
John Reynolds
John Robertson
Ferdinand S. Schenck
Augustine H. Shepperd
William N. Shinn
Francis O. J. Smith
James Standifer
Joel B. Sutherland
William Taylor
Francis Thomas
John Thomson
David D. Wagener
Daniel Wardwell
Taylor Webster
Lewis Williams

The House then proceeded in the consideration of said bill; and the question recurred on the motion heretofore made by Mr. Pope that it be recommitted to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, with certain instructions therein set forth; when

A motion was made by Mr. Beaumont that the said bill do lie on the table.

And the question being put,

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas, 75,
Nays, 132.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John J. Allen
Chilton Allan
Benning M. Bean
Samuel Beardsley
Andrew Beaumont
John Blair
Abraham Bookee
Samuel Buche
Robert Burns
Jesse A. Bynum
John Carr
Zadok Casey
John Chaney
Thomas Chilton
Richard Coulter
Rowland Day

Mr. David W. Dickinson
William C. Dunlap
Samuel Fowler
Philo C. Fuller
William K. Fuller
John Galbraith
Ransom H. Gillet
William F. Gordon
John K. Griffin
Joseph Hall
Thomas H. Hall
Nicol Halsey
Gideon Hard
Benjamin Hardin
Joseph M. Harper
Samuel G. Hathaway

Mr. Micajah T. Hawkins
William Hiester
William M. Inge
Richard M. Johnson
Noadiah Johnson
Cave Johnson
Benjamin Jones
Daniel Kilgore
George L. Kinnard
Gerrit Y. Lansing
Luke Lea
Dixon H. Lewis
Abijah Mann, jr.
Joel K. Mann
Samuel W. Mardis
William L. May

Mr. Jonathan McCarty
Rufus McIntire
James J. McKay
Jeremiah McLene
Charles McVean
Jesse Miller
Henry Mitchell
Robert Mitchell
Gayton P. Osgood

Mr. Sherman Page
Gorham Parks
William Patterson
Job Pierson
Franklin E. Plummer
James K. Polk
Robert Ramsay
Abraham Rencher
John Reynolds

Mr. Ferdinand S. Schenck
Augustine H. Shepperd
Francis O. J. Smith
James Standifer
William Taylor
Francis Thomas
Joel Turrill
David D. Wagener
Daniel Wardwell

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
John Adams
Heman Allen
William Allen
Joseph B. Anthony
William S. Archer
William H. Ashley
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Charles A. Barnitz
Daniel L. Barringer

Isaac C. Bates
William Baylies
James M. H. Beale
James M. Bell
Horace Binney
James W. Bouldin
George N. Briggs
John W. Brown
Tristram Burges
Harry Cage
Churchill C. Cambreleng
Robert B. Campbell
Richard B. Carmichael
George Chambers
Joseph W. Chinn
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
Clement C. Clay
Augustine S. Clayton
William K. Clowney
John Coffee
Thomas Corwin
John Cramer
Joseph H. Crane
David Crockett
Amos Davis
Thomas Davenport
Edmund Deberry
Harmar Denny
John Dickson
Philemon Dickerson
Edward Everett
Horace Everett
Charles G. Ferris

Mr. Millard Fillmore
John B. Forester
Thomas F. Foster
John H. Fulton
Roger L. Gamble
Rice Garland
James H. Gholson
George R. Gilmer
Benjamin Gorham
William J. Grayson
George Grennell, jr.
James Harper
Samuel S. Harrison
Albert G. Hawes
Abner Hazeltine
James P. Heath
Edward Howell
Henry Hubbard
Abel Huntington
William Jackson
Ebenezer Jackson
Henry F. Janes
Leonard Jarvis
William Cost Johnson
Henry Johnson
Seaborn Jones
Edward Kavanagh
Henry King
Amos Lane
John Laporte
George W. Lay
Thomas Lee
Levi Lincoln
James Love
George Loyall
Edward Lucas
Robert T. Lytle
Richard J. Manning
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall
John Y. Mason
Moses Mason, jr.
William McComas
Thomas M. T. McKennan

Mr. Isaac McKim
John McKinley
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Phineas Miner
John J. Morgan
John Murphy
James Parker
John M. Patton
Dutée J. Pearce
Stephen C. Phillips
Henry L. Pinckney
Patrick H. Pope
David Potts, jr.
John Reed
John Robertson
William B. Shepard
William N. Shinn
William Slade
Jonathan Sloane
David Spangler
John N. Steele
Andrew Stewart
John T. Stoddert
William P. Taylor
Philemon Thomas
John Thomson
Christopher Tompkins
Joseph Trumbull
James Turner
Samuel Tweedy
Joseph Vance
Aaron Vanderpoel
Isaac B. Van Houten
Samuel F. Vinton
Aaron Ward
John G. Watmough
Taylor Webster
Campbell P. White
Frederick Whittlesey
Elisha Whittlesey
Richard H. Wilde
Henry A. Wise
Ebenezer Young

The question recurred on the motion made by Mr. Pope; and the said question being divided,

It was put on so much thereof as proposes to recommit the said bill to the Committee of the Whole House,

And passed in the affirmative.

The question was then put on the remaining portion of said motion, viz. the instructions,

And was decided in the negative.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and proceeded to the consideration of the said bill; and, after some time spent in committee, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Briggs reported the said bill to the House, with further amendments.

The first amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole House relates to the annual pay of *captains*, and is as follows:

Strike out the following, viz.

"When commanding squadrons, or coast stations, and when acting as navy commissioners, 4,500 dollars;

"When commanding navy yards, 4,000 dollars.

"When on other duty, 3,750 dollars;

"When on leave of absence, or waiting orders, 3,000 dollars;" and, in lieu thereof, insert the following, viz.

"When in command of squadrons on foreign stations, 4,000 dollars;

"When on other duty, 3,500 dollars;

"When off duty, 2,500 dollars."

A motion was made by Mr. Jones, of Georgia, to amend this amendment by striking out from the part to be inserted 3,500 dollars, and inserting 3,000 dollars; and by striking out 2,500 dollars, and inserting 2,000 dollars. This motion was disagreed to by the House; and

The amendment, as reported from the Committee of the Whole House, was then concurred in.

The second amendment, which proposes to strike out that clause of the bill which allowed to surgeons an increase of three-fourths of pay when appointed to perform the duties of surgeon general, was, then, also, concurred in by the House.

The remaining amendments were also concurred in.

A motion was then made by Mr. Gillet further to amend the said bill by striking out the following, viz.

"One ration per day, only, shall be allowed to all officers when attached to vessels for sea service;

"The compensation hereinbefore specified shall be in full for pay and subsistence, and for all allowances whatever, except for travelling expenses when under orders, for which ten cents per mile shall be allowed;"

and, in lieu thereof, inserting the following, viz.

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no allowance shall hereafter be made to any officer in the naval service of the United States, for drawing bills, for receiving or disbursing money, or transacting any business for the Government of the United States, nor shall he be allowed servants, or pay for servants, or clothing or rations for them, or pay for the same; nor shall any allowance be made to him for rent of quarters, or pay or rent for furniture, or for lights or fuel. It is hereby expressly declared that the yearly allowance provided in this act is all the pay, compensation, and allowance that shall be received, under any circumstances whatever, by any such officer or person, except for travelling expenses when under orders, for which ten cents per mile shall be allowed."

A motion was made by Mr. Watmough to amend the amendment proposed by Mr. Gillet by substituting, for the section proposed to be inserted, the following, viz.

"And it is hereby further expressly declared that no allowance shall hereafter be made to any officer or person employed in the naval service of the United States, for drawing bills, for receiving or disbursing moneys, or transacting any business for the Government of the United States; nor shall he be allowed pay for servants, or clothing or rations for them, or pay for the same."

And on the question, Shall the amendment proposed by Mr. Gillet be amended as proposed by Mr. Watmough?

It was decided in the negative.

A motion was then made by Mr. Jones, of Georgia, to amend the amendment proposed by Mr. Gillet by inserting in the part proposed to be inserted the following: "nor shall any officer or person be allowed to transport, or aid in the transporting, for pay, any specie or property for any person." This motion was disagreed to by the House.

Mr. Fillmore then moved to amend the amendment proposed by Mr. Gillet by excepting from the part proposed to be stricken out these words, viz.

"One ration per day, only, shall be allowed to all officers when attached to vessels for sea service."

And on the question to agree to this motion,

It passed in the affirmative.

And so these words stand in the bill.

On motion of Mr. Campbell P. White, the amendment proposed by Mr. Gillet was further amended by striking out from the part proposed to be inserted the words "*or person employed.*"

A motion was made by Mr. Loyall to amend the amendment proposed by Mr. Gillet by adding to the part proposed to be inserted the following, viz.

"And it is hereby further expressly provided that no officer or other person employed in the naval service shall be allowed to take his wife, or other female member of his family, to sea, on board a public ship."

This amendment was disagreed to.

The question was then put, that the House do agree to the amendment proposed by Mr. Gillet, as amended,

And passed in the affirmative.

A motion was then made by Mr. Gillet that the said bill be further amended by striking out this paragraph, viz.

"Officers temporarily performing duties belonging to those of a higher grade shall receive the compensation allowed to such higher grade, while actually so employed."

This motion was disagreed to by the House.

The annual pay of *lieutenants*, as provided in the bill, is as follows:

"Commanding, 1,800 dollars.

"On other duty, 1,500 dollars.

"Waiting orders, 1,200 dollars."

Mr. Jarvis proposed to amend the same so as to read as follows:

"Commanding, 1,800 dollars.

"Over ten years' service, on duty, 1,500 dollars.

"Under ten years' service, on duty, 1,200 dollars.

"Under ten years' service, waiting orders, 1,000 dollars."

And on the question that the House do agree to this amendment,

It was decided in the negative.

The question was then put, Shall the bill be engrossed, and read a third time ?

And passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, 102,
Nays, 85.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,
Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams

John Adams
Heman Allen
Joseph B. Anthony
William H. Ashley
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Isaac C. Bates
James M. H. Beale
Horace Binney
Ratliff Boon
George N. Briggs
John W. Brown
Churchill C. Cambreleng
Robert B. Campbell
Richard B. Carmichael
George Chambers
Joseph W. Chinn
Clement C. Clay
Augustine S. Clayton
John Coffee
Thomas Corwin
John Cramer
Joseph H. Crane
David Crockett
Edward Darlington
Harmar Denny
George Evans
Edward Everett
Horace Everett
John Ewing
Charles G. Ferris
Thomas F. Foster
Roger L. Gamble

Mr. Rice Garland

James H. Gholson
George Grennell, jr.
Edward A. Hannegan
Samuel S. Harrison
Edward Howell
Abel Huntington
William Jackson
Ebenezer Jackson
William Cost Johnson
Richard M. Johnson
Henry Johnson
Seaborn Jones
Edward Kavanagh
Henry King
Amos Lane
George W. Lay
Thomas Lee
Levi Lincoln
James Love
George Loyall
Edward Lucas
Chittenden Lyon
Robert T. Lytle
Richard J. Manning
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall
John Y. Mason
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Isaac McKim
John McKinley
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Phineas Miner

Mr. Samuel McDowell Moore

John J. Morgan
John Murphy
James Parker
John M. Patton
Dutree J. Pearce
Stephen C. Phillips
Henry L. Pinckney
Patrick H. Pope
David Potts, jr.
John Reed
John Robertson
Ferdinand S. Schenck
William N. Shinn
William Slade
David Spangler
John N. Steele
John T. Stoddert
William P. Taylor
Philemon Thomas
Joseph Trumbull
James Turner
Samuel Tweedy
Aaron Vanderpoel
Isaac B. Van Houten
Samuel F. Vinton
Aaron Ward
John G. Watmough
Campbell P. White
Elisha Whittlesey
Richard H. Wilde
Edgar C. Wilson
Henry A. Wise
Ebenezer Young

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John J. Allen

Chilton Allan
William Allen
Daniel L. Barringer
Benning M. Bean
Samuel Beardsley
Andrew Beaumont
John Blair
George Burd
Robert Burns
Jesse A. Bynum
John Carr
Zadok Casey
John Chaney
Samuel Clark
Henry W. Connor
Amos Davis
Rowland Day
David W. Dickinson
William C. Dunlap
John M. Felder
John B. Forester

Mr. Samuel Fowler

Philo C. Fuller
William K. Fuller
John Galbraith
Ransom H. Gillet
George R. Gilmer
William F. Gordon
William J. Grayson
John K. Griffin
Joseph Hall
Thomas H. Hall
Nicol Halsey
Thomas L. Hamer
Gideon Hard
Benjamin Hardin
Joseph M. Harper
Samuel G. Hathaway
Micajah T. Hawkins
William Hiester
William M. Inge
Henry F. Janes
Leonard Jarvis

Mr. Noadiah Johnson

Benjamin Jones
Daniel Kilgore
George L. Kinnard
Gerrit Y. Lansing
John Laporte
Luke Lea
Dixon H. Lewis
Abijah Mann, jr.
Joel K. Mann
Samuel W. Mardis
Moses Mason, jr.
William L. May
Rufus McIntire
James J. McKay
Charles McVean
Jesse Miller
Henry Mitchell
Robert Mitchell
Henry A. Muhlenberg
Gayton P. Osgood
Gorham Parks

Mr. William Patterson
 Franklin Pierce
 Job Pierson
 Franklin E. Plummer
 James K. Polk
 Robert Ramsey
 Augustine H. Shepperd

Mr. Francis O. J. Smith
 James Standifer
 Joel B. Sutherland
 William Taylor
 Francis Thomas
 John Thomson

Mr. Joel Turrill
 David D. Wagener
 Daniel Wardwell
 Taylor Webster
 Reuben Whallon
 Lewis Williams

Ordered, That the said bill be read a third time to-morrow.
 And then the House adjourned until to-morrow, 11 o'clock A. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1835.

On motion of Mr. Binney, by leave,

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the repair of Fort Mifflin, and the adjacent pier on the river Delaware, for the purposes of temporary defence.

Mr. Potts, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee had examined enrolled bills of the following titles, viz.

No. 63. An act to provide for the further compensation of the marshal of the District of Delaware;

No. 82. An act supplementary to an act entitled "An act to authorize the inhabitants of the State of Louisiana to enter the back lands;" and found the same to be truly enrolled; when

The Speaker signed the said bills.

On motion of Mr. Elisha Whittlesey,

Ordered, That the Committee of Claims be discharged from the further consideration of the case of Vincent Staniford, and that the said case do lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Banks,

Ordered, That the Committee of Claims be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Richard M. Esselstyn, and that leave be given to withdraw the petition and accompanying documents.

Mr. Banks, from the Committee of Claims, made a report on the case of Adam Smith; which was read; when it was

Resolved, That the Committee of Claims be discharged from the further consideration of the claim of Adam Smith, and that the same be referred to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Turrill, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of John Bruce, administrator of Philip Bush, deceased; which report was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Horace Everett presented a report and resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, viz.

STATE OF VERMONT.

To the General Assembly now sitting:

The Committee of Ways and Means, to which were referred those parts of the Governor's message relating to the finances of the Bank of the United States, having had the same under consideration, respectfully submit the following report:

That suitable protection of domestic industry and enterprise, and the furtherance of internal improvement of a national character, are essential to the defence and independence of the country, the prosperity of its agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial pursuits, and

the advancement of its general interests and welfare. That a national bank, with powers properly limited and restricted, is essential, if not indispensable, as a fiscal agent, as well as necessary to sustain and preserve a sound and uniform currency, and give the requisite facilities to trade, commerce, and manufactures.

That an equitable distribution, among the several States, of the moneys arising from the sale of the public lands, for the purposes of education and internal improvement, comports alike with sound policy and the principles of justice.

That the maintenance of the just powers of each department of the Government, as confined and defined by the constitution, is essential to the preservation of public liberty, and the perpetuity of our free institutions; and that the Executive of the United States, in his late removal of the public moneys from the place of custody established by law, exercised a power not given to him by the constitution or laws, but in derogation of both, and in his late protest to the Senate of the United States has asserted doctrines, and claimed for himself powers, at variance with the letter and spirit of the constitution, subversive of the legitimate authority of the other branches of the Government, and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

Your committee beg leave, therefore, to offer the following resolution :

Resolved, (the Governor and Council concurring herein,) That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, by their influence and votes, to sustain the principles and policy herein asserted, and especially to maintain inviolate the authority of the Legislative Department of the Government, and resist all encroachments upon its constitutional powers.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *November 6, 1834.*

Read and adopted.

E. D. BARBER, *Clerk.*

IN COUNCIL, *November 6, 1834.*

Read and concurred in.

GEORGE B. MANSER, *Secretary.*

The said report and resolution were read, and ordered to lie on the table ;

And a motion was made that the same be printed.

And, after debate on that motion, the hour expired, and the House, on motion, proceeded to the orders of the day, and to the business on the Speaker's table ; and

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of Mr. Featherstonhaugh, called for by the House on the 14th instant, in relation to his geological and mineralogical researches ; which letter and report were laid on the table, and one thousand five hundred copies, extra, thereof were ordered to be printed, under the direction of Mr. Featherstonhaugh.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting duplicate copies of all such accounts as have been rendered to the office of the Second Auditor of the Treasury by persons charged or entrusted with the disbursement or application of money, goods, or effects, for the benefit of the Indians, from the 1st of October, 1833, to September 30, 1834 ; together with a duplicate statement, containing a list of the names of all persons to whom goods, money, or effects, have been delivered within the same period, specifying the amount and object for which they were intended, the amount accounted for, and the balances remaining in their hands ; prepared in obedience to the act of May 6,

1822, to regulate trade with the Indian tribes; which letter and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The bill from the Senate (No. 102) entitled "An act for the relief of the representative of Robert Jouett, deceased," was read the first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

On motion of Mr. Cave Johnson,

Ordered, That the bill (No. 290) supplementary to an act passed July 4, 1832, for the final adjustment of land claims in the southeastern district of the State of Louisiana, be recommitted to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

An engrossed bill (No. 728) entitled "An act supplemental to an act entitled 'An act to authorize the extension, construction, and use of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad into and within the District of Columbia,'" was read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in the said bill.

A message, in writing, was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his private Secretary, which he delivered in at the Speaker's table.

An engrossed bill (No. 334) to equalize and regulate the pay of the officers of the army and navy of the United States, was read the third time.

And the question was stated, Shall the bill pass? when

A call of the House was ordered; and the roll being called, all the members who have appeared at the present session answered to their names, except James M. H. Beale, James M. Bell, George Burd, Jesse A. Bynum, Robert B. Campbell, John Chaney, William Clark, William K. Clowney, John M. Felder, James Graham, James Harper, Thomas A. Marshall, William McComas, Rufus McIntire, Balie Peyton, Franklin E. Plummer, William Schley, Jonathan Sloane, Jesse Speight, Andrew Stewart, John T. Stoddert, Joel B. Sutherland, William P. Taylor, Christopher Tompkins, and Lewis Williams.

Further proceedings in the call were then dispensed with.

And, after further debate,

The previous question was moved by Mr. Chilton; and before it was ascertained that it was demanded by a majority of the members present,

A motion was made by Mr. Hardin that there be a call of the House.

And the question being put,

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas, 101,
Nays, 103.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
John Adams
John J. Allen
Chilton Allan
William H. Ashley
John Banks
Charles A. Barnitz
Daniel L. Barringer
William Baylies
James M. H. Beale
Benning M. Bean
Martin Beaty
Andrew Beaumont

Mr. Horace Binney
John W. Brown
John Bull
George Burd
Tristram Burges
Robert Burns
Jesse A. Bynum
Harry Cage
Churchill C. Cambreleng
John Chaney
Thomas Chilton
William Clark
Clement C. Clay

Mr. Henry W. Connor
Richard Coulter
David Crockett
Philemon Dickerson
Edward Everett
John Ewing
Samuel Fowler
Philo C. Fuller
William K. Fuller
John Galbraith
Ransom H. Gillet
George Grennell, jr.
Joseph Hall

Mr. Thomas H. Hall
 Nicoll Halsey
 Gideon Hard
 Benjamin Hardin
 Joseph M. Harper
 Samuel S. Harrison
 Micajah T. Hawkins
 Joseph Henderson
 Henry Hubbard
 Abel Huntington
 William M. Inge
 Ebenezer Jackson
 Henry F. Jones
 Leonard Jarvis
 Noadiah Johnson
 Benjamin Jones
 George L. Kinnard
 Gerrit Y. Lansing
 George W. Lay
 Luke Lea
 Thomas Lee

Mr. George Loyall
 Abijah Mann, jr.
 Joel K. Mann
 Richard J. Manning
 John Y. Mason
 William L. May
 Rufus McIntire
 James J. McKay
 Isaac McKim
 Jesse Miller
 John J. Milligan
 Henry Mitchell
 Robert Mitchell
 Samuel McDowell Moore
 John J. Morgan
 Henry A. Muhlenberg
 John Murphy
 Gayton P. Osgood
 Sherman Page
 Gorham Parks
 John M. Patton

Mr. William Patterson
 Franklin Pierce
 Job Pierson
 Franklin F. Plummer
 James K. Polk
 David Potts, jr.
 William B. Shepard
 William N. Shinn
 William Slade
 Jonathan Sloane
 Francis O. J. Smith
 Philemon Thomas
 David D. Wagener
 John G. Watmough
 Taylor Webster
 Reuben Whallon
 Campbell P. White
 Elisha Whittlesey
 Edgar C. Wilson
 Henry A. Wise

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. Joseph B. Anthony
 James M. Bell
 Abraham Bockee
 Ratliff Boon
 Samuel Bunch
 Richard B. Carmichael
 John Carr
 Zadok Casey
 George Chambers
 Joseph W. Chinn
 Nathaniel H. Claiborne
 Samuel Clark
 Augustine S. Clayton
 William K. Clowney
 John Coffee
 John Cramer
 Joseph H. Crane
 Edward Darlington
 Amos Davis
 Rowland Day
 Edmund Deberry
 Harmar Denny
 David W. Dickinson
 William C. Dunlap
 George Evans
 Horace Everett
 Charles G. Ferris
 Millard Fillmore
 John B. Forester
 Thomas F. Foster
 John H. Fulton
 Roger L. Gamble
 Rice Garland
 James H. Gholson
 George R. Gilmer

Mr. William F. Gordon
 Benjamin Gorham
 James Graham
 William J. Grayson
 John K. Griffin
 Thomas L. Hamer
 Edward A. Hannegan
 Samuel G. Hathaway
 Albert G. Hawes
 Abner Hazeltine
 William Hiester
 William Jackson
 William Cost Johnson
 Richard M. Johnson
 Cave Johnson
 Henry Johnson
 Seaborn Jones
 Edward Kavanagh
 Daniel Kilgore
 Henry King
 Amos Lane
 John Laporte
 Dixon H. Lewis
 Levi Lincoln
 James Love
 Edward Lucas
 Chittenden Lyon
 Robert T. Lytle
 Henry C. Martindale
 Thomas A. Marshall
 Samuel W. Mardis
 Moses Mason, jr.
 William McComas
 John McKinley

Mr. Jeremiah McLene
 Charles McVean
 Charles F. Mercer
 Phineas Miner
 James Parker
 Dutee J. Pearce
 Stephen C. Phillips
 Patrick H. Pope
 Robert Ramsey
 John Reed
 John Reynolds
 John Robertson
 Ferdinand S. Schenck
 Augustine H. Shepperd
 David Spangler
 James Standifer
 John N. Steele
 John T. Stoddert
 William Taylor
 William P. Taylor
 Francis Thomas
 John Thomson
 Joseph Trumbull
 James Turner
 Joel Turritt
 Samuel Tweedy
 Joseph Vance
 Aaron Vanderpoel
 Isaac B. Van Houten
 Samuel F. Vinton
 Frederick Whittlesey
 Richard H. Wilde
 Lewis Williams
 Ebenezer Young

The House was then divided, and it was ascertained that the previous question was demanded by a majority of the members present.

The said previous question was put, viz. Shall the main question be now put,

And passed in the affirmative.

The main question was then put, viz. Shall the bill pass?

And passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, 117,
Nays, 102.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,
Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
John Adams
Heman Allen
Joseph B. Anthony
William S. Archer
William H. Ashley
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Charles A. Barnitz
Isaac C. Bates
William Baylies
James M. H. Beale
James M. Bell
Horace Binney
Ratcliff Boon
George N. Briggs
John W. Brown
John Bull
George Burd
Tristram Burges
Harry Cage
Churchill C. Cambreleng
Robert B. Campbell
Richard B. Carmichael
George Chambers
William Clark
Clement C. Clay
Augustine S. Clayton
John Coffee
John Cramer
Joseph H. Crane
David Crockett
Edward Darlington
Edmund Deberry
Harmar Denny
John Dickson
George Evans
Edward Everett
Horace Everett

Mr. John Ewing
Charles G. Ferris
Millard Fillmore
Thomas F. Foster
John H. Fulton
Roger L. Gamble
Rice Garland
James H. Gholson
Benjamin Gorham
George Grennell, jr.
Edward A. Hannegan
Abner Hazeltine
James P. Heath
Joseph Henderson
Edward Howell
Abel Huntington
William Jackson
Ebenezer Jackson
William Cost Johnson
Richard M. Johnson
Henry Johnson
Seaborn Jones
Edward Kavanagh
Henry King
Amos Lane
George W. Lay
Levi Lincoln
James Love
George Loyall
Edward Lucas
Robert T. Lytle
Richard J. Manning
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall
John Y. Mason
William McComas
Isaac McKim
John McKinley
Charles F. Mercer

Mr. John J. Milligan
Phineas Miner
Samuel McDowell Moore
John J. Morgan
John Murphy
James Parker
John M. Patton
Duttee J. Pearce
Stephen C. Phillips
Francis W. Picken
Henry L. Pinckney
Patrick H. Pope
David Potts, jr.
John Reed
Abraham Rencher
William B. Shepard
William Slade
Jonathan Sloane
David Spangler
John N. Steele
John T. Stoddert
William P. Taylor
Philemon Thomas
Joseph Trumbull
James Turner
Samuel Tweedy
Joseph Vance
Aaron Vanderpoel
Isaac B. Van Houten
Samuel F. Vinton
Aaron Ward
John G. Watmough
Campbell P. White
Frederick Whittlesey
Elisha Whittlesey
Richard H. Wilde
Edgar C. Wilson
Henry A. Wise
Ebenezer Young

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John J. Allen
Chilton Allan
William Allen
Daniel L. Barringer
Benning M. Bean
Samuel Beardsley
Martin Beaty
Andrew Beaumont
Abraham Bockee
Samuel Bunch
Robert Burns
Jesse A. Bynum
John Carr
Zadok Casey
John Chaney
Thomas Chilton
Joseph W. Chinn
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
Samuel Clark
William K. Clowney

Mr. Henry W. Connor
Richard Coulter
Rowland Day
Philemon Dickerson
William C. Dunlap
John B. Forester
Samuel Fowler
Philo C. Fuller
William K. Fuller
John Galbraith
Ransom H. Gillet
George R. Gilmer
William F. Gordon
James Graham
William J. Grayson
John K. Griffin
Joseph Hall
Thomas H. Hall
Nicoll Halecy
Thomas L. Hamer

Mr. Gideon Hard
Benjamin Hardin
Joseph M. Harper
Samuel S. Harrison
Samuel G. Hathaway
Micajah T. Hawkins
Albert G. Hawes
William Hiester
Henry Hubbard
William M. Inge
Henry F. Jaes
Leonard Jarvis
Noadiah Johnson
Cave Johnson
Benjamin Jones
Daniel Kilgore
George L. Kinnard
Gerrit Y. Lansing
John Laporte
Luke Lea

Mr. Thomas Lee
 Dixon H. Lewis
 Chittenden Lyon
 Abijah Mann, jr.
 Joel K. Mann
 Samuel W. Mardis
 Moses Mason, jr.
 William L. May
 Rufus McIntire
 James J. McKay
 Jeremiah McLene
 Charles McVean
 Jesse Miller
 Henry Mitchell

Mr. Robert Mitchell
 Henry A. Muhlenberg
 Gayton P. Osgood
 Sherman Page
 Gorham Parks
 William Patterson
 Franklin Pierce
 Job Pierson
 Franklin E. Plummer
 James K. Polk
 Robert Ramsay
 John Reynolds
 John Robertson
 Ferdinand S. Schenck

Mr. Augustine H. Shepperd
 William N. Shinn
 Francis O. J. Smith
 James Standifer
 Joel B. Sutherland
 William Taylor
 Francis Thomas
 John Thomson
 Joel Turritt
 David D. Wagener
 Daniel Wardwell
 Taylor Webster
 Reuben Whallon
 Lewis Williams

Ordered, That the title be "An act to regulate the pay of the navy of the United States," and that the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in the said bill.

The question that the House do reconsider the vote by which was passed the joint resolution (No. 21) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the claims of Orange H. Dibble for labor, materials, and all other expenses incurred, and for losses sustained by him in making preparations to execute his contract to construct a bridge across the river Potomac, came up for consideration; when,

On motion of Mr. Elisha Whittlesey, it was

Ordered, That the question on the reconsideration of said vote be postponed until Friday next.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill from the Senate (No. 53) entitled "An act making appropriations for certain improvements in the Territory of Florida;" when it was

Ordered, That said bill be read a third time.

The said bill was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill (No. 563) regulating the deposit of the money of the United States in certain local banks.

The question recurred on the motion made by Mr. Plummer on the 13th instant, that the House do reconsider the vote of the 12th instant, adopting the second member of the amendment of Mr. Binney to the bill whereby a bank in which the money of the United States may be deposited shall "keep in its vaults an amount of specie, which, together with the balance of all its accounts with specie-paying banks, shall be equal to one-fifth of the amount of its notes and bills in circulation, and its public and private deposits."

And, after debate,

The House adjourned until to-morrow, 11 o'clock A. M.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1835.

Mr. Young, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 97) entitled "An act in addition to the act for the relief of the legal representatives of George Hurlbut, deceased," reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Dickinson, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the message of the President of the United States in relation to the location of lands reserved, under the treaty of Dancing Rabbit creek,

to certain Choctaw Indians, reported a bill (No. 745) for the relief of certain Choctaw Indians; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Chinn, by leave, presented a resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Virginia, instructing the Senators, and requesting the Representatives of that State in the Congress of the United States "to use their best exertions for the passage of a law authorizing a further issuing of scrip to satisfy such warrants for land as may have been already allowed, or which may be allowed prior to the 1st day of January, 1837," which resolution is accompanied by a report of a committee of the said General Assembly.

Ordered, That the said resolution and report do lie on the table.

Mr. Chinn, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported a bill (No. 746) concerning the orphans' court of the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Chinn, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That this House will, on Monday next, from and after the hour of 12 o'clock, proceed to consider bills reported by the Committee for the District of Columbia.

The question was put, that the House do agree to this resolution,

And decided in the negative, two-thirds of the members present not voting therefor.

Mr. Gilmer, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill (No. 747) to secure in perpetuity to the Cherokee Indians residing east of the Mississippi, a country west of that river; to extinguish their rights of occupancy in Georgia; to provide for the removal of such as are desirous of migrating, and for other purposes; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Gilmer, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill (No. 748) making appropriations for holding treaties with the Camanche and other wandering tribes of Indians west of the State of Missouri and Territory of Arkansas; which bill was read the first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Cave Johnson,

Ordered, That the bill (No. 595) for the relief of the heirs of James Latham, deceased, be recommitted to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

On motion of Mr. May,

Ordered, That the Committee on Private Land Claims be discharged from the further consideration of the case of the heirs of William Downes, and the case of Charles E. Greneaux and Peabody A. Morse, and that the said cases do lie on the table.

Mr. Kinnard, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Marcus Brown, representative of Coenradt Brown, deceased; which report was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Kinnard, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of John M. S. McKnight, administrator of Charles McKnight; which report was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Vanderpoel, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported a bill (No. 749) to incorporate the Alexandria Savings Society; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. King, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported a bill (No. 750) for the suppression of lotteries and the sale of lottery tickets in the District of Columbia; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Pinckney, from the committee appointed on the memorial of Mrs. Elizabeth S. W. Bacot, made a report, accompanied by a bill (No. 751) for the relief of the legal representatives of Thomas W. Bacot, late of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, deceased; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Sutherland, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 151) "making an appropriation for building a light-house at Mobile point, and for placing buoys in Mobile bay," reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Chilton Allan, from the Committee on the Territories, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 43) entitled "An act granting to the borough of Michillimackinac certain grounds for public purposes," reported the same with an amendment; which was read, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said amendment be engrossed, and that the bill be read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Muhlenberg, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, made a report on the petition of the heirs of Captain John Winston, deceased, accompanied by a bill (No. 752) for the relief of the legal representatives of the said John Winston; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Gilmer,

Ordered, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be discharged from the consideration of the papers before that committee in relation to the claims of the Cherokee Indians of Arkansas, on account of losses of stock and other property, and that said papers do lie on the table.

Mr. Sutherland, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill (No. 754) to fix the number and compensation of officers of the customs, and to alter certain collection districts; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and that Thursday next, the 26th instant, be set apart for the consideration of said bill.

Mr. Hawes, from the committee appointed, on the 6th day of December last, "to inquire into the expediency of amending the laws relating to the Military Academy at West Point, in the State of New York, or whether it would not comport with the public interest to abolish said institution," made a detailed report thereon, accompanied by a bill (No. 753) for modifying the system of military instruction at West Point, and for prescribing the qualifications of applicants for official appointments in

the army of the United States; which bill was read the first and second time, and Mr. Hawes moved that the bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow; when

A motion was made by Mr. Dickerson, of New Jersey, that the said report and bill be recommitted to the select committee by which it was reported.

And, after debate, the hour expired, and the House, on motion, proceeded to the orders of the day.

The message received from the President of the United States on the 18th instant was read, and is as follows:

WASHINGTON, *February 18, 1835.*

To the House of Representatives:

Since my message, a few days ago, relating to Choctaw reservations, other documents, on the same subject, have been received from the locating agent, which are mentioned in the accompanying report of the Secretary of War, and which I also transmit, herewith, for the information and consideration of Congress.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Ordered, That the said message and documents be referred to the Committee of the Whole House to which was this day committed the bill (No. 745) for the relief of certain Choctaw Indians.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of contracts authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury during the year 1834; of contracts relative to light-houses, light-boats, beacons, buoys, &c.; of payments at the Treasury during the year 1834, for the discharge of miscellaneous claims; and of expenditures from the marine hospital fund, for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, during the year 1833; which letter and statements were ordered to lie on the table.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill (No. 563) regulating the deposite of the money of the United States in certain local banks.

The question recurred on the motion made by Mr. Plummer on the 13th instant, that the House do reconsider the vote of the 12th instant, adopting the second member of the amendment of Mr. Binney to the bill, whereby a bank in which the money of the United States may be deposited shall "keep in its vaults an amount of specie, which, together with the balance of all its accounts with specie-paying banks, shall be equal to one-fifth of the amount of its notes and bills in circulation, and its public and private deposites."

And, after debate,

The previous question was moved by Mr. Hubbard; when

A call of the House was moved by Mr. Vanderpoel.

And the question being put,

It passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, 144,
Nays, 59.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Heman Allen
Chilton Allan

Mr. William S. Archer
John Banks
Charles A. Barnitz

Mr. Daniel L. Barringer
Isaac C. Bates
William Baylies

Mr. James M. H. Beale

Benning M. Bean
 Samuel Beardsley
 Martin Beaty
 Andrew Beaumont
 Horace Binney
 Abraham Bockee
 James W. Bouldin
 George N. Briggs
 John W. Brown
 John Bull
 Samuel Bunch
 George Burd
 Tristram Burges
 Robert Burns
 Jesse A. Bynum
 Harry Cage
 Churchill C. Cambreleng
 George Chambers
 John Chaney
 Thomas Chilton
 Nathaniel H. Claiborne
 Samuel Clark
 William Clark
 Clement C. Clay
 John Coffee
 Henry W. Connor
 Thomas Corwin
 John Cramer
 Joseph H. Crane
 David Crockett
 Thomas Davenport
 Edmund Deberry
 Harmar Denny
 John Dickson
 Edward Everett
 John Ewing
 John M. Felder
 Millard Fillmore
 Samuel Fowler
 John Galbraith
 Roger L. Gamble
 Rice Garland
 James H. Gholson
 Ransom H. Gillet

Mr. George R. Gilmer

William F. Gordon
 Benjamin Gorham
 William J. Grayson
 George Grennell, jr.
 John K. Griffin
 Joseph Hall
 Hiland Hall
 Thomas H. Hall
 Nicoll Halsey
 Thomas L. Hamer
 Edward A. Hannegan
 Gideon Hard
 Samuel S. Harrison
 Samuel G. Hathaway
 Micajah T. Hawkins
 James P. Heath
 Joseph Henderson
 William Hiester
 Edward Howell
 Henry Hubbard
 Abel Huntington
 Leonard Jarvis
 Noadiah Johnson
 Edward Kavanagh
 Daniel Kilgore
 George L. Kinnard
 Gerrit Y. Lansing
 Thomas Lee
 Levi Lincoln
 James Love
 George Loyall
 Edward Lucas
 Robert T. Lytle
 Abijah Mann, jr.
 Joel K. Mann
 Richard J. Manning
 Henry C. Martindale
 Thomas A. Marshall
 John Y. Mason
 Moses Mason, jr.
 William L. May
 Jonathan McCarty
 William McComas
 Rufus McIntire

Mr. James J. McKay

Isaac McKim
 Jeremiah McLene
 Jesse Miller
 Henry Mitchell
 Robert Mitchell
 Samuel McDowell Moore
 John J. Morgan
 John Murphy
 Gayton P. Osgood
 Sherman Page
 Gorham Parks
 William Patterson
 Stephen C. Phillips
 Job Pierson
 Henry L. Pinckney
 Franklin E. Plummer
 James K. Polk
 Patrick H. Pope
 David Potts, jr.
 Robert Ramsay
 Abraham Rencher
 John Reynolds
 John Robertson
 Ferdinand S. Schenck
 William N. Shinn
 William Slade
 Francis O. J. Smith
 David Spangler
 Andrew Stewart
 John T. Stoddert
 Joel B. Sutherland
 Francis Thomas
 John Thomson
 Aaron Vanderpoel
 Isaac B. Van Houten
 David D. Wagener
 Daniel Wardwell
 Reuben Whallon
 Campbell P. White
 Elisha Whittlesey
 Richard H. Wilde
 Lewis Williams
 Edgar C. Wilson
 Henry A. Wise

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. William Allen

Noyes Barber
 John Carr
 Zadok Casey
 Joseph W. Chinn
 Augustine S. Clayton
 William K. Clowney
 Richard Coulter
 Edward Darlington
 Rowland Day
 David W. Dickinson
 William C. Danlap
 George Evans
 Charles G. Ferris
 Thomas F. Foster
 William K. Fuller
 John H. Fulton
 James Graham
 Joseph M. Harper
 Albert G. Hawes

Mr. Abner Hazeltine

William Jackson
 Ebenezer Jackson
 Henry F. Janes
 William Cost Johnson
 Cave Johnson
 Henry Johnson
 Seaborn Jones
 Benjamin Jones
 Amos Lane
 John Laporte
 George W. Lay
 Luke Lea
 Robert P. Letcher
 Dixon H. Lewis
 Samuel W. Mardis
 Thomas M. T. McKennan
 John McKinley
 Charles McVean
 Charles F. Mercer

Mr. John J. Milligan

Phineas Miner
 Henry A. Muhlenberg
 James Parker
 Dutee J. Pearce
 Franklin Pierce
 John Reed
 William B. Shepard
 Augustine H. Shepperd
 James Standifer
 John N. Steele
 William P. Taylor
 Christopher Tompkins
 Joseph Trumbull
 Joel Turritt
 Samuel Tweedy
 Joseph Vance
 Samuel F. Vinton
 Frederick Whittlesey

The roll was then called, and all the members who have appeared at the present session answered to their names, except John Adams, Robert B. Campbell, John B. Forester, James Harper, Chittenden Lyon, Balie Peyton, Jonathan Sloane, Jesse Speight, and James Turner.

Further proceedings in the call were then dispensed with.

And the House divided, and it was ascertained that the previous question was demanded by a majority of the members present.

The said previous question was then put, viz. Shall the main question be now put?

And passed in the affirmative.

The said main question was then put, Will the House reconsider the said vote?

And passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, : : : : : 119,
Nays, : : : : : 109.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Adams
William Allen
Joseph B. Anthony
Benning M. Bean
Samuel Beardsley
Andrew Beaumont
John Blair
Abraham Bockee
Ratliff Boon
James W. Bouldin
John W. Brown
Samuel Bunch
Robert Burns
Jesse A. Bynum
Harry Cage
Churchill C. Cambreleng
John Carr
Zadok Casey
John Chaney
Joseph W. Chinn
Samuel Clark
Clement C. Clay
John Coffee
Henry W. Connor
John Cramer
Rowland Day
Philemon Dickerson
David W. Dickinson
William C. Dunlap
John M. Felder
Charles G. Ferris
Samuel Fowler
William K. Fuller
John H. Fukon
John Galbraith
Ransom H. Gillet
Joseph Hall
Thomas H. Hall
Nicoll Halsey
Thomas L. Hamer

Mr. Edward A. Hannegan
Joseph M. Harper
Samuel S. Harrison
Samuel G. Hathaway
Micajah T. Hawkins
Albert G. Hawes
Joseph Henderson
Edward Howell
Henry Hubbard
Abel Huntington
William M. Inge
Leonard Jarvis
Richard M. Johnson
Noadiah Johnson
Cave Johnson
Benjamin Jones
Edward Kavanagh
Daniel Kilgore
George L. Kinnard
Amos Lane
Gerrit Y. Lansing
John Laporte
Luke Lea
Thomas Lee
George Loyall
Edward Lucas
Robert T. Lytle
Abijah Mann, jr.
Joel K. Mann
Samuel W. Mardis
John Y. Mason
Moses Mason, jr.
William L. May
Rufus McIntire
James J. McKay
Isaac McKim
John McKinley
Jeremiah McLene
Charles McVean
Jesse Miller

Mr. Henry Mitchell
Robert Mitchell
John J. Morgan
Henry A. Muhlenberg
John Murphy
Gayton P. Osgood
Sherman Page
Gorham Parks
James Parker
John M. Patton
William Patterson
Duttee J. Pearce
Franklin Pierce
Job Pierson
Henry L. Pinckney
Franklin E. Plummer
James K. Polk
Patrick H. Pope
John Reynolds
Ferdinand S. Schenck
William Schley
William N. Shinn
Francis O. J. Smith
James Standifer
John T. Stoddert
Joel B. Sutherland
William Taylor
Francis Thomas
John Thomson
James Turner
Joel Turrill
Aaron Vanderpoel
Isaac B. Van Heuten
David D. Wagener
Aaron Ward
Daniel Wardwell
Taylor Webster
Reuben Whallon
Campbell P. White

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Heman Allen
John J. Allen
Chilton Allan

Mr. William S. Archer
William H. Aashley
John Banks
Noyes Barber

Mr. Charles A. Barnitz
Daniel L. Barringer
Isaac C. Bates
William Baylies

Mr. James M. H. Beale

Martin Beaty
James M. Bell
Horace Binney
George N. Briggs
John Bull
George Burd
Tristram Burges
Richard B. Carmichael
George Chambers
Thomas Chilton
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
William Clark
Augustine S. Clayton
William K. Clowney
Thomas Corwin
Richard Coulter
Joseph H. Crane
David Crockett
Edward Darlington
Amos Davis
Thomas Davenport
Edmund Deberry
Harmar Denny
John Dickson
George Evans
Edward Everett
Horace Everett
John Ewing
Millard Fillmore
Thomas F. Foster
Philo C. Fuller
Roger L. Gamble

Mr. Rice Garland

James H. Gholson
George R. Gilmer
William F. Gordon
Benjamin Gorham
James Graham
William J. Grayson
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Hiland Hall
Gideon Hard
Benjamin Hardin
Abner Hazeltine
James P. Heath
William Hiestler
William Jackson
Ebenezer Jackson
Henry F. James
William Cost Johnson
Henry Johnson
Seaborn Jones
George W. Lay
Robert P. Letcher
Dixon H. Lewis
Levi Lincoln
James Love
Richard J. Manning
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall
Jonathan McCarty
William McComas
Thomas M. T. McKennan

Mr. Charles F. Mercer

John J. Milligan
Phineas Miner
Samuel McDowell Moore
Stephen C. Phillips
Francis W. Pickens
David Potts, jr.
Robert Ramsay
John Reed
Abraham Rencher
John Robertson
William B. Shepard
Augustine H. Shepperd
William Slade
David Spangler
John N. Steele
Andrew Stewart
William P. Taylor
Philemon Thomas
Christopher Tompkins
Joseph Trumbull
Samuel Tweedy
Joseph Vance
Samuel F. Vinton
John G. Watmough
Frederick Whittlesey
Elisha Whittlesey
Richard H. Wilde
Lewis Williams
Edgar C. Wilson
Henry A. Wise
Ebenezer Young

The question then again recurred on the amendment thus reconsidered; when

A motion was made by Mr. Jones, of Georgia, to amend the said amendment by adding thereto the following proviso:

"Provided, That the said requisition of one-fifth specie shall not be construed to apply to the deposits made in any bank or banks by the receivers of land offices, of money collected by them from sales of land belonging to the United States: And provided, also, The bills so deposited by the said receivers shall be bills of specie-paying banks, which bills the said receivers of the land offices are hereby required to receive in payment for said lands;" which motion was disagreed to.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow, 11 o'clock A. M.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1835.

Mr. Elisha Whittlesey, from the Committee of Claims, to which was referred the resolution from the Senate (No. 1) providing for the settlement of the claim of John S. Stiles, under a contract for a supply of navy bread, reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the said resolution be committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Cave Johnson, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, to which was recommitted the bill (No. 290) supplementary to the act of the 4th of July, 1832, entitled "An act for the final adjustment of land claims in the southeastern district of Louisiana," reported the

same with amendments; which amendments were read, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said bill be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Cave Johnson, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, to which was recommitted the bill (No. 595) for the relief of the heirs of James Latham, deceased, reported the same with amendments; which were read, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said bill be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Hubbard, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill (No. 755) authorizing the employment of additional clerks in certain departments; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

On motion of Mr. Mercer,

Ordered, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be discharged from the further consideration of sundry memorials of citizens of the State of New York, in relation to the construction of a ship canal around the falls of Niagara, and that said memorials be committed to the Committee of the Whole House to which is committed the bill (No. 502) to authorize examinations, surveys, and estimates for the construction of roads, and for the improvement of certain rivers and harbors.

Mr. Mercer, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, to which have been referred the subjects of improving the harbor of Buffalo, in New York; the survey of a route for a railroad from Point Coupee to Opelousas, in Louisiana; of granting aid in the construction of a canal from Lake Barrataria to Berwick's bay, in Louisiana; a survey of Illinois river, from its junction with the Mississippi river to the town of Ottoway; and the memorial of inhabitants of Ohio, for the improvement of the Maumee river; reported amendments to be proposed to the bill (No. 502) to authorize examinations, surveys, and estimates for the construction of roads, and for the improvement of certain rivers and harbors.

Mr. Chilton Allan, from the Committee on the Territories, reported the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That this House will, on Saturday, the 21st instant, from and after the hour of 1 o'clock P. M., take up and consider bills relating to the Territories.

The said resolution was read; and, on the question that the House do agree thereto,

It was decided in the negative.

Mr. Elisha Whittlesey, from the Committee of Claims, made a report in relation to the case of Jesse Smith and others, for whose relief a bill was reported at the last session of Congress, accompanied by the following resolution; which was read, and adopted by the House, viz.

Resolved, That it is expedient that the Solicitor of the Treasury stay all further proceedings in the suits now pending, and judgments obtained in the circuit court of the United States for the northern district of New York against so many of the persons referred to in the bill (No. 369) reported on the 18th of March, 1834, as may apply to him for that purpose, by themselves or attorney, until the close of the next session of Congress: *Provided*, That the endorsers or securities, in those instances

where they exist, shall assent to the staying of further proceedings in the cases in which they are concerned, by a writing to be lodged with the said Solicitor.

Mr. Foster, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill (No. 756) directing letters patent to issue to John Howard Kyan, on certain conditions; which bill was read the first and second time, and the consideration thereof was postponed until Friday.

On motion of Mr. Foster,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of the cases of John Sarchett, the assignee of Jacob Barker, and James McCalley; and that the said cases do lie on the table.

Mr. Beaty, by leave, presented a petition of Henry W. Francis, praying payment for property stolen by Cherokee Indians in the year 1785; which petition was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Beaty, by leave, presented resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky, copies of those presented on Monday last, in relation to the establishment of a national armory and a military school; which resolutions were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Vinton presented a document in relation to the case of James Morman, arising out of an entry of land; which document was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. Potts, by leave, presented a petition of inhabitants of Chester county, in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the establishment of a post route; which petition was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. Hannegan, by leave, presented sundry petitions, viz.

A petition of inhabitants of the county of St. Joseph, in the State of Indiana;

A petition of inhabitants of the city of Michigan, in the State of Indiana;

A petition of inhabitants of that part of Kankakee valley which lies contiguous to the Yellow river and to Michigan City, in the State of Indiana;

A petition of inhabitants of Laporte, in Laporte county, in the State of Indiana;

praying respectively for the establishment of post routes therein mentioned and described.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. Loyall, by leave, presented a petition of William N. Ivy, (or Joy,) of the State of Virginia, praying payment for navy timber delivered, under contract, at the navy yard at Philadelphia, in the year 1826.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill (No. 717) to provide for the improvement of the harbor of Clinton river, in the Territory of Michigan, and for other purposes; when it was

Ordered, That the said bill be engrossed, and read a third time tomorrow.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill (No. 716) to provide for opening of certain roads in the Territory of Arkansas, and for other purposes; and the amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole House on the 9th instant were read, and concurred in.

Ordered, That the said bill be engrossed, and read a third time tomorrow.

Ordered, That the bill from the Senate (No. 131) entitled "An act to complete certain roads of the Territory of Arkansas," be read a third time to-morrow.

Ordered, That the bill from the Senate (No. 33) entitled "An act for improving the harbor at the mouth of the river Raisin, in the Territory of Michigan," be read a third time to-morrow.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill from the Senate (No. 78) entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a railroad upon the public lands, from Tallahassee to St. Marks, in Florida."

The first and second amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole House on the 9th instant were concurred in, with an amendment to the first.

The third amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole House was disagreed to. The bill was then further amended, and the amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill read a third time to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Connor,

Ordered, That this House will, on Tuesday next, at 6 o'clock P. M., proceed to the consideration of the bill to alter and establish certain post roads.

A motion was made by Mr. Gilmer that the rules setting apart Friday and Saturday for private business be suspended, and that the House do now proceed to the consideration of the bill (No. 490) to provide for the establishment of a western territory, and for the security and protection of emigrant and other Indian tribes.

And on the question that the House do agree to the said motion,

It passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, 145,
Nays, 49.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. Heman Allen
John J. Allen
Chilton Allan
William Allen
Joseph B. Anthony
Horace Binney
John Blair
Abraham Bockee
Ratliff Boon
John W. Brown
Samuel Bunch
George Burd
Robert Burns
Churchill C. Cambreleng
John Carr
Zadok Casey
Joseph W. Chinn
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
Samuel Clark
Clement C. Clay
Augustine S. Clayton
William K. Clowney
John Coffee
Richard Coulter
Joseph H. Crane
David Crockett
Edward Darlington

Mr. Amos Davis
Thomas Davenport
Rowland Day
Edmund Deberry
Hartmar Denny
Philemon Dickerson
David W. Dickinson
William C. Dunlap
Edward Everett
Horace Everett
John Ewing
John M. Felder
Millard Fillmore
Philo C. Fuller
William K. Fuller
Roger L. Gamble
Rice Garland
Ransom H. Gillet
George R. Gilmer
William F. Gordon
James Graham
William J. Grayson
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Joseph Hall
Hiland Hall
Nicoll Halsey

Mr. Benjamin Hardin
Samuel S. Harrison
Samuel G. Hathaway
Albert G. Hawes
Abner Hazeltine
James P. Heath
Joseph Henderson
William Hiester
Edward Howell
Henry Hubbard
Abel Huntington
William Cost Johnson
Richard M. Johnson
Noadiah Johnson
Cave Johnson
Henry Johnson
Seaborn Jones
Edward Kavanagh
George L. Kinnard
Amos Lane
Gerrit Y. Lansing
John Laporte
George W. Lay
Luke Lea
Thomas Lee
Robert P. Letcher
Dixon H. Lewis

Mr. Levi Lincoln
James Love
George Loyall
Edward Lucas
Chittenden Lyon
Abijah Mann, jr.
Richard J. Manning
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall
John Y. Mason
Moses Mason, jr.
William L. May
William McComas
Rufus McIntire
James J. McKay
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Isaac McKim
Charles McVean
John J. Milligan
Henry Mitchell
Samuel McDowell Moore
Henry A. Muhlenberg

Mr. John Murphy
Gayton P. Osgood
Sherman Page
Gorham Parks
James Parker
John M. Patton
Duttee J. Pearce
Francis W. Pickens
Franklin Pierce
Job Pierson
Henry L. Pinckney
Franklin E. Plummer
James K. Polk
John Robertson
Ferdinand S. Schenck
William B. Shepard
Augustine H. Shepperd
William N. Shinn
William Slade
Francis O. J. Smith
David Spangler

Mr. James Standifer
John N. Steele
Andrew Stewart
John T. Stoddert
Joel B. Sutherland
William Taylor
William P. Taylor
Francis Thomas
Philemon Thomas
John Thomson
Christopher Tompkins
Joseph Trumbull
Joel Turrill
Isaac B. Van Houten
David D. Wagener
Daniel Wardwell
Taylor Webster
Reuben Whallon
Campbell P. White
Richard H. Wilde
Ebenezer Young

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
William S. Archer
William H. Ashley
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Isaac C. Bates
William Baylies
James M. H. Beale
Benning M. Bean
James M. Bell
James W. Bouldin
George N. Briggs
John Bull
Tristram Burges
Robert B. Campbell
George Chambers
John Chaney

Mr. Thomas Chilton
William Clark
Thomas Corwin
John Dickson
George Evans
Samuel Fowler
John H. Fulton
James H. Gholson
Thomas H. Hall
Edward A. Hannegan
Gideon Hard
Micajah T. Hawkins
Ebenezer Jackson
Henry F. Jones
Benjamin Jones
Daniel Kilgore

Mr. Henry King
Jeremiah McLene
Phineas Miner
Robert Mitchell
William Patterson
Patrick H. Pope
David Potts, jr.
Robert Ramsay
John Reynolds
Samuel Tweedy
Joseph Vance
Aaron Vanderpoel
Samuel F. Vinton
Frederick Whittlesey
Elisha Whittlesey
Lewis Williams

The House then proceeded in the consideration of the said bill, and the amendments reported thereto from the Committee of the Whole House on the 26th of June, 1834, were read, and concurred in by the House.

A motion was made by Mr. John Quincy Adams further to amend said bill by striking out the second section thereof, viz.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said territory shall be forever hereafter reserved for the use of the various Indian tribes who may have a right to the same. And the faith of the United States is hereby pledged, that all that part of the said territory which has been, or may be, granted to any of the Indian tribes, shall be, and the same is hereby, secured to them and their heirs and descendants, forever; and, if they prefer it, the United States will cause a patent or grant to be made and executed to the same; and in case any two or more tribes shall unite and form a single tribe, the grants to such tribes shall enure to the benefit of such united tribe, on such terms as said tribes shall agree upon. And that the right of such Indians or tribes shall not be impaired by their being at any time formed into a territory or one of the United States: *Provided*, that such land shall revert to the United States, if the

Indians, for whose benefit such grants have or shall be made, should become extinct, or abandon them.

A motion was made by Mr. Gilmer to amend the said second section by inserting therein, after the word *That*, where it occurs after the enacting words, the words "lands within."

And, after debate, and pending the question on this motion, The House adjourned until to-morrow, 11 o'clock A. M.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1835.

Mr. Love, by leave, presented a memorial of Samuel Ragan, a soldier in the late war with Great Britain, setting forth that the bounty land which has been granted him is unfit for cultivation, and praying permission to exchange the same for land fit for cultivation; which memorial was referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. Fulton, from the Committee of Claims, made a report on the petition of Abner Stetson, accompanied by a bill (No. 757) for his relief; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 5) entitled "An act to provide for the satisfaction of claims due to certain American citizens for spoiliations committed on their commerce prior to the 30th day of September, 1800," moved that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of said bill, and that it do lie on the table. This motion was agreed to by the House.

Mr. Connor, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 128) entitled "An act to change the organization of the General Post Office," reported the same with an amendment, viz. to strike out all after the enacting words, and to insert a new bill.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House on Tuesday next.

Mr. Chinn, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported a bill (No. 758) making appropriation for the support of the penitentiary in the District of Columbia for the year 1835; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Foster, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill (No. 759) for the relief of Elizabeth J. Wilson, Anne C. Wilson, and Malvina A. Campbell; which bill was read the first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Foster, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill (No. 760) for the relief of Sarah H. B. Stith; which bill was read the first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Polk, by leave, presented a memorial of the committee appointed by an internal improvement and railroad convention of the people of Tennessee, held in the town of Columbia on the 15th day of September last, praying Congress to make an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars for the survey of a national road from Memphis, in Tennessee, to

some point on the line between the State of Tennessee and the State of Virginia; which memorial was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Ashley, by leave, presented "amendments to the constitution of the State of Missouri;" which amendments relate to the boundaries of that State, and were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Beatty, by leave, moved the following joint resolution, viz.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be instructed to expend ten thousand dollars of the thirty thousand dollars appropriated at the last session of Congress for the improvement of the navigation of the Cumberland river, between the mouth of Laurel river and the Big South fork of Cumberland river, in the neighborhood of the stone coal mines, during the next summer.

The said resolution was read the first and second time, and the further consideration thereof was postponed until Monday next.

Mr. Hamer, from the Committee on the Judiciary, which was instructed "to inquire into the expediency and economy of so altering and amending the laws, that, hereafter, all printing whatever, required to be done for the United States, in any part of the public service, shall be done and performed within the District of Columbia; and that no such printing shall be done by any person or persons who may be concerned, in any way of emolument, with any public journal or newspaper," made a report; which being read, in part, the hour expired, and the House, on motion, proceeded to the orders of the day, and to the business on the Speaker's table.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the First Comptroller of the Treasury, transmitting a list received from the Register of the Treasury, of the balances standing on the books of the revenue, which have remained unsettled by the collectors of the customs and others, or appear to have been due more than three years prior to the 30th of September, 1834; which letter and list were ordered to lie on the table.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting an abstract showing the number of American seamen registered in each port of entry, and in each quarter, during the year 1834, as far as the same appears by returns made to the Secretary of State, pursuant to the act of May 23, 1796; which letter and abstract were laid on the table.

Engrossed bills, of the following titles, viz.

No. 595. An act for the relief of the heirs of James Latham;

No. 290. An act supplementary to an act passed the 4th day of July, 1832, for the final adjustment of land claims in the southeastern district of the State of Louisiana;

No. 716. An act to provide for the opening of certain roads in the Territory of Arkansas, and for other purposes;

No. 717. An act to provide for the improvement of the harbor of Clinton river, in the Territory of Michigan, and for other purposes; were severally read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in the said bills.

Bills from the Senate, of the following titles, viz.

No. 131. An act to complete certain roads of the Territory of Arkansas ;

No. 78. An act to authorize the construction of a railroad upon the public lands, from Tallahassee to St. Mark's, in Florida ;

No. 33. An act for improving the harbor at the mouth of the river Raisin, in the Territory of Michigan ;

No. 43. An act granting to the borough of Michillimackinac certain grounds for public purposes ;

were severally read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk acquaint the Senate therewith.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Lowrie, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker : The Senate have passed bills of the following titles, viz.

No. 45. An act for the relief of the owners of the brig Despatch and cargo ;

No. 73. An act for the relief of Walter Loomis and Abel Gay ;

No. 95. An act for the relief of David Beard ;

No. 137. An act in amendment of the acts for the punishment of offences against the United States ;

No. 148. An act supplemental to an act entitled "An act granting land to certain exiles from Poland ;"

No. 154. An act to repeal the first and second sections of "An act to limit the term of office of certain officers therein named, and for other purposes," approved May 15, 1820, and for other purposes ;

No. 170. An act to suspend the operation of certain provisoes of "An act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved July 14, 1832 ;

in which bills I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House. And then he withdrew.

The said bills, with the exception of No. 154, were severally read the first and second time, and referred—

No. 45. To the Committee on Commerce.

No. 73. To the Committee of Claims.

No. 95. To the Committee on the Judiciary.

No. 137. To the Committee on the Judiciary.

No. 148. To the Committee on the Public Lands.

No. 170. To the Committee of Ways and Means.

The bill from the Senate (No. 154) entitled "An act to repeal the first and second sections of 'An act to limit the term of office of certain officers therein named, and for other purposes,'" approved May 15, 1820, and for other purposes, was read the first and second time, and the consideration thereof was postponed until Wednesday next, the 25th instant.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the motion made by Mr. Mercer on the 16th instant, that the House do reconsider the vote of that day, by which was passed the joint resolution (No. 21) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the claims of Orange H. Dibble, for labor, materials, and all other expenses incurred, and losses sustained by him in making preparations to execute his contract for the construction of a bridge across the Potomac.

And on the question, Will the House reconsider the said vote?

It passed in the affirmative ; and, thereupon,

On motion of Mr. Banks,

The said resolution was then amended by unanimous consent.

A motion was made by Mr. Anthony that the said resolution be re-committed to the Committee of Claims.

And, after debate thereon,

The previous question was moved by Mr. Hall, of Vermont; and being demanded by a majority of the members present,

The said previous question was put, viz. Shall the main question be now put,

And passed in the affirmative.

The main question was then put, viz. Shall the said resolution pass?

And passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, 98,
Nays, 75.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,
Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
John Adams
Heman Allen
William Allen
William H. Ashley
John Banks
William Baylies
James M. H. Beale
Martin Beaty
John Blair
Abraham Bockee
Ratliff Boon
James W. Bouldin
George N. Briggs
John W. Brown
John Bull
George Burd
Tristram Burges
Robert Burns
Churchill C. Cambreleng
Thomas Chilton
Samuel Clark
William Clark
John Coffee
Richard Coulter
Edward Darlington
Rowland Day
Edmund Deberry
Harmar Denny
Philemon Dickerson
Horace Everett
Millard Fillmore
Philo C. Fuller

Mr. William K. Fuller
John H. Fulton
Roger L. Gamble
James H. Gholson
Ransom H. Gillet
George R. Gilmer
William J. Grayson
Hiland Hall
Nicoll Halsey
Thomas L. Hamer
Edward A. Hannegan
Joseph M. Harper
Samuel S. Harrison
Samuel G. Hathaway
James P. Heath
William Hiester
Edward Howell
Abel Huntington
William M. Inge
William Jackson
Henry F. Janes
Noadiah Johnson
Cave Johnson
Henry Johnson
Edward Kavanagh
Amos Lane
Gerrit Y. Lansing
John Laporte
Thomas Lee
Chittenden Lyon
Robert T. Lytle
Abijah Mann, jr.

Mr. John Y. Mason
Jonathan McCarty
William McComas
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Isaac McKim
Charles McVean
Phineas Miner
Henry Mitchell
John J. Morgan
Henry A. Muhlenberg
Sherman Page
John M. Patton
Henry L. Pinckney
Patrick H. Pope
David Potts, jr.
Ferdinand S. Schenck
William N. Shinn
William Slade
James Standifer
John N. Steele
Joel B. Sutherland
William Taylor
Philemon Thomas
John Thomson
Christopher Tompkins
Joseph Trumbull
James Turner
Daniel Wardwell
Taylor Webster
Campbell P. White
Frederick Whittlesey
Elisha Whittlesey

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John J. Allen
Chilton Allan
Joseph B. Anthony
William S. Archer
Isaac C. Bates
Benning M. Bean
Andrew Beaumont
Samuel Bunch
John Carr
Zadok Casey
George Chambers

Mr. Nathaniel H. Claiborne
Augustine S. Clayton
William K. Clowney
Henry W. Connor
Thomas Corwin
Joseph H. Crane
David Crockett
Amos Davis
Thomas Davenport
David W. Dickinson
William O. Dunlap

Mr. George Evans
John Ewing
William F. Gordon
Benjamin Gorham
James Graham
John K. Griffin
Joseph Hall
Thomas H. Hall
Benjamin Hardin
Micajah T. Hawkins
Albert G. Hawes

Mr. Henry Hubbard
Leonard Jarvis
William Cost Johnson
Seaborn Jones
Benjamin Jones
Daniel Kilgore
Luke Lea
Robert P. Letcher
Dixon H. Lewis
Levi Lincoln
James Love
George Loyall
Richard J. Manning
Thomas A. Marshall

Mr. Samuel W. Mardis
Moses Mason, jr.
Rufus McIntire
James J. McKay
Jeremiah McLene
Charles F. Mercer
Jesse Miller
Samuel McDowell Moore
Gorham Parks
James Parker
Franklin E. Plummer
James K. Polk
Robert Ramsay
Abraham Rencher

Mr. John Reynolds
John Robertson
Francis O. J. Smith
John T. Stoddert
William P. Taylor
Joel Turrill
Samuel Tweedy
Joseph Vance
Isaac B. Van Houten
Samuel F. Vinton
John G. Watmough
Reuben Whallon
Richard H. Wilde
Henry A. Wise

The House resumed the consideration of the bill (No. 490) to provide for the establishment of a western territory, and for the security and protection of emigrant and other Indian tribes therein.

The question recurred on the amendment moved by Mr. Gilmer, yesterday, to amend the second section of the bill; which amendment was, upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the House.

Various amendments having been made to the said section,

The question was put on the motion made by Mr. John Quincy Adams, yesterday, to strike out the said second section,

And was decided in the negative.

Various other amendments were made to said bill, when a motion was made by Mr. Vinton further to amend the same by striking out from the seventh section thereof these words: "*All the regulations adopted by the said council shall be submitted to the Governor for his consideration, and shall have no force until approved by him;*" and inserting, in lieu thereof, the following: "The said general council shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its members; and a majority shall constitute a quorum to do business: it shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and all copies of the laws and regulations of said general council shall be annually transmitted by the Governor to each House of Congress; *and all such laws and regulations shall be subject to be annulled by Congress.* No person shall be a member of said council who has not attained the age of twenty-five years; and all male persons of said tribes, of the age of twenty-one years, shall be entitled to vote at the election of the members of said General Assembly."

A motion was made by Mr. Garland to amend this amendment by striking out these words: "and all such laws and regulations shall be subject to be annulled by Congress." This motion was disagreed to by the House.

And the question was put, that the House do agree to the amendment moved by Mr. Vinton,

And was decided in the negative.

Various other and further amendments were then made to said bill.

The eleventh section of said bill is as follows:

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That, in order to encourage the said tribes, and to promote their advancement in the arts of civilized life, and to afford to them a convincing proof of the desire of the United States that they may eventually be secured in all the blessings of free government, and admitted to a full participation of the privileges now enjoyed by the American people, it shall be competent for the said con-

federated tribes to elect, in such manner as the general council may prescribe, a Delegate to the Congress of the United States, who shall have the same powers, privileges, and compensation, as are possessed by the Delegates of the respective Territories.

A motion was made by Mr. Dickinson, of Tennessee, to amend this section as follows: strike out "*a Delegate to the Congress of the United States,*" and insert, "*an agent to the Government of the United States.*" Strike out, "*powers, privileges, and,*" and strike out, "*are possessed by*" so as that the sentence shall read, "*An agent to the Government of the United States, who shall have the same compensation as the Delegates of the respective Territories.*"

And pending the question on this amendment,

The House adjourned until Monday, 11 o'clock A. M.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1835.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the motion made by Mr. H. Everett, of Vermont, and depending on the 18th instant, that the report and resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, presented on that day, be printed.

And, after debate,

A motion was made by Mr. Boon that the motion to print do lie on the table.

And the question being put,

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas, 36,
Nays, 139.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Adams
William Allen
Benning M. Bean
Samuel Beardsley
John Blair
Ratcliff Boon
Samuel Bunch
Zadok Casey
Rowland Day
William C. Dunlap
John B. Forester
Edward A. Hannegan

Mr. Joseph M. Harper
Samuel G. Hathaway
Micajah T. Hawkins
William M. Inge
Richard M. Johnson
Cave Johnson
George L. Kinnard
Amos Lane
Gerrit Y. Lansing
Luke Lea
Thomas Lee
Edward Lucas

Mr. Abijah Mann, jr.
William L. May
Isaac McKim
Jeremiah McLene
Robert Mitchell
Sherman Page
Balie Peyton
Job Pierson
James K. Polk
James Standifer
John T. Stoddert
Joel B. Sutherland

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Heman Allen
John J. Allen
Chilton Allan
William S. Archer
William H. Ashley
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Charles A. Barnitz
Isaac C. Bates
William Baylies
James M. H. Beale
Martin Beatty
James M. Bell
Horace Binney
Abraham Bockee

Mr. James W. Bouldin
George N. Briggs
John W. Brown
Tristram Burges
Robert Burns
Jesse A. Bynum
Harry Cage
Richard B. Carmichael
John Carr
George Chambers
John Chaney
Thomas Chilton
Joseph W. Chinn
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
Samuel Clark
William Clark

Mr. Clement C. Clay
William K. Clowney
Thomas Corwin
Richard Coulter
Joseph H. Crane
David Crockett
Edward Darlington
Amos Davis
John Dickson
David W. Dickinson
George Evans
Edward Everett
Horace Everett
John Ewing
Millard Fillmore
Philo C. Fuller

Mr. William Jackson
Ebenezer Jackson
Henry F. Jones
William Cost Johnson
Richard M. Johnson
Henry Johnson
Edward Kavanagh
Daniel Kilgore
Henry King
Amos Lane
Gerrit Y. Lansing
John Laporte
George W. Lay
Robert P. Letcher
Dixon H. Lewis
Levi Lincoln
James Love
Edward Lucas
Abijah Mann, jr.
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall
Samuel W. Mardis
John Y. Mason
Moses Mason, jr.
William L. May
William McComas

Mr. James J. McKay
Thomas M. T. McKennan
John McKinley
Charles McVean
Charles F. Mercer
Jesse Miller
John J. Milligan
Phineas Miner
Henry Mitchell
Henry A. Muhlenberg
John Murphy
Gayton P. Osgood
Sherman Page
James Parker
William Patterson
Dutee J. Pearce
Stephen C. Phillips
Francis W. Pickens
Franklin Pierce
Franklin E. Plummer
Robert Ramsay
John Reed
John Robertson
Ferdinand S. Schenck
Augustine H. Shepperd
William N. Shinn

Mr. William Slade
Francis O. J. Smith
Andrew Stewart
William P. Taylor
Francis Thomas
Philemon Thomas
John Thomson
Christopher Tompkins
Joseph Trumbull
James Turner
Samuel Tweedy
Joseph Vance
Aaron Vanderpoel
Isaac B. Van Houten
Samuel F. Vinton
David D. Wagener
John G. Watmough
Taylor Webster
Reuben Whallon
Campbell P. White
Frederick Whittlesey
Elisha Whittlesey
Lewis Williams
Edgar C. Wilson
Henry A. Wise
Ebenezer Young

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Adams
William Allen
Benning M. Bean
Samuel Beardsley
Andrew Beaumont
John Blair
Ratcliff Boon
Samuel Bunch
Henry W. Connor
Rowland Day
William K. Fuller

Mr. Edward A. Hannegan
Joseph M. Harper
Samuel G. Hathaway
Micajah T. Hawkins
William M. Inge
Leonard Jarvis
Noadiah Johnson
Cave Johnson
George L. Kinnard
Luke Lea
Robert T. Lytle

Mr. Isaac McKim
Jeremiah McLene
Robert Mitchell
Bulie Peyton
Job Pierson
James K. Polk
John Reynolds
James Standifer
John T. Stoddert
Joel B. Sutherland

Mr. Briggs, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee had examined enrolled bills of the following titles, viz.

No. 33. An act for improving the harbor at the mouth of the river Raisin, in the Territory of Michigan;

No. 53. An act for the completion of certain improvements in Florida;

No. 131. An act to complete certain roads of the Territory of Arkansas; and found the same to be truly enrolled; when

The Speaker signed the said bills.

On motion of Mr. Burges, by leave,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to report to this House on the memorial of the Marine Society, in Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, in relation to a marine hospital, to be established in the vicinity of that city; if there be not time for that committee to report on the expediency of the measure, that they be further instructed to report, forthwith, to this House, all the papers and documents which have been referred to them thereby.

Mr. Bockee moved the following resolution; which was read, and laid on the table one day, under the rule, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this House the reasons of his omission or refusal to place the names of

Benedict Alvord and Robert Brush on the revolutionary pension roll, pursuant to the provisions of an act passed June 30, 1834, entitled "An act for the relief of Benedict Alvord and Robert Brush."*

On motion of Mr. Francis Thomas, by leave,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the payment of the claim of Henry Hoffman for military services in the war of the revolution.

On motion of Mr. Chilton Allan, by leave,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Claims be instructed to inquire into the propriety of directing payment to be made to the heirs of Levi Todd, of the amount of half pay claimed by them to be due, on account of the services of said Levi Todd, as a lieutenant in the Virginia regiment commanded by Colonel George Rogers Clarke, in the revolutionary war.

On motion of Mr. Webster, by leave,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of removing the land office from Cincinnati to Greenville, in Ohio.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, by leave,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the erection of barracks at Donaldsonville, in the State of Louisiana, for the accommodation of the troops of the United States to be stationed at that place.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, of Louisiana, by leave,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to remove the obstructions to the navigation of vessels in the rivers Amite, Terre Chipapan, and West Pearl, in the State of Louisiana.

Mr. Hannegan, by leave, moved the following resolution; which was laid on the table, viz.

Resolved, That the bill from the Senate, No. 54, being "An act to improve the navigation of the river Wabash," and such other bills as relate to roads and canals, and surveys, be made the special order of the day for Thursday next, the 26th instant.

Mr. Joseph M. White moved the following resolution; which was, by consent, considered, and agreed to by the House, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this House, at its next session, the number of Spanish claims to land in Florida now depending in courts of that Territory under the act of Congress of 1828; the amount of land claimed, the nature of the claim, and by whom granted; with a schedule of those made by the same officers and for the same objects, of those confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, and whether the lands covered by these titles are reserved from survey, or sufficiently designated to be laid down on the township plats.

Mr. Abijah Mann, by leave, moved the following resolution; which was, by consent, considered, and agreed to by the House, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to report to the

* This bill did not pass Congress; it was postponed indefinitely by the Senate, but, by accident, was enrolled, signed by the officers of the two Houses, and approved by the President. Upon the discovery of the error by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, notice was given to the War Department.

next Congress, at the commencement of their first session, a statement showing the state and condition of the ordnance and ordnance stores under the control of the Ordnance Department, the number and kind of arms and accoutrements and heavy ordnance on hand, specifying the number and kinds fit for service, the amount of money expended in each year at the respective armories and arsenals, and the general objects of such expenditures since their establishment; the average cost of each kind of ordnance, and small arms, and accoutrements in each year, showing the aggregate expense of buildings, implements, and machinery, devoted to the manufacture of arms at each armory, the number of officers and workmen employed at the respective armories and arsenals in each year, and the number and kinds of arms produced; the aggregate cost of the whole, and the average cost of each description manufactured, and showing separately the expenditure, for each year, of buildings, machinery, implements, workmen, and their number in each year devoted to the manufacture of Hall's patent rifles, the number annually produced, and the place where manufactured, the average cost of each, including buildings, machinery, and all charges, and the number now belonging to the United States.

On motion of Mr. Gamble, by leave,

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this House a copy of the report made to him by the engineer employed the last summer in the examination of certain routes for railroads from the Atlantic to the Mississippi and its waters.

Mr. Jarvis presented a petition of certain shipmasters and owners of vessels residing in the State of Maine, praying for an appropriation for the erection of a light-house on Spoon island, in Jerico bay, in said State;

Mr. Stewart presented a petition of a committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a port of entry at Brownsville, in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the passage of a law for that purpose; which petitions were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Campbell P. White presented a petition of Abraham Boyce, of the city of New York, praying to be allowed the increase of pension to which he conceives himself entitled for services rendered by him in the revolutionary war; which petition was referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

On motion of Mr. Banks,

Ordered, That the petitions of inhabitants of the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the establishment of a post route from Beaver to Brice-land's cross roads, heretofore presented January 28 and February 12, 1833, be referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. Coulter presented a petition of inhabitants of Perry township, Jefferson county, in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the establishment of a post office in said township, and the alteration of a post route therein mentioned and described.

Mr. Hamer presented a petition of inhabitants of Adams, Brown, and Highland counties, in the State of Ohio, praying for a change in the mail route from Bainbridge to Maysville, and from Bainbridge to Cincinnati, so as to pass through Hillsborough, New Market, Winchester, and Decatur, to Maysville.

Mr. Hamer also presented a petition of inhabitants of the State of

Ohio, praying for the establishment of a mail route from Hillsborough to Maysville, in said State.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. William Clark presented a memorial of William P. Zantzinger, a purser in the navy of the United States, setting forth that on the 4th day of October, 1829, he was suspended from duty by his commander, Captain Alexander Claxton, and tried by a court martial, found guilty, and cashiered; and after an investigation, by the Secretary of the Navy and the President of the United States, of the proceedings and sentence of the court, he was reappointed, and his appointment confirmed by the Senate; and praying to be allowed a credit upon the books of the department, for his full pay and rations, to which he conceives himself entitled, as a purser, from the period of the date of his condemnation by the proceedings of the court martial, to the date of his restoration to the service; which memorial was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Coulter presented a petition of John Gilbert, of the State of Pennsylvania, praying remuneration for services rendered, and a disability incurred by him while in the service of the United States during the late war with Great Britain.

Mr. Sutherland presented a petition of Martin Clark, praying to be allowed a pension for injuries sustained by him while serving as a seaman on board the United States ship North Carolina, commanded by Commodore John Rodgers, in the year 1825.

Mr. A. S. Shepperd presented a petition of William Simmons, of the State of North Carolina, praying to be allowed a pension for services rendered by him in the naval service of the United States during the late war with Great Britain.

Ordered, That the said petitions be referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. Speight presented a petition of inhabitants of Beaufort, in the State of North Carolina, praying for an appropriation for the construction of a ship canal from Ocracock bar to Neuse river, in said State.

Mr. Patterson presented a petition of inhabitants of the State of Ohio, praying an appropriation for the construction of a ship channel around the falls of Niagara.

Mr. Reynolds presented a resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, praying for a donation of land for the improvement of the navigation of Cache river, in said State.

Mr. Joseph M. White presented a resolution of the General Assembly of the Territory of Florida, soliciting an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of Oscilla river, in said Territory.

Ordered, That the said petitions and resolutions be referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

On motion of Mr. Reynolds,

Ordered, That the memorial of sundry officers of the army of the United States relating to brevet rank, heretofore presented on the 26th of June, 1834, be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Reynolds presented sundry documents in support of the claims of John Rentleman, Lot W. Hancock, Washington McClean, and J. J. Hun-

saker, all of the State of Illinois, for losses sustained by them in the late Indian war instigated by Black Hawk ; which documents were referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Joseph M. White presented resolutions adopted by the Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, requesting their Delegate in Congress to procure the passage of a law authorizing an additional number of representatives in said council ; which resolutions were referred to the Committee on the Territories.

Mr. Joseph M. White presented a resolution of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, soliciting that the right of pre-emption in the purchase of a quarter section of land may be given to the county of Walton, in said Territory, whereon to erect a court-house and jail for said county.

Mr. Ashley presented a petition of citizens of Jefferson county, in the State of Missouri, praying for the establishment of a new land office at Potosi, in said State.

Mr. Mardis presented a petition of Henrietta M. Binns, of the State of Alabama, praying to be allowed the right of pre-emption in the purchase of a tract of land therein mentioned, under the act of the 19th of June, 1834.

Mr. Reynolds presented a memorial of the trustees of Union college, in the State of Illinois, praying a donation of public land.

Mr. McCarty presented a document in support of the claim of Francis Lafontaine and Son to a confirmation of their title to a tract of land, reserved to them by the third article of the Miami treaty of the 6th of October, 1818.

Mr. Kinnard presented a memorial of the Leavenworth and Bloomington Railroad Company, of the State of Indiana, praying to be allowed the right to take materials from the public lands in said State, for the construction of said road.

Mr. Cage presented a petition of Samuel Sherod, of the State of Mississippi, praying for the right of pre-emption in the purchase of a tract of land therein designated and described.

Ordered, That the said petitions and memorials be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. Hazeltine presented a petition of owners and masters of steamboats and other vessels on Lake Erie, praying for an appropriation for the improvement of the harbor of Dunkirk, in Chautauque county, in the State of New York ; which petition was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to which is committed the bill (No. 648) making additional appropriations for the Delaware breakwater, for certain harbors, and removing obstructions in and at the mouths of certain rivers, for the year 1835.

Mr. Burd presented a memorial of citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the aid of Government in the construction of a turnpike road from Somerset, in the State of Pennsylvania, to Cumberland, in the State of Maryland.

Mr. McCarty presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Indiana, praying for the passage of a law placing all officers and soldiers who served in the campaigns against the Indian tribes prior to the year 1794, upon a footing with the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war, as it respects claims to pensions.

Mr. King presented a petition of citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, praying for a reduction of duty on imported railroad iron.

Mr. Burges presented resolutions adopted by the Legislature of the State of Rhode Island, in favor of a division of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States of the Union according to their federal representative population, to be applied to the purposes of public education.

Mr. Richard M. Johnson presented resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky, requesting their Representatives in Congress to use their exertions to procure the erection of a national armory at some suitable point in said State.

Ordered, That said petitions and resolutions be severally read, and laid upon the table.

Mr. Garland presented a petition of Joseph Neibert, of the State of Louisiana, praying that his title to a tract of land therein mentioned and described may be confirmed to him.

Ordered, That the said petition be referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. Parker presented the following resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey; which were ordered to lie on the table, viz.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

Whereas, since the last adjournment of Congress, the question has been distinctly put to the people of New Jersey upon the prominent measures of the present administration of the General Government, and more especially those relative to the Bank of the United States, and their opinions, approving those measures, have been emphatically expressed through the ballot boxes: therefore,

1. *Be it resolved by the Council and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That they concur in, and adhere to, the resolutions of the Council and General Assembly of this State, passed on the 11th day of January and 21st day of February last, relative to the removal of the deposits, and recharter of the United States Bank, which resolutions, they believe, truly express the opinions, and accord with the wishes of a majority of the people of this State.

2. *Resolved*, That our Senators from this State be requested to vote for expunging from the journal of the Senate of the United States the resolution passed at their last session, declaring "that the President, in the late executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, had assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the constitution and laws, but in derogation of both."

3. *Resolved*, That the Governor of this State be requested to forward a copy of the above resolutions to each of our Senators and members in the House of Representatives, at the opening of the next session of Congress.

Passed November 11, 1834.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, November 8, 1834.

These joint resolutions having been three times read, and compared,

Resolved, That the same do pass.

By order of the House of Assembly:

DANIEL B. RYALL,

Speaker of the House of Assembly.

IN COUNCIL, November 11, 1834.

These joint resolutions having been three times read in the Council,

Resolved, That the same do pass.

By order of the Council:

JEHU PATTERSON,

Vice President of Council.

Mr. Burges presented memorials of inhabitants of Pawtucket, Smithfield, Coventry, and Providence, in the State of Rhode Island ;

Mr. Hubbard presented a memorial of inhabitants of the State of New Hampshire ;

Mr. Hubbard also presented a memorial of inhabitants of Dunbarton, in the State of New Hampshire ;

Mr. William Jackson presented two memorials, signed by inhabitants, males and females, of the State of Massachusetts ;

Mr. Phillips presented a memorial of male and female inhabitants of Essex county, in the State of Massachusetts ;

Mr. Hiland Hall presented a memorial of inhabitants of Bennington county, in the State of Vermont ;

Mr. Slade presented a memorial of inhabitants of Addison county, in the State of Vermont ;

Mr. Janes presented a memorial of inhabitants of Waitsfield, in the State of Vermont ;

Mr. Heman Allen presented a memorial of inhabitants of Orleans county, in the State of Vermont ;

Mr. Beardsley presented a memorial of inhabitants of Clinton, in Oneida county, in the State of New York ;

Mr. Dickson presented a memorial of sundry ladies, citizens of the city of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts ;

Mr. Dickson presented a memorial of inhabitants of Middleborough, in the State of Massachusetts ;

Mr. Dickson presented a memorial of inhabitants of Halifax and Kings-ton, in the State of Massachusetts ;

Mr. Dickson also presented a memorial of inhabitants of Farmington, Ontario county, in the State of New York ;

Mr. Banks presented a memorial of inhabitants of Beaver county, in the State of Pennsylvania ;

Mr. Vance presented a memorial of inhabitants of the State of Ohio ;

Mr. Elisha Whittlesey presented a memorial of inhabitants of Kingsville, Ashtabula county, in the State of Ohio ;

The Speaker presented a memorial of inhabitants of the United States, residing in the city of New York ;

which memorials respectively pray the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

Ordered, That the said memorials do lie on the table.

Mr. Polk, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to which was committed the bill (No. 748) making an appropriation for holding treaties with the Comanche and other wandering tribes of Indians west of the State of Missouri and Territory of Arkansas, reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 170) entitled "An act to suspend the operation of certain provisoes of 'An act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports,' approved the 14th of July, 1832," reported the same with amendments.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The rules relating to the priority of business being suspended for the purpose,

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union; and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. McKennan reported that the committee had, according to order, had the state of the Union, generally, under consideration, particularly bills of the following titles, viz.

No. 648. A bill making additional appropriations for the Delaware breakwater, for certain harbors, and removing obstructions in and at the mouths of certain rivers, for the year 1835;

No. 597. A bill providing for the establishment of a surveyor general's office in the State of Illinois;

No. 664. A bill making appropriations for Indian annuities and other similar objects, for the year 1835;

which bills he reported to the House, with amendments to each.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow, 11 o'clock A. M.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1835.

Mr. Foster, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 95) entitled "An act for the relief of David Beard," reported the same with an amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Muhlenberg, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 102) entitled "An act for the relief of the representative of Robert Jouett, deceased," reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Clay, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 148) entitled "An act supplemental to an act entitled 'An act granting land to certain exiles from Poland,'" reported the same with an amendment.

Ordered, That the consideration of said bill be postponed until Friday next.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following resolution; which was read, and adopted by the House, viz.

Resolved, That, on Wednesday morning, after reading the journal and receiving reports from committees, this House will appropriate one hour to the consideration of the undermentioned bills, viz.

A bill to render permanent the present mode of supplying the army of the United States.

A bill respecting the appointment of three additional paymasters.

A bill respecting the topographical corps of engineers.

A bill respecting the corps of engineers.

Mr. Pierce, of New Hampshire, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made a report on the petition of Robert Eastman, accompanied by a bill (No. 761) to extend the patent of said Eastman for a further term of seven years; which bill was read the first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Chinn, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported the following resolution; which was read, and adopted by the House, viz.

Resolved, That this House will, on Thursday next, from and after the hour of 1 o'clock, proceed to consider bills reported by the Committee for the District of Columbia.

Mr. Richard M. Johnson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following joint resolution, viz.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the system of discipline and tactics, prepared by Major General Scott, under the direction of the War Department, and in conformity with a resolution of the House of Representatives of April 8, 1834, shall be, and the same is hereby, established for the government of the army of the United States, and of the militia.

The said resolution was read the first and second time.

Mr. Kinnard, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, made an unfavorable report on the memorial of Colonel Francis Vigo; which report was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Carr, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a bill (No. 762) for the relief of the heirs of Jacob Smith, deceased; which bill was read the first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made unfavorable reports on the petitions of Robert Van Valkenburg, Joseph Wilber, and Archer Green; which reports were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Connor, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported the following resolution; which was read, and agreed to, viz.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House continue the services of the individual employed by him, under a resolution of the last session, to make certain maps for the use of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. Cave Johnson, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported the following resolution; which was read, and agreed to, viz.

Resolved, That a translator of the French and Spanish languages be employed by the Clerk of this House for two years, whose duty it shall be to translate, for the use of the House as well as the Land Office, all such documents and papers as may be necessary for the action of the House and its committees, as well as the Land Office, and that the said translator be allowed the sum of eight hundred dollars for each year.

Mr. Lincoln, from the Committee on the Public Lands, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Matthew Arbuckle; which report was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. McIntire, from the Committee of Claims, made an unfavorable report on the memorial of Richard G. Hart; which report was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Banks, from the Committee of Claims, made a report on the petition of Jacob B. Gilbert, accompanied by a bill (No. 763) for his relief; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Chaney, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Jared Benedict; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Beardsley, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 137) entitled "An act in amendment of the acts for the punishment of offences against the United States," reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be read a third time to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Mason, of Virginia,

Ordered, That the bill (No. 612) granting an additional quantity of land for the satisfaction of revolutionary bounty land warrants, be made the order of the day for Thursday next, and be considered in connexion with the bills reported by the Committee for the District of Columbia, which are to be considered on that day.

Mr. Connor moved that the House do, at 4 o'clock P. M., take a recess, it having been agreed, on the 21st instant, to consider the bill to alter and establish certain post roads at 6 o'clock P. M. this day.

Mr. Campbell P. White moved to amend the motion so as to read, that the House will, every day, for the remainder of the present session, take a recess from 4 to 6 o'clock P. M. This was disagreed to by the House.

Mr. Marshall then moved to amend the motion to read as follows: That the House will, at 3 o'clock P. M., take a recess until 5 o'clock P. M. This motion was also rejected.

And the motion of Mr. Connor was then adopted.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Lowrie, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker : The Senate concur in the amendment of this House to the bill (No. 43) entitled "An act granting to the borough of Michillimackinac certain grounds for public purposes." The Senate have postponed indefinitely the bill of this House (No. 206) entitled "An act for the relief of William McLain, master, and the owners and crew of the fishing schooner Milo, of Bristol, Maine." The Senate have passed the bill of this House (No. 600) entitled "An act making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year 1835," with amendments. The Senate have also passed bills of the following titles, viz.

No. 142. An act for the relief of Lemuel Tanner, assignee of Pierre Dufresne.

No. 145. An act supplementary to the act entitled "An act to amend the judicial system of the United States."

No. 155. An act to establish branches of the Mint of the United States.

The rules relating to the priority of business being suspended for the purpose,

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union; and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Wardwell reported that the committee had, according to order, had the state of the Union, generally, under consideration, particularly bills of the following titles, viz.

No. 660. A bill making appropriations for building light-boats, beacons, and monuments, and placing buoys, for the year 1835;

No. 658. A bill authorizing the construction of a dry dock for the naval service;

No. 590. A bill to carry into effect a convention between the United States and Spain;

No. 632. A bill making appropriations for certain roads, and for examinations and surveys, for the year 1835; which bills Mr. Wardwell reported to the House, with amendments to Nos. 660 and 632.

It was then

Ordered, That the bill (No. 590) to carry into effect a convention between the United States and Spain, and the bill (No. 658) authorizing the construction of a dry dock for the naval service, be engrossed, and severally read a third time to-morrow.

The amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole House to the bill (No. 632) making appropriations for certain roads, and for examinations and surveys, for the year 1835, were read, and concurred in by the House; and the said bill was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

The amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole House to the bill (No. 660) making appropriations for building light-boats, beacons, and monuments, and placing buoys, for the year 1835, were read, and concurred in by the House; and the said bill was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill (No. 648) making additional appropriations for the Delaware breakwater, for certain harbors, and removing obstructions in and at the mouths of certain rivers, for the year 1835.

The question was put, that the House do agree to the amendment to insert the following item, viz.

“For the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river between Pittsburg and the falls of the Ohio, fifty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the War Department, and under the care of a superintendent for that part of the Ohio.”

And passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, 110,
Nays, 86.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
John Adams
Heman Allen
Chilton Allan
William Allen
Joseph B. Anthony
William H. Ashley
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Charles A. Barnitz
Isaac C. Bates
William Baylies
Samuel Beardsley
Martin Bealy
Horace Binney
Ratcliff Boon
John Bull
George Durd
Tristram Burges
John Carr
Zadok Casey
George Chambers
John Chaney

Mr. Thomas Chilton
Samuel Clark
William Clark
Thomas Corwin
Richard Coulter
Joseph H. Crane
Edward Darlington
Amos Davis
Harmer Denny
George Evans
Edward Everett
John Ewing
Charles G. Ferris
Millard Fillmore
Philo C. Fuller
John Galbraith
Rice Garland
Benjamin Gorham
George Grennell, jr.
Thomas L. Hamer
Edward A. Hannegan
Gideon Hard
James Harper

Mr. Abner Hazeltine
James P. Heath
Joseph Henderson
William Hiester
Edward Howell
William Jackson
Ebenezer Jackson
Henry F. Jones
William Cost Johnson
Richard M. Johnson
Henry Johnson
Benjamin Jones
Daniel Kilgore
George L. Kinnard
Amos Lane
Gerrit Y. Lansing
Robert P. Letcher
Levi Lincoln
Edward Lucas
Chittenden Lyon
Robert T. Lytle
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall

Mr. William McComas
 Thomas M. T. McKennan
 Isaac McKim
 Jeremiah McLene
 Charles F. Mercer
 Jesse Miller
 John J. Milligan
 Phineas Miner
 Robert Mitchell
 John J. Morgan
 Henry A. Muhlenberg
 Gayton P. Osgood
 James Parker
 William Patterson

Mr. Dutee J. Pearce
 Stephen C. Phillips
 Job Pierson
 Patrick H. Pope
 David Potts, jr.
 Robert Ramsay
 John Reed
 John Reynolds
 William B. Shepard
 William Slade
 Andrew Stewart
 Joel B. Sutherland
 Philemon Thomas
 John Thomson

Mr. Christopher Tompkins
 Joseph Trumbull
 Samuel Tweedy
 Joseph Vance
 Aaron Vanderpoel
 Isaac B. Van Houten
 Samuel F. Vinton
 Aaron Ward
 John G. Watmough
 Reuben Whallon
 Eliash Whittlesey
 Edgar C. Wilson
 Ebenezer Young

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. James M. H. Beale
 Benning M. Bean
 Andrew Beaumont
 John Blair
 John W. Brown
 Robert Burns
 Jesse A. Bynum
 Harry Cage
 Churchill C. Cambreleng
 Robert B. Campbell
 Richard B. Carmichael
 Joseph W. Chinn
 Nathaniel H. Claiborne
 Clement C. Clay
 Augustine S. Clayton
 William K. Clowney
 Henry W. Connor
 John Cramer
 Thomas Davenport
 Rowland Day
 Edmund Deberry
 Philemon Dickerson
 David W. Dickinson
 William C. Dunlap
 Thomas F. Foster
 Samuel Fowler
 William K. Fuller
 John H. Fulton
 Roger L. Gamble

Mr. James H. Gholson
 Ransom H. Gillet
 George R. Gilmer
 William F. Gordon
 James Graham
 William J. Grayson
 John K. Griffin
 Joseph Hall
 Thomas H. Hall
 Nicoll Halsey
 Benjamin Hardin
 Samuel G. Hathaway
 Micajah T. Hawkins
 Albert G. Hawes
 Henry Hubbard
 Abel Huntington
 Leonard Jarvis
 Noadiah Johnson
 Seaborn Jones
 Edward Kavanagh
 Luke Lea
 Thomas Lee
 Dixon H. Lewis
 Abijah Mann, jr.
 Richard J. Manning
 Samuel W. Mardis
 John Y. Mason
 Moses Mason, jr.
 William L. May

Mr. Rufus McIntire
 James J. McKay
 Charles McVean
 Henry Mitchell
 Samuel McDowell Moore
 John Murphy
 Gorham Parks
 Balie Peyton
 Francis W. Pickens
 Franklin Pierce
 Henry L. Pinckney
 Franklin E. Plummer
 James K. Polk
 Abraham Rencher
 John Robertson
 William N. Shinn
 Francis O. J. Smith
 Jesse Speight
 James Standifer
 John T. Stoddert
 William P. Taylor
 Francis Thomas
 James Turner
 David D. Wagener
 Daniel Wardwell
 Campbell P. White
 Richard H. Wilde
 Henry A. Wise

A motion was made by Mr. Dickinson, of Tennessee, that the enacting words of said bill be stricken out ; (that is, that the said bill be rejected.)

And the question being put,

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas, 56,
 Nays, 128.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present.

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. William S. Archer
 Daniel L. Barringer
 James M. H. Beale
 Andrew Beaumont
 John Blair
 Jesse A. Bynum
 Harry Cage
 Robert B. Campbell
 Richard B. Carmichael
 Thomas Chilton
 Joseph W. Chinn
 Nathaniel H. Claiborne

Mr. Clement C. Clay
 Augustine S. Clayton
 William K. Clowney
 Henry W. Connor
 Edmund Deberry
 David W. Dickinson
 William C. Dunlap
 John B. Forester
 Roger L. Gamble
 James H. Gholson
 George R. Gilmer
 William F. Gordon

Mr. James Graham
 William J. Grayson
 John K. Griffin
 Joseph Hall
 Thomas H. Hall
 Micajah T. Hawkins
 Leonard Jarvis
 Seaborn Jones
 Benjamin Jones
 Luke Lea
 Dixon H. Lewis
 Richard J. Manning

Mr. Samuel W. Mardis
John Y. Mason
James J. McKay
Jeremiah McLene
Samuel McDowell Moore
Gorham Parks
Balie Peyton

Mr. Franklin Pierce
Henry L. Pinckney
Franklin E. Plummer
James K. Polk
Abraham Rencher
John Robertson
William B. Shepard

Mr. Francis G. J. Smith
Jesse Speight
James Standifer
John T. Stoddert
Richard H. Wilde
Henry A. Wise

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
John Adams
Heman Allen
John J. Allen
Chilton Allan
William Allen
Joseph B. Anthony
William H. Ashley
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Isaac C. Bates
William Baylies
Benning M. Bean
Samuel Beardsley
Martin Beatty
Horace Binney
Ratliff Boon
John W. Brown
John Bull
George Burd
Robert Burns
John Carr
Zadok Casey
George Chambers
John Chaney
Samuel Clark
William Clark
Thomas Corwin
Richard Coulter
Joseph H. Crane
Edward Darlington
Rowland Day
Harmar Denny
John Dickson
Philemon Dickerson
George Evans
Edward Everett
Charles G. Ferris
Millard Fillmore
Samuel Fowler
Philo C. Fuller
William K. Fuller
John H. Fulton

Mr. John Galbraith
Rice Garland
Ransom H. Gillet
Benjamin Gorham
George Grennell, jr.
Nicol Halsey
Thomas L. Hamer
Edward A. Hannegan
Gideon Hard
James Harper
Samuel G. Hathaway
Abner Hazeltine
James P. Heath
Joseph Henderson
William Hiester
Edward Howell
Henry Hubbard
Abel Huntington
Ebenexer Jackson
Henry F. Janes
William Cost Johnson
Richard M. Johnson
Henry Johnson
Edward Kavanagh
Daniel Kilgore
George L. Kinnard
Amos Lane
John Laporte
Thomas Lee
Robert P. Letcher
Levi Lincoln
Edward Lucas
Chittenden Lyon
Robert T. Lytle
Abijah Mann, jr.
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall
Moses Mason, jr.
William L. May
William McComas
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Isaac McKim
Charles McVean

Mr. Charles F. Mercer
Jesse Miller
Phineas Miner
Henry Mitchell
Robert Mitchell
John J. Morgan
Henry A. Muhlenberg
Gayton P. Osgood
James Parker
William Patterson
Dutec J. Pearce
Stephen C. Phillips
Job Pierson
Patrick H. Pope
David Potts, jr.
Robert Ramsay
John Reed
John Reynolds
William N. Shinn
William Slade
David Spangler
Andrew Stewart
Joel B. Sutherland
William Taylor
Francis Thomas
Philemon Thomas
John Thomson
Christopher Tompkins
Joseph Trumbull
James Turner
Samuel Tweedy
Joseph Vance
Aaron Vanderpoel
Isaac B. Van Houten
Samuel F. Vinton
David D. Wagener
Daniel Wardwell
John G. Watmough
Reuben Whallon
Elisha Whittlesey
Edgar C. Wilson
Ebenexer Young

And then, being 4 o'clock P. M., the House took a recess until 6 o'clock P. M.

6 O'CLOCK P. M.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the information called for by the House on the 11th of December last, in relation to land claims in the Vincennes land district, in the State of Indiana; which letter and accompanying documents were ordered to lie on the table.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of

War, transmitting the report of the survey of Cumberland river, called for by the House on the 10th instant; which report was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union; and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Vance reported that the committee had, according to order, had the state of the Union, generally, under consideration, particularly the bill (No. 493) to alter and establish certain post roads, and to discontinue others; and that the committee, finding itself without a quorum, had risen, and directed him to report that fact to the House.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow, 11 o'clock A. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1835.

Mr. Dickerson, of New Jersey, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee did, on the 24th instant, present to the President of the United States enrolled bills of the following titles, viz..

No. 131. An act to complete certain roads of the Territory of Arkansas.

No. 33. An act for improving the harbor at the mouth of the river Raisin, in the Territory of Michigan.

No. 53. An act for the completion of certain improvements in Florida.

No. 63. An act to provide for the further compensation of the marshal of the district of Delaware.

No. 82. An act supplementary to an act entitled "An act to authorize the inhabitants of the State of Louisiana to enter the back lands."

Mr. Grayson, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which were referred the petitions of Mary McPherson, Mary W. Rose, Eliza C. Porter, Owen Deddolph, Lucy Evans, John J. Young, Robert Spedden, the late widow of Captain Francis B. Gamble, Joseph Dalrymple, E. C. B. Thompson, Eliza Trenchard, E. K. Bougham, and John Moreh, made a report touching the said cases; which report was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Forester, from the Committee of Claims, made a report on the petition of Charles M. Frazier, accompanied by a bill (No. 764) for his relief; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Anthony, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following resolution; which was read, and agreed to by the House, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to settle and adjust the claim of Frederick Barnard for services as an extra clerk, between September, 1823, and March, 1827, according to the principles of equity and justice.

Mr. Pinckney laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of State to the Committee on Commerce, accompanied by documents in relation to an increase of duties at Porto Rico, operating greatly to the disadvantage of American commerce with that island; which letter and documents were laid on the table, and two thousand copies, additional, thereof were ordered to be printed.

Mr. May, by leave, presented a resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, requesting the delegation of that State in Congress to obtain an appropriation to remove obstructions to the navigation in Illinois river; which resolution was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Ashley, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill (No. 765) for the relief of James Baldridge; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Ashley, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill (No. 766) for the relief of John Howell; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Fulton, by leave, presented a memorial of Christopher T. Browne, administrator of Robert B. Carter, deceased, praying that the estate of the said Robert B. Carter may be admitted to a participation in the proceeds and profits of several contracts entered into by one James Roddy and the said Carter for supplying rations to troops of the United States; which memorial was referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Janes, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made a report on the petition of Daniel Stoddard, accompanied by a bill (No. 767) granting a pension to said Stoddard; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Graham, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, made an unfavorable report on the petition of John McClennahan; which report was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Crane, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, made a report on the case of the children of Colonel William Crawford, deceased, accompanied by a bill (No. 768) for their relief; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Burges, from the committee appointed on the memorial of the Rhode Island brigade of the revolutionary army, made a report, accompanied by a bill (No. 769) for the relief of the officers and soldiers who served in the Rhode Island brigade in the revolutionary war, their heirs and personal representatives; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Ashley presented opinions of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered at January term, 1835, in the cases of Charles Dehault Delassus, Augustus Choteau, and others, and the devisees of Augustus Choteau against the United States.

On motion of Mr. Beaty, five hundred extra copies of the report of the survey of Cumberland river was directed to be printed, and the drawings accompanying the said report to be lithographed.

Mr. Stoddert, from the Committee of Claims, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 90) entitled "An act for the relief of William Tharp," reported the same with an amendment, accompanied by an explanatory report in writing.

Ordered, That said report be committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House on

the state of the Union; and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Campbell P. White reported that the committee had, according to order, had the state of the Union, generally, under consideration, particularly the bill (No. 56) to render permanent the present mode of supplying the army of the United States; which bill he was directed to report to the House without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be engrossed, and read a third time to-day.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House on the bill (No. 569) to authorize the appointment of additional paymasters, and on the bill (No. 567) for the better organization of the corps of topographical engineers; and, after some time spent in Committee of the Whole House, Mr. Lytle reported the said bills without amendment.

A motion was then made by Mr. Wise to amend the bill (No. 569) to authorize the appointment of additional paymasters.

And, after debate, the hour allotted to those bills by the order of yesterday, expired, and the House, on motion, proceeded to the orders of the day.

An engrossed bill (No. 56) entitled "An act to render permanent the present mode of supplying the army of the United States, and fixing the salary of certain clerks therein named," was read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in the said bill.

A motion was made by Mr. McKinley that all business before the House which precedes the resolution submitted by him on the 9th of February instant, that the House do proceed to the election of a printer to the House of Representatives of the next Congress, *viva voce*, be postponed, and that the House do now proceed to the consideration of that resolution.

The Speaker decided that, according to the 106th rule of the House, which provides that no rule shall be suspended except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present, nor that the order of business, as established by the rules, be postponed or changed, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present, it would require a vote of two-thirds to agree to the motion made by Mr. McKinley, as, by the rules of the House, the consideration of the resolution referred to is confined to the first hour of business in the morning.

From this decision Mr. McKinley appealed.

And, after debate upon the subject, the appeal was withdrawn.

And Mr. McKinley moved that the rules relative to priority of business be suspended, for the purpose of proceeding to the consideration of the resolution aforesaid.

And the question was put, that the House do agree to this motion,

And was decided in the negative, { Yeas, 103,
Nays, 110.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Adams
William Allen
Joseph B. Anthony
James M. H. Beale
Benning M. Bean

Mr. Samuel Beardsley
Andrew Beaumont
Abraham Bockee
Ratliff Boon
James W. Bouldin

Mr. John W. Brown
George Burd
Robert Burns
Jesse A. Bynum
Churchill C. Cambreleng

Mr. John Carr

Zadok Casey
John Chaney
Samuel Clark
Clement C. Clay
Henry W. Connor
Richard Coulter
John Cramer
Rowland Day
Philemon Dickerson
William C. Dunlap
Samuel Fowler
William K. Fuller
John Galbraith
Ransom H. Gillet
Joseph Hall
Thomas H. Hall
Nicoll Halsey
Thomas L. Hamer
Edward A. Hannegan
Benjamin Hardin
Joseph M. Harper
Samuel G. Hathaway
Micajah T. Hawkins
Albert G. Hawes
Joseph Henderson
William Hiester
Edward Howell
Henry Hubbard
Abel Huntington

Mr. Leonard Jarvis

Richard M. Johnson
Noadiah Johnson
Cave Johnson
Benjamin Jones
Edward Kavanagh
Daniel Kilgore
George L. Kinnard
Amos Lane
Gerrit Y. Lansing
John Laporte
Thomas Lee
Edward Lucas
Chittenden Lyon
Robert T. Lytle
Abijah Mann, jr.
Samuel W. Mardis
John V. Mason
Moses Mason, jr.
William L. May
James J. McKay
John McKinley
Jeremiah McLene
Charles McVean
Jesse Miller
Henry Mitchell
Robert Mitchell
John J. Morgan
Henry A. Muhlenberg

Mr. John Murphy

Gayton P. Osgood
Sherman Page
Gorham Parks
James Parker
William Patterson
Dutree J. Pearce
Job Pierson
Franklin E. Plummer
James K. Polk
Patrick H. Pope
John Reynolds
Ferdinand S. Schenck
William N. Shinn
Francis O. J. Smith
Jesse Speight
Joel B. Sutherland
William Taylor
Francis Thomas
John Thomson
James Turner
Joel Turrill
Aaron Vanderpoel
Isaac B. Van Houten
David D. Wagener
Aaron Ward
Daniel Wardwell
Reuben Whallou
Campbell P. White

Those who voted in the negative, are,**Mr. John Quincy Adams**

Heman Allen
John J. Allen
Chilton Allan
William H. Ashley
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Charles A. Barnitz
Daniel L. Barringer
Isaac C. Bates
William Baylies
Martin Beatty
James M. Bell
Horace Binney
John Blair
George N. Briggs
John Bull
Samuel Bunch
Tristram Burges
Harry Cage
Robert B. Campbell
Richard B. Carmichael
George Chambers
Thomas Chilton
Joseph W. Chinn
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
William Clark
William K. Clowney
Thomas Corwin
Joseph H. Crane
David Crockett
Edward Darlington
Amos Davis
Thomas Davenport
Edmund Deberry
Harmar Denny
George Evans

Mr. Edward Everett

Horace Everett
John Ewing
John M. Felder
Millard Fillmore
John B. Forester
Thomas F. Foster
John H. Fulton
Roger L. Gamble
Rice Garland
James H. Gholson
George R. Gilmer
William F. Gordon
Benjamin Gorham
James Graham
William J. Grayson
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Hiland Hall
Gideon Hard
James Harper
Abner Hazeltine
William M. Inge
Ebenezer Jackson
Henry F. Janes
Henry Johnson
Henry King
George W. Lay
Luke Lea
Robert P. Letcher
Dixon H. Lewis
Levi Lincoln
James Love
Richard J. Manning
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall
Jonathan McCarty

Mr. William McComas

Thomas M. T. McKennan
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Phineas Miner
Samuel McDowell Moore
John M. Patton
Balie Peyton
Stephen C. Phillips
Francis W. Pickens
Henry L. Pinckney
David Potts, jr.
Robert Ramsay
John Reed
John Robertson
William B. Shepard
Augustine H. Shepperd
James Standifer
John N. Steele
Andrew Stewart
John T. Stoddert
William P. Taylor
Philemon Thomas
Christopher Tompkins
Joseph Trumbull
Samuel Tweedy
Joseph Vance
Samuel F. Vinton
John G. Watmough
Frederick Whittlesey
Elisha Whittlesey
Richard H. Wilde
Lewis Williams
Edgar C. Wilson
Henry A. Wise
Ebenezer Young

A motion was then made by Mr. Wilde that the several orders of the day which precede the joint resolution (No. 19) introduced by Mr. Gilmer, to amend the constitution of the United States in relation to the election of President and Vice President of the United States, and for other purposes, be postponed, and that the House do proceed to the consideration of that resolution.

And the question being put,

It passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, 112,
Nays, 92.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,
Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John J. Allen
William Allen
Joseph B. Anthony
Noyes Barber
Charles A. Barnitz
Daniel L. Barringer
Isaac C. Bates
James M. H. Beale
James M. Bell
Ratliff Boon
James W. Bouldin
Samuel Bunch
Tristram Burges
Jesse A. Bynum
Harry Cage
Richard B. Carmichael
John Carr
Zadok Casey
John Chaney
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
Clement C. Clay
William K. Clowney
Henry W. Connor
Thomas Corwin
John Cramer
David Crockett
Amos Davis
Thomas Davenport
Edmund Deberry
John Dickson
Philemon Dickerson
George Evans
John M. Felder
Millard Fillmore
John B. Forester
Thomas F. Foster
Samuel Fowler
Philo C. Fuller

Mr. John H. Fulton
Roger L. Gamble
James H. Gholson
George R. Gilmer
William F. Gordon
James Graham
William J. Grayson
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Thomas H. Hall
Thomas L. Hamer
Benjamin Hardin
Samuel S. Harrison
Micajah T. Hawkins
Albert G. Hawes
Abner Hazeltine
William M. Inge
Ebenezer Jackson
Leonard Jarvis
Richard M. Johnson
Noadiah Johnson
Cave Johnson
Benjamin Jones
Daniel Kilgore
George W. Lay
Luke Lea
Thomas Lee
Robert P. Letcher
Dixon H. Lewis
Levi Lincoln
James Love
Chittenden Lyon
Samuel W. Mardis
John Y. Mason
Moses Mason, jr.
Jonathan McCarty
William McComas

Mr. James J. McKay
John McKinley
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Phineas Miner
Robert Mitchell
John Murphy
William Patterson
Stephen C. Phillips
Francis W. Pickens
Franklin Pierce
Henry L. Pinckney
James K. Polk
Patrick H. Pope
Robert Ramsay
John Reynolds
John Robertson
Ferdinand S. Schenck
Augustine H. Sheppard
William N. Shinn
Francis O. J. Smith
Jesse Speight
James Standifer
John N. Steele
John T. Stoddert
William P. Taylor
Francis Thomas
John Thomson
Christopher Tompkins
James Turner
Joseph Vance
Samuel F. Vinton
Daniel Wardwell
Elisha Whittlesey
Richard H. Wilde
Lewis Williams
Henry A. Wise

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Chilton Allan
William H. Ashley
John Banks
William Baylies
Benning M. Bean
Samuel Beardsley
Martin Beaty
Andrew Beaumont
Horace Binney
John Blair
Abraham Bockee
George N. Briggs
John W. Brown

Mr. John Bull
George Burd
Robert Burns
George Chambers
Thomas Chilton
Joseph W. Chinn
Samuel Clark
William Clark
Joseph H. Crane
Edward Darlington
Rowland Day
Harmer Denny
Edward Everett
John Ewing

Mr. William K. Fuller
John Galbraith
Rice Garland
Ransom H. Gillet
Benjamin Gorham
Joseph Hall
Hiland Hall
Nicoll Halsey
Edward A. Hannegan
Gideon Hard
Joseph M. Harper
James Harper
Samuel G. Hathaway
Joseph Henderson

Mr. William Hiester
Edward Howell
Henry Hubbard
Abel Huntington
Henry F. Janes
Henry Johnson
Edward Kavanagh
Henry King
George L. Kinnard
Amos Lane
Gerrit Y. Lansing
John Laporte
Robert T. Lytle
Abijah Mann, jr.
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall
William L. May

Mr. Thomas M. T. McKennan
Jeremiah McLene
Charles McVean
Jesse Miller
Henry Mitchell
Samuel McDowell Moore
Henry A. Muhlenberg
Gayton P. Osgood
Sherman Page
Gorham Parks
James Parker
John M. Patton
Dutee J. Pearce
Job Pierson
David Potts, jr.
John Reed
William B. Shepard

Mr. Andrew Stewart
Joel B. Sutherland
William Taylor
Philemon Thomas
Joseph Trumbull
Joel Turrill
Samuel Tweedy
Aaron Vanderpoel
Isaac B. Van Houten
David D. Wagener
Aaron Ward
Reuben Whallon
Campbell P. White
Frederick Whittlesey
Edgar C. Wilson
Ebenezer Young

And then, by unanimous consent, the consideration of said resolution was suspended for the present, and the House proceeded to despatch business on the Speaker's table; and

The amendments of the Senate to the bill (No. 600) entitled "An act making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year 1835," were read, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The bill from the Senate (No. 142) entitled "An act for the relief of Lemuel Tanner, assignee of Pierre Dufresne," was read the first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

The bill from the Senate (No. 145) entitled "An act supplemental to the act entitled 'An act to amend the judicial system of the United States,'" was read the first and second time; when

A motion was made that the said bill be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

A motion was also made that the bill be committed to the Committee on the Judiciary.

And, after debate, the question was put, that the bill be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union,

And passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, 118,
 { Nays, 82.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Heman Allen
John J. Allen
Chilton Allan
William H. Ashley
John Banks
Charles A. Barnitz
Daniel L. Barringer
Isaac C. Bates
William Baylies
James M. H. Beale
Martin Beaty
James M. Bell
Horace Binney
John Blair
Ratliff Boon
James W. Bouldin
George N. Briggs
John Bull
Samuel Bunch
George Burd

Mr. Tristram Burges
Harry Cage
John Carr
Zadok Casey
George Chambers
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
William Clark
Clement C. Clay
Augustine S. Clayton
William K. Clowney
Thomas Corwin
Joseph H. Crane
David Crockett
Edward Darlington
Amos Davis
Harmar Denny
John Dickson
David W. Dickinson
William C. Dunlap
George Evans
Edward Everett

Mr. Horace Everett
John Ewing
John M. Felder
Millard Fillmore
John B. Forester
Thomas F. Foster
Philo C. Fuller
John H. Fulton
Roger L. Gamble
Rice Garland
James H. Gholson
George R. Gilmer
William F. Gordon
Benjamin Gorham
James Graham
William J. Grayson
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Hiland Hall
Edward A. Hannegan
James Harper

Mr. Samuel S. Harrison
 Abner Hazeltine
 James P. Heath
 William Hiester
 William M. Inge
 William Jackson
 Ebenezer Jackson
 Henry F. Janes
 Henry Johnson
 Benjamin Jones
 Henry King
 George L. Kinnard
 George W. Lay
 Luke Lea
 Robert P. Letcher
 Dixon H. Lewis
 Levi Lincoln
 James Love
 Richard J. Manning

Mr. Henry C. Martindale
 Thomas A. Marshall
 Samuel W. Mardis
 William L. May
 Jonathan McCarty
 William McComas
 James J. McKay
 Thomas M. T. McKennan
 John McKinley
 Charles F. Mercer
 John J. Milligan
 Phineas Miner
 John Murphy
 Stephen C. Phillips
 Henry L. Pinckney
 Franklin E. Plummer
 David Potts, jr.
 Robert Ramsay

Mr. John Reed
 Abraham Rencher
 John Reynolds
 John Robertson
 James Standifer
 John N. Steele
 Andrew Stewart
 William P. Taylor
 Philemon Thomas
 Samuel Tweedy
 Joseph Vance
 Samuel F. Vinton
 John G. Watmough
 Frederick Whittlesey
 Elisha Whittlesey
 Richard H. Wilde
 Lewis Williams
 Edgar C. Wilson

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. William Allen
 Joseph B. Anthony
 Benning M. Rean
 Samuel Beardsley
 Andrew Beaumont
 Abraham Bockee
 John W. Brown
 Robert Burns
 Jesse A. Bynum
 Churchill C. Cambreleng
 Richard B. Carmichael
 Joseph W. Chinn
 Samuel Clark
 Henry W. Connor
 Richard Coulter
 John Cramer
 Rowland Day
 Philemon Dickerson
 Samuel Fowler
 William K. Fuller
 Ransom H. Gillet
 Joseph Hall
 Thomas H. Hall
 Nicoll Halsey
 Thomas L. Hamer
 Benjamin Hardin
 Joseph M. Harper
 Samuel G. Hathaway

Mr. Micajah T. Hawkins
 Albert G. Hawes
 Henry Hubbard
 Leonard Jarvis
 William Cost Johnson
 Richard M. Johnson
 Noadiah Johnson
 Cave Johnson
 Edward Kavanagh
 Daniel Kilgore
 Amos Lane
 Gerrit Y. Lansing
 John Laporte
 Thomas Lee
 Chittenden Lyon
 Robert T. Lytle
 Abijah Mann, jr.
 John Y. Mason
 Moses Mason, jr.
 Rufus McIntire
 Isaac McKim
 Jeremiah McLene
 Charles McVean
 Henry Mitchell
 John J. Morgan
 Gayton P. Osgood
 Sherman Page

Mr. Gorham Parks
 James Parker
 John M. Patton
 William Patterson
 Balie Peyton
 Franklin Pierce
 Job Pierson
 James K. Polk
 Patrick H. Pope
 Ferdinand S. Schenck
 Augustine H. Shepperd
 William N. Shinn
 Francis O. J. Smith
 Jesse Speight
 John T. Stoddert
 Joel B. Sutherland
 William Taylor
 Francis Thomas
 James Turner
 Joel Turrill
 Aaron Vanderpoel
 David D. Wagener
 Aaron Ward
 Daniel Wardwell
 Reuben Whallon
 Campbell P. White
 Henry A. Wise

The bill from the Senate (No. 155) entitled "An act to establish branches of the Mint of the United States," was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of Ways and Means.

A motion was made by Mr. Stewart that the House do reconsider the vote ordering the bill (No. 632) making appropriations for certain roads, and for examinations and surveys, for the year 1835, to be engrossed, and read a third time.

Mr. Dickerson, from the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee did, on the 24th instant, present to the President of the United States enrolled bills of the following titles, viz.

No. 33. An act for improving the harbor at the mouth of the river Raisin, in the Territory of Michigan.

No. 53. An act for the completion of certain improvements in Florida.

No. 63. An act to provide for the further compensation of the marshal of the district of Delaware.

No. 82. An act supplementary to an act entitled "An act to authorize the inhabitants of the State of Louisiana to enter the back lands."

No. 131. An act to complete certain roads of the Territory of Arkansas.

The House then, in pursuance of the vote of this day, proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution (No. 19) to amend the constitution of the United States in relation to the election of President and Vice President of the United States, and for other purposes.

The said resolution was, on motion of Mr. Gilmer, amended, and is as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following amendments to the constitution of the United States be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the constitution, to wit:

First. No person who shall have been elected President of the United States, shall be again eligible to that office.

Second. Hereafter, the President and Vice President of the United States shall be chosen by the people of the respective States in the manner following: On the first Monday and succeeding Tuesday and Wednesday, in the month of August, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and the same days in every fourth year thereafter, an election shall be held for President and Vice President of the United States, at such places and in such manner, as elections are held by the laws of each State for members of the most numerous branch of the Legislature thereof. And the citizens of each State, who possess the qualifications of electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, shall then and there vote for President and Vice President of the United States, one of whom shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And the superintendents, or persons holding elections in each election district, shall immediately thereafter make returns thereof to the Governor of the State. And it shall be the duty of the Governor, together with such other persons as shall be appointed by the authority of each State, to ascertain the result of said returns; and the person receiving the greatest number of votes for President, and the one receiving the greatest number of votes for Vice President, shall be holden to have received the whole number of votes which the State shall be entitled to give for President and Vice President; and each State shall be entitled to a number of votes equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the States, respectively, may be entitled in the Congress; which fact shall be immediately certified by the Governor, and sent to the seat of the Government of the United States, to each of the Senators in Congress from such State, to the President of the Senate, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The places and manner of holding such elections, of canvassing the votes, making returns thereof, and ascertaining their result, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof. But Congress may at any time make or alter such regulations. Congress shall have the power of altering the times of holding the elections, but they shall be held on the same days throughout the United States; and of altering the time herein afterwards prescribed for the assembling of Congress every fourth year. The Congress of the United States shall be in session on the second Monday in October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and on the same day in every fourth year thereafter; and the President of the Senate, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, shall, as soon as convenient and practicable, proceed to open all the certificates and returns, and the electoral votes of the States shall be thereupon counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of votes given; but if no person have such majority, or if the person having the ma-

Mr. Samuel S. Harrison
 Abner Hazeltine
 James P. Heath
 William Hiester
 William M. Inge
 William Jackson
 Ebenezer Jackson
 Henry F. Janes
 Henry Johnson
 Benjamin Jones
 Henry King
 George L. Kinnard
 George W. Lay
 Luke Lea
 Robert P. Letcher
 Dixon H. Lewis
 Levi Lincoln
 James Love
 Richard J. Manning

Mr. Henry C. Martindale
 Thomas A. Marshall
 Samuel W. Mardis
 William L. May
 Jonathan McCarty
 William McComas
 James J. McKay
 Thomas M. T. McKennan
 John McKinley
 Charles F. Mercer
 John J. Milligan
 Phineas Miner
 John Murphy
 Stephen C. Phillips
 Henry L. Pinckney
 Franklin E. Plummer
 David Potts, jr.
 Robert Ramsay

Mr. John Reed
 Abraham Rencher
 John Reynolds
 John Robertson
 James Standifer
 John N. Steele
 Andrew Stewart
 William P. Taylor
 Philemon Thomas
 Samuel Tweedy
 Joseph Vance
 Samuel F. Vinton
 John G. Watnough
 Frederick Whittlesey
 Elisha Whittlesey
 Richard H. Wilde
 Lewis Williams
 Edgar C. Wilson

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. William Allen
 Joseph B. Anthony
 Benning M. Bean
 Samuel Beardsley
 Andrew Beaumont
 Abraham Bockee
 John W. Brown
 Robert Burns
 Jesse A. Bynum
 Churchill C. Cambreleng
 Richard B. Carmichael
 Joseph W. Chinn
 Samuel Clark
 Henry W. Connor
 Richard Coulter
 John Cramer
 Rowland Day
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 Samuel Fowler
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 Joseph Hall
 Thomas H. Hall
 Nicoll Halsey
 Thomas L. Hamer
 Benjamin Hardin
 Joseph M. Harper
 Samuel G. Hathaway

Mr. Micajah T. Hawkins
 Albert G. Hawes
 Henry Hubbard
 Leonard Jarvis
 William Cost Johnson
 Richard M. Johnson
 Noadiah Johnson
 Cave Johnson
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 Amos Lane
 Gerrit Y. Lansing
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 John Y. Mason
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 Rufus McIntire
 Isaac McKim
 Jeremiah McLene
 Charles McVean
 Henry Mitchell
 John J. Morgan
 Gayton P. Osgood
 Sherman Page

Mr. Gorham Parks
 James Parker
 John M. Patton
 William Patterson
 Balie Peyton
 Franklin Pierce
 Job Pierson
 James K. Polk
 Patrick H. Pope
 Ferdinand S. Schenck
 Augustine H. Sheppard
 William N. Shinn
 Francis O. J. Smith
 Jesse Speight
 John T. Stoddert
 Joel B. Sutherland
 William Taylor
 Francis Thomas
 James Turner
 Joel Turrill
 Aaron Vanderpoel
 David D. Wagener
 Aaron Ward
 Daniel Wardwell
 Reuben Whallon
 Campbell P. White
 Henry A. Wise

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Mr. Dickerson, from the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee did, on the 24th instant, present to the President of the United States enrolled bills of the following titles, viz.

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No. 53. An act for the completion of certain improvements in Florida.

No. 63. An act to provide for the further compensation of the marshal of the district of Delaware.

No. 82. An act supplementary to an act entitled "An act to authorize the inhabitants of the State of Louisiana to enter the back lands."

No. 131. An act to complete certain roads of the Territory of Arkansas.

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The said resolution was, on motion of Mr. Gilmer, amended, and is as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following amendments to the constitution of the United States be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the constitution, to wit:

First. No person who shall have been elected President of the United States, shall be again eligible to that office.

Second. Hereafter, the President and Vice President of the United States shall be chosen by the people of the respective States in the manner following: On the first Monday and succeeding Tuesday and Wednesday, in the month of August, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and the same days in every fourth year thereafter, an election shall be held for President and Vice President of the United States, at such places and in such manner, as elections are held by the laws of each State for members of the most numerous branch of the Legislature thereof. And the citizens of each State, who possess the qualifications of electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, shall then and there vote for President and Vice President of the United States, one of whom shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And the superintendents, or persons holding elections in each election district, shall immediately thereafter make returns thereof to the Governor of the State. And it shall be the duty of the Governor, together with such other persons as shall be appointed by the authority of each State, to ascertain the result of said returns; and the person receiving the greatest number of votes for President, and the one receiving the greatest number of votes for Vice President, shall be holden to have received the whole number of votes which the State shall be entitled to give for President and Vice President; and each State shall be entitled to a number of votes equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the States, respectively, may be entitled in the Congress; which fact shall be immediately certified by the Governor, and sent to the seat of the Government of the United States, to each of the Senators in Congress from such State, to the President of the Senate, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The places and manner of holding such elections, of canvassing the votes, making returns thereof, and ascertaining their result, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof. But Congress may at any time make or alter such regulations. Congress shall have the power of altering the times of holding the elections, but they shall be held on the same days throughout the United States; and of altering the time herein afterwards prescribed for the assembling of Congress every fourth year. The Congress of the United States shall be in session on the second Monday in October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and on the same day in every fourth year thereafter; and the President of the Senate, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, shall, as soon as convenient and practicable, proceed to open all the certificates and returns, and the electoral votes of the States shall be thereupon counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of votes given; but if no person have such majority, or if the person having the ma-

majority of the whole number of votes given shall have died before the counting of the votes, then a second election shall be held on the first Monday and succeeding Tuesday and Wednesday, in the month of December then next ensuing, which shall be confined to the persons having the two highest number of votes at the preceding election. But if two or more persons have the highest and an equal number of votes, then to the persons having the highest number of votes: Provided, however, If, in the first election, there were but two persons voted for and the person receiving the highest number of votes shall have died before the counting of the votes, then, in the second election, the choice shall not be confined to the persons previously voted for, but any person may be voted for who may be otherwise qualified by the constitution to be President of the United States; which second election shall be conducted, the returns made, the votes counted, and the result of the election in each State certified by the Governor, in the same manner as in the first, and the final result of the election shall be ascertained in the same manner as the first, and at such time as shall be fixed by law, or resolution of Congress; and the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President. But if the two or more persons shall have received an equal and the highest number of votes at the second election, or if the person who shall have received the majority of the whole number of votes given at the second election shall have died before the counting of the votes, then the House of Representatives shall choose one of the remaining number of the persons voted for for President, in the manner now prescribed by the constitution. But if there shall have been but two persons voted for in the second election, and the person who shall have received the highest number of votes shall have died before the counting of the votes, the Vice President then in office shall be President for the next succeeding term. The person having the greatest number of votes for Vice President at the first election shall be Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of votes given. And if no person shall have received such majority, or if the person who shall have received the majority of the whole number of votes given shall have died before the counting of the votes, then, of the persons having the two highest number of votes, the Senate shall choose one for Vice President; but if two or more persons have the highest and an equal number of votes, then the Senate shall choose a Vice President from the persons having the highest number of votes. But if there shall have been but two persons voted for, and the person who shall have received the highest number of votes shall have died before the counting of the votes, then the remaining person shall be Vice President; or if all the persons voted for shall have died before the counting of the votes, then the Senate shall choose one of their own body for Vice President.

Third. No Senator or Representative shall be appointed to any civil office, place, or emolument, under the authority of the United States, during the time for which he was elected, and for six months afterwards.

A motion was made by Mr. Speight to amend the said resolution so that the President be elected to serve for the period of six years, instead of four years, and to be ineligible to a re-election.

And the question being put, to agree to this amendment,

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas, 41,
Nays, 163.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. Samuel Beardsley
Andrew Beaumont
Thomas Corwin
Amos Davis
George Evans
Horace Everett
John Ewing
Rice Garland
James H. Gholson
Joseph Hall

Mr. Hiland Hall
Edward A. Hannegan
James Harper
Abel Huntington
Noadiah Johnson
Cave Johnson
Henry Johnson
Edward Kavanagh
George W. Lay
Chittenden Lyon

Mr. Robert T. Lytle
Abijah Mann, jr.
Richard J. Manning
Moses Mason, jr.
Rufus McIntire
Charles McVean
Phineas Miner
Gorham Parks
Dutec J. Pearce
James K. Polk

Mr. Patrick H. Pope
John Reed
Jesse Speight
Philemon Thomas

Mr. Joel Turrill
Isaac B. Van Houten
Samuel F. Vinton
Aaron Ward

Mr. Campbell P. White
Edgar C. Wilson
Ebenezer Young

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Heman Allen
John J. Allen
Chilton Allan
William Allen
Joseph B. Anthony
William H. Ashley
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Charles A. Barnitz
Daniel L. Barringer
Isaac C. Bates
William Baylies
James M. H. Beale
Benning M. Bean
Martin Beaty
James M. Bell
John Blair
Abraham Bockee
Ratcliff Boon
James W. Bouldin
George N. Briggs
John W. Brown
John Bull
George Burd
Tristram Burges
Jesse A. Bynum
Harry Cage
Churchill C. Cambreleng
Richard B. Carmichael
Zadok Casey
George Chambers
John Chaney
Joseph W. Chinn
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
Samuel Clark
William Clark
Clement C. Clay
Augustine S. Clayton
Henry W. Connor
Richard Couter
John Cramer
Joseph H. Crane
Edward Darlington
Thomas Davenport
Rowland Day
Harmar Denny
John Dickson
Philemon Dickerson
David W. Dickinson
William C. Dunlap
Edward Everett
Millard Fillmore
John B. Forester

Mr. Thomas F. Foster
Philo C. Fuller
William K. Fuller
John H. Fulton
John Galbraith
Roger L. Gamble
Ransom H. Gillet
George R. Gilmer
William F. Gordon
Benjamin Gorham
James Graham
William J. Grayson
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Thomas H. Hall
Nicoll Halsey
Thomas L. Hamer
Benjamin Hardin
Joseph M. Harper
Samuel S. Harrison
Samuel G. Hathaway
Micajah T. Hawkins
Albert G. Hawes
Abner Hazeltine
James P. Heath
William Hiester
Edward Howell
Henry Hubbard
William M. Inge
William Jackson
Ebenezer Jackson
Henry F. Janes
Leonard Jarvis
William Cost Johnson
Richard M. Johnson
Seaborn Jones
Benjamin Jones
Daniel Kilgore
Henry King
George L. Kinnard
John Laporte
Luke Lea
Thomas Lee
Robert P. Letcher
Dixon H. Lewis
Levi Lincoln
James Love
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall
Samuel W. Mardis
John Y. Mason
William L. May
Jonathan McCarty
William McComas

Mr. James J. McKay
Thomas M. T. McKenna
Isaac McKim
John McKinley
Jeremiah McLeae
Charles F. Mercer
Jesse Miller
John J. Milligan
Henry Mitchell
Robert Mitchell
Samuel McDowell Moore
John J. Morgan
Henry A. Muhlenberg
John Murphy
Gayton P. Osgood
James Parker
John M. Patton
William Patterson
Balie Peyton
Stephen C. Phillips
Franklin Pierce
Henry L. Pinckney
David Potts, jr.
Robert Ramsay
Abraham Rencher
John Robertson
Ferdinand S. Schenck
William B. Shepard
Augustine H. Shepperd
William N. Shinn
William Slade
Francis O. J. Smith
James Standifer
John N. Steele
Andrew Stewart
John T. Stoddert
Joel B. Sutherland
William Taylor
William P. Taylor
Francis Thomas
John Thomson
Joseph Trumbull
James Turner
Samuel Tweedy
Aaron Vanderpool
David D. Wagener
Daniel Wardwell
John G. Wainmough
Reuben Whallon
Frederick Whittlesey
Elisha Whittlesey
Richard H. Wilde
Lewis Williams
Henry A. Wise

A motion was made by Mr. Gholson further to amend the resolution by striking out these words, viz. "or if the person having the majority of the whole number of votes given shall have died before the counting of the votes."

Also strike out these words, viz. "If, in the first election, there were but two persons voted for, and the person receiving the highest number of votes shall have died before the counting of the votes, then, in the second election, the choice shall not be confined to the persons previously voted for, but any person may be voted for who may be otherwise qualified by the constitution to be President of the United States ;" and, in lieu thereof, insert the following, viz.

"If the person having the majority of the whole number of votes given shall have died before the counting of the votes, then a second election shall be held on the first Monday and succeeding Tuesday and Wednesday in the month of December then next ensuing, which shall not be confined to the persons previously voted for, but any person may be voted for who may be qualified by the constitution to be President of the United States."

The said amendment was read ; and pending the question on the same, The House adjourned until to-morrow, 11 o'clock A. M.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1835.

A message, in writing, was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his private Secretary, which was delivered in at the Speaker's table.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. McDonald, chief clerk :

Mr. Speaker : The Senate have passed bills of this House of the following titles, viz.

No. 695. An act to establish a pension agency on the south of Green river, in the State of Kentucky ;

No. 729. An act to provide for paying certain pensions at Jackson, in Tennessee ;

with amendments to each. The Senate have, also, passed bills of the following titles, viz.

No. 136. An act for the benefit of the corporations of Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown, in the District of Columbia ;

No. 146. An act for the relief of Richard H. Bell ;

No. 172. An act providing for the increase of the corps of engineers, and for other purposes.

No. 115. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to invest the amount of the two per cent. fund reserved for making roads leading to the State of Mississippi, under the direction of Congress ;

No. 113. An act to renew the patent of Joseph Grant ;

No. 166. An act for the relief of John Dougherty, an Indian agent ; in which bills I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House. And then he withdrew.

The bill from the Senate (No. 137) entitled "An act in amendment of the acts for the punishment of offences against the United States," was read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk acquaint the Senate therewith.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill (No. 648) making additional appropriations for the Delaware breakwaters, for certain harbors, and removing obstructions in and at the mouths of certain rivers, for the year 1835.

The amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole House on the 23d instant were read, and concurred in by the House.

On motion of Mr. McKay,

The bill was further amended.

A motion was made by Mr. Barber that the bill be further amended by inserting therein the following item, viz.

"For the improvement of the navigation of the river Thames, in the State of Connecticut, by removing the obstructions in said river between New London and Norwich, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars."

And the question being put thereon,

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas, 63,
Nays, 114.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Heman Allen
Chilton Allan
William H. Ashley
John Banks
Noyes Barber
William Baylies
Martin Beaty
James M. Bell
Horace Binney
George N. Briggs
John Bull
Tristram Burges
George Chambers
William Clark
Thomas Corwin
Joseph H. Crane
Harmar Denny
John Dickson
George Evans
Edward Everett

Mr. Horace Everett
John Ewing
Rice Garland
Benjamin Gorham
George Grennell, jr.
Hiland Hall
Gideon Hard
James Harper
Abner Hazeltine
James P. Heath
William Jackson
Ebenezer Jackson
Henry F. Jones
Henry Johnson
Henry King
Amos Lane
George W. Lay
Robert P. Letcher
Levi Lincoln
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall

Mr. Thomas M. T. McKennan
Isaac McKim
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Phineas Miner
Gayton P. Osgood
Stephen C. Phillips
Patrick H. Pope
John Reed
William Slade
Andrew Stewart
Joel B. Sutherland
John Thomson
Joseph Trumbull
Samuel Tweedy
Joseph Vance
Samuel F. Vinton
John G. Watmough
Frederick Whittlesey
Elisha Whittlesey
Ebenezer Young

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Adams
William Allen
Daniel L. Barringer
Benning M. Bean
Andrew Beaumont
John Blair
John W. Brown
Samuel Bunch
Robert Burns
Churchill C. Cambreleng
Zadok Casey
John Chaney
Thomas Chilton
Joseph W. Chinn
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
Clement C. Clay
Augustine S. Clayton
William K. Clowney
Henry W. Connor
John Cramer
David Crockett
Edward Darlington
Amos Davis
Thomas Davenport
Rowland Day
Edmund Deberry
Philemon Dickerson
David W. Dickinson
John M. Felder

Mr. Millard Fillmore
Thomas F. Foster
Philo C. Fuller
William K. Fuller
John H. Fulton
John Galbraith
Roger L. Gamble
Ransom H. Gillet
George R. Gilmer
William F. Gordon
James Graham
William J. Grayson
Joseph Hall
Thomas H. Hall
Nicol Halsey
Thomas L. Hamer
Edward A. Hannegan
Benjamin Hardin
Joseph M. Harper
Samuel G. Hathaway
Micajah T. Hawkins
Albert G. Hawes
Joseph Henderson
William Hiester
Edward Howell
Henry Hubbard
William M. Inge
Leonard Jarvis
William Cost Johnson

Mr. Richard M. Johnson
Noadiah Johnson
Cave Johnson
Edward Kavanagh
Daniel Kilgore
George L. Kinnard
Gerrit Y. Lansing
John Laporte
Luke Lea
Dixon H. Lewis
Abijah Mann, jr.
Joel K. Mann
Samuel W. Mardis
Moses Mason, jr.
William L. May
Rufus McIntire
James J. McKay
John McKinley
Jeremiah McLene
Charles McVean
Jesse Miller
Henry Mitchell
Robert Mitchell
Samuel McDowell Moore
Henry A. Muhlenberg
John Murphy
Sherman Page
James Parker
John M. Patton

Mr. William Patterson
Dutée J. Pearce
Francis W. Pickens
Franklin Pierce
Job Pierson
Henry L. Pinckney
Franklin E. Plummer
James K. Polk
Robert Ramsay

Mr. Abraham Rencher
John Robertson
William Schley
William B. Shepard
William N. Shinn
Francis O. J. Smith
Jesse Speight
James Standifer
John N. Steele

Mr. Francis Thomas
Christopher Tompkins
Aaron Vanderpoel
Isaac B. Van Houten
David D. Wagener
Aaron Ward
Daniel Wardwell
Taylor Webster
Campbell P. White

A motion was made by Mr. Hawes that the bill be further amended by inserting therein the following item, viz.

"For the improvement of the navigation of Green river, in the State of Kentucky, twenty-five thousand dollars."

And the question being put thereon,

It was decided in the negative.

A motion was made by Mr. Trumbull that the bill be further amended by inserting therein the following item, viz. *

"For deepening the channel of Connecticut river, at its mouth, twenty-five thousand dollars."

And the question being put thereon,

It was decided in the negative.

The previous question was then moved by Mr. Miller, and was demanded by a majority of the members present; when

A motion was made by Mr. Evans that the bill do lie on the table.

And the question being put,

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas, : : : : : 80,
Nays, : : : : : 134.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
William S. Archer
Daniel L. Barringer
Isaac C. Bates
James M. H. Beale
Benning M. Bean
Martin Beaty
James W. Bouldin
Samuel Bunch
Tristram Burges
Robert Burns
Jesse A. Bynum
Robert B. Campbell
Richard B. Carmichael
Thomas Chilton
Joseph W. Chinn
Clement C. Clay
Augustine S. Clayton
William K. Clowney
Henry W. Connor
Richard Coulter
Amos Davis
Thomas Davenport
Edmund Deberry
David W. Dickinson
William C. Dunlap
George Evans

Mr. Horace Everett
John M. Felder
Thomas F. Foster
Samuel Fowler
James H. Gholson
George R. Gilmer
William F. Gordon
James Graham
William J. Grayson
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Joseph Hall
Thomas H. Hall
Benjamin Hardin
Joseph M. Harper
Micajah T. Hawkins
William M. Inge
Ebenezer Jackson
Leonard Jarvis
Cave Johnson
Benjamin Jones
Luke Lea
Dixon H. Lewis
Samuel W. Mardis
Moses Mason, jr.
Rufus McIntire
James J. McKay

Mr. Isaac McKim
John McKinley
Jeremiah McLene
Samuel McDowell Moore
John Murphy
Gorham Parks
John M. Patton
Balie Peyton
Francis W. Pickens
Franklin Pierce
Henry L. Pinckney
Franklin E. Plummer
James K. Polk
Abraham Rencher
John Robertson
William Schley
William B. Shepard
Augustine H. Shepperd
William Slade
Francis O. J. Smith
Jesse Speight
James Standifer
William P. Taylor
Christopher Tompkins
James Turner
Lewis Williams

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Adams
Heman Allen
John J. Allen

Mr. Chilton Allan
William Allen
Joseph B. Anthony

Mr. William H. Ashley
John Banks
Noyes Barber

A motion was then made by Mr. Wilde that the several orders of the day which precede the joint resolution (No. 19) introduced by Mr. Gilmer, to amend the constitution of the United States in relation to the election of President and Vice President of the United States, and for other purposes, be postponed, and that the House do proceed to the consideration of that resolution.

And the question being put,

It passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, 112,
 { Nays, 92.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John H. Allen
William Allen
Joseph B. Anthony
Noyes Barber
Charles A. Barnitz
Daniel L. Barringer
Isaac C. Bates
James M. H. Beale
James M. Bell
Ratliff Boon
James W. Bouldin
Samuel Bunch
Tristram Burges
Jesse A. Bynum
Harry Cage
Richard B. Carmichael
John Carr
Zadok Casey
John Chaney
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
Clement C. Clay
William K. Clowney
Henry W. Connor
Thomas Corwin
John Cramer
David Crockett
Amos Davis
Thomas Davenport
Edmund Deberry
John Dickson
Philemon Dickerson
George Evans
John M. Felder
Millard Fillmore
John B. Forester
Thomas F. Foster
Samuel Fowler
Philo C. Fuller

Mr. John H. Fulton
Roger L. Gamble
James H. Gholson
George R. Gilmer
William F. Gordon
James Graham
William J. Grayson
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Thomas H. Hall
Thomas L. Hamer
Benjamin Hardin
Samuel S. Harrison
Micajah T. Hawkins
Albert G. Hawes
Abner Hazeltine
William M. Inge
Ebenezer Jackson
Leonard Jarvis
Richard M. Johnson
Noadiah Johnson
Cave Johnson
Benjamin Jones
Daniel Kilgore
George W. Lay
Luke Lea
Thomas Lee
Robert P. Letcher
Dixon H. Lewis
Levi Lincoln
James Love
Chittenden Lyon
Samuel W. Mardis
John Y. Mason
Moses Mason, jr.
Jonathan McCarty
William McComas

Mr. James J. McKay
John McKinley
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Phineas Miner
Robert Mitchell
John Murphy
William Patterson
Stephen C. Phillips
Francis W. Pickens
Franklin Pierce
Henry L. Pinckney
James K. Polk
Patrick H. Pope
Robert Ramsay
John Reynolds
John Robertson
Ferdinand S. Schenck
Augustine H. Shepperd
William N. Shinn
Francis O. J. Smith
Jesse Speight
James Standifer
John N. Steele
John T. Stoddert
William P. Taylor
Francis Thomas
John Thomson
Christopher Tompkins
James Turner
Joseph Vance
Samuel F. Vinton
Daniel Wardwell
Elisha Whittlesey
Richard H. Wilde
Lewis Williams
Henry A. Wise

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Chilton Allan
William H. Ashley
John Banks
William Baylies
Benning M. Bean
Samuel Beardsley
Martin Beatty
Andrew Beaumont
Horace Binney
John Blair
Abraham Bockee
George N. Briggs
John W. Brown

Mr. John Bull
George Burd
Robert Burns
George Chambers
Thomas Chilton
Joseph W. Chinn
Samuel Clark
William Clark
Joseph H. Crane
Edward Darlington
Rowland Day
Harmar Denny
Edward Everett
John Ewing

Mr. William K. Fuller
John Galbraith
Rice Garland
Ransom H. Gillet
Benjamin Gorham
Joseph Hall
Hiland Hall
Nicoll Halsey
Edward A. Hannegan
Gideon Hard
Joseph M. Harper
James Harper
Samuel G. Hathaway
Joseph Henderson

Mr. William Hiester
Edward Howell
Henry Hubbard
Abel Huntington
Henry F. Jones
Henry Johnson
Edward Kavanagh
Henry King
George L. Kinnard
Amos Lane
Gerrit Y. Lansing
John Laporte
Robert T. Lytle
Abijah Mann, jr.
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall
William L. May

Mr. Thomas M. T. McKennan
Jeremiah McLene
Charles McVean
Jesse Miller
Henry Mitchell
Samuel McDowell Moore
Henry A. Muhlenberg
Gayton P. Osgood
Sherman Page
Gorham Parks
James Parker
John M. Patton
Dutée J. Pearce
Job Pierson
David Potts, jr.
John Reed
William B. Shepard

Mr. Andrew Stewart
Joel B. Sutherland
William Taylor
Philemon Thomas
Joseph Trumbull
Joel Turrill
Samuel Tweedy
Aaron Vanderpoel
Isaac B. Van Houten
David D. Wagener
Aaron Ward
Reuben Whallon
Campbell P. White
Frederick Whittlesey
Edgar C. Wilson
Ebenezer Young

And then, by unanimous consent, the consideration of said resolution was suspended for the present, and the House proceeded to despatch business on the Speaker's table; and

The amendments of the Senate to the bill (No. 600) entitled "An act making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year 1835," were read, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The bill from the Senate (No. 142) entitled "An act for the relief of Lemuel Tanner, assignee of Pierre Dufresne," was read the first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

The bill from the Senate (No. 145) entitled "An act supplemental to the act entitled 'An act to amend the judicial system of the United States,'" was read the first and second time; when

A motion was made that the said bill be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

A motion was also made that the bill be committed to the Committee on the Judiciary.

And, after debate, the question was put, that the bill be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union,

And passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, 118,
Nays, 82.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Heman Allen
John J. Allen
Chilton Allan
William H. Ashley
John Banks
Charles A. Barnitz
Daniel L. Barringer
Isaac C. Bates
William Baylies
James M. H. Beale
Martin Beaty
James M. Bell
Horace Binney
John Blair
Ratcliff Boon
James W. Bouldin
George N. Briggs
John Bull
Samuel Bunch
George Burd

Mr. Tristram Burges
Harry Cage
John Carr
Zadok Casey
George Chambers
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
William Clark
Clement C. Clay
Augustine S. Clayton
William K. Clowney
Thomas Corwin
Joseph H. Crane
David Crockett
Edward Darlington
Amos Davis
Harmar Denny
John Dickson
David W. Dickinson
William C. Dunlap
George Evans
Edward Everett

Mr. Horace Everett
John Ewing
John M. Felder
Millard Fillmore
John B. Forester
Thomas F. Foster
Philo C. Fuller
John H. Fulton
Roger L. Gamble
Rice Garland
James H. Gholson
George R. Gilmer
William F. Gordon
Benjamin Gorham
James Graham
William J. Grayson
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Hiland Hall
Edward A. Hannegan
James Harper

Mr. Samuel S. Harrison
Abner Hazeltine
James P. Heath
William Hiester
William M. Inge
William Jackson
Ebenezer Jackson
Henry F. Jones
Henry Johnson
Benjamin Jones
Henry King
George L. Kinnard
George W. Lay
Luke Lea
Robert P. Letcher
Dixon H. Lewis
Levi Lincoln
James Love
Richard J. Manning

Mr. Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall
Samuel W. Mardis
William L. May
Jonathan McCarty
William McComas
James J. McKay
Thomas M. T. McKennan
John McKinley
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Phineas Miner
John Murphy
Stephen C. Phillips
Henry L. Pinckney
Franklin E. Plummer
David Potts, jr.
Robert Ramsay

Mr. John Reed
Abraham Rencher
John Reynolds
John Robertson
James Standifer
John N. Steele
Andrew Stewart
William P. Taylor
Philemon Thomas
Samuel Tweedy
Joseph Vance
Samuel F. Vinton
John G. Watmough
Frederick Whittlesey
Elisha Whittlesey
Richard H. Wilde
Lewis Williams
Edgar C. Wilson

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. William Allen
Joseph B. Anthony
Benning M. Bean
Samuel Beardsley
Andrew Beaumont
Abraham Bockee
John W. Brown
Robert Burns
Jesse A. Bynum
Churchill C. Cambreleng
Richard B. Carmichael
Joseph W. Chinn
Samuel Clark
Henry W. Connor
Richard Coulter
John Cramer
Rowland Day
Philemon Dickerson
Samuel Fowler
William K. Fuller
Ransom H. Gillet
Joseph Hall
Thomas H. Hall
Nicoll Halsey
Thomas L. Hamer
Benjamin Hardin
Joseph M. Harper
Samuel G. Hathaway

Mr. Micajah T. Hawkins
Albert G. Hawes
Henry Hubbard
Leonard Jarvis
William Cost Johnson
Richard M. Johnson
Noadiah Johnson
Cave Johnson
Edward Kavanagh
Daniel Kilgore
Amos Lane
Gerrit Y. Lansing
John Laporte
Thomas Lee
Chittenden Lyon
Robert T. Lytle
Abijah Mann, jr.
John Y. Mason
Moses Mason, jr.
Rufus McIntire
Isaac McKim
Jeremiah McLene
Charles McVean
Henry Mitchell
John J. Morgan
Gayton P. Osgood
Sherman Page

Mr. Gorham Parks
James Parker
John M. Patton
William Patterson
Balie Peyton
Franklin Pierce
Job Pierson
James K. Polk
Patrick H. Pope
Ferdinand S. Schenck
Augustine H. Shepperd
William N. Shinn
Francis O. J. Smith
Jesse Speight
John T. Stoddert
Joel B. Sutherland
William Taylor
Francis Thomas
James Turner
Joel Turrill
Aaron Vanderpoel
David D. Wagener
Aaron Ward
Daniel Wardwell
Reuben Whallon
Campbell P. White
Henry A. Wise

The bill from the Senate (No. 155) entitled "An act to establish branches of the Mint of the United States," was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of Ways and Means.

A motion was made by Mr. Stewart that the House do reconsider the vote ordering the bill (No. 632) making appropriations for certain roads, and for examinations and surveys, for the year 1835, to be engrossed, and read a third time.

Mr. Dickerson, from the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee did, on the 24th instant, present to the President of the United States enrolled bills of the following titles, viz.

No. 33. An act for improving the harbor at the mouth of the river Raisin, in the Territory of Michigan.

No. 53. An act for the completion of certain improvements in Florida.

No. 63. An act to provide for the further compensation of the marshal of the district of Delaware.

No. 82. An act supplementary to an act entitled "An act to authorize the inhabitants of the State of Louisiana to enter the back lands."

No. 131. An act to complete certain roads of the Territory of Arkansas.

The House then, in pursuance of the vote of this day, proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution (No. 19) to amend the constitution of the United States in relation to the election of President and Vice President of the United States, and for other purposes.

The said resolution was, on motion of Mr. Gilmer, amended, and is as follows :

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following amendments to the constitution of the United States be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the constitution, to wit :

First. No person who shall have been elected President of the United States, shall be again eligible to that office.

Second. Hereafter, the President and Vice President of the United States shall be chosen by the people of the respective States in the manner following : On the first Monday and succeeding Tuesday and Wednesday, in the month of August, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and the same days in every fourth year thereafter, an election shall be held for President and Vice President of the United States, at such places and in such manner, as elections are held by the laws of each State for members of the most numerous branch of the Legislature thereof. And the citizens of each State, who possess the qualifications of electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, shall then and there vote for President and Vice President of the United States, one of whom shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And the superintendents, or persons holding elections in each election district, shall immediately thereafter make returns thereof to the Governor of the State. And it shall be the duty of the Governor, together with such other persons as shall be appointed by the authority of each State, to ascertain the result of said returns ; and the person receiving the greatest number of votes for President, and the one receiving the greatest number of votes for Vice President, shall be holden to have received the whole number of votes which the State shall be entitled to give for President and Vice President ; and each State shall be entitled to a number of votes equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the States, respectively, may be entitled in the Congress ; which fact shall be immediately certified by the Governor, and sent to the seat of the Government of the United States, to each of the Senators in Congress from such State, to the President of the Senate, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The places and manner of holding such elections, of canvassing the votes, making returns thereof, and ascertaining their result, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof. But Congress may at any time make or alter such regulations. Congress shall have the power of altering the times of holding the elections, but they shall be held on the same days throughout the United States ; and of altering the time herein afterwards prescribed for the assembling of Congress every fourth year. The Congress of the United States shall be in session on the second Monday in October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and on the same day in every fourth year thereafter ; and the President of the Senate, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, shall, as soon as convenient and practicable, proceed to open all the certificates and returns, and the electoral votes of the States shall be thereupon counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of votes given ; but if no person have such majority, or if the person having the ma-

majority of the whole number of votes given shall have died before the counting of the votes, then a second election shall be held on the first Monday and succeeding Tuesday and Wednesday, in the month of December then next ensuing, which shall be confined to the persons having the two highest number of votes at the preceding election. But if two or more persons have the highest and an equal number of votes, then to the persons having the highest number of votes: Provided, however, If, in the first election, there were but two persons voted for and the person receiving the highest number of votes shall have died before the counting of the votes, then, in the second election, the choice shall not be confined to the persons previously voted for, but any person may be voted for who may be otherwise qualified by the constitution to be President of the United States; which second election shall be conducted, the returns made, the votes counted, and the result of the election in each State certified by the Governor, in the same manner as in the first, and the final result of the election shall be ascertained in the same manner as the first, and at such time as shall be fixed by law, or resolution of Congress; and the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President. But if the two or more persons shall have received an equal and the highest number of votes at the second election, or if the person who shall have received the majority of the whole number of votes given at the second election shall have died before the counting of the votes, then the House of Representatives shall choose one of the remaining number of the persons voted for for President, in the manner now prescribed by the constitution. But if there shall have been but two persons voted for in the second election, and the person who shall have received the highest number of votes shall have died before the counting of the votes, the Vice President then in office shall be President for the next succeeding term. The person having the greatest number of votes for Vice President at the first election shall be Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of votes given. And if no person shall have received such majority, or if the person who shall have received the majority of the whole number of votes given shall have died before the counting of the votes, then, of the persons having the two highest number of votes, the Senate shall choose one for Vice President; but if two or more persons have the highest and an equal number of votes, then the Senate shall choose a Vice President from the persons having the highest number of votes. But if there shall have been but two persons voted for, and the person who shall have received the highest number of votes shall have died before the counting of the votes, then the remaining person shall be Vice President; or if all the persons voted for shall have died before the counting of the votes, then the Senate shall choose one of their own body for Vice President.

Third. No Senator or Representative shall be appointed to any civil office, place, or emolument, under the authority of the United States, during the time for which he was elected, and for six months afterwards.

A motion was made by Mr. Speight to amend the said resolution so that the President be elected to serve for the period of six years, instead of four years, and to be ineligible to a re-election.

And the question being put, to agree to this amendment,

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas, 41,
Nays, 162.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. Samuel Beardsley
Andrew Beaumont
Thomas Corwin
Amos Davis
George Evans
Horace Everett
John Ewing
Rice Garland
James H. Gholson
Joseph Hall

Mr. Hiland Hall
Edward A. Hannegan
James Harper
Abel Huntington
Noadiah Johnson
Cave Johnson
Henry Johnson
Edward Kavanagh
George W. Lay
Chittenden Lyon

Mr. Robert T. Lytle
Abijah Mann, jr.
Richard J. Manning
Moses Mason, jr.
Rufus McIntire
Charles McVean
Phineas Miner
Gorham Parks
Dutee J. Pearce
James K. Polk

Mr. Patrick H. Pope
John Reed
Jesse Speight
Philemon Thomas

Mr. Joel Turrill
Isaac B. Van Houten
Samuel F. Vinton
Aaron Ward

Mr. Campbell P. White
Edgar C. Wilson
Ebenezer Young

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Heman Allen
John J. Allen
Chilton Allan
William Allen
Joseph B. Anthony
William H. Ashley
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Charles A. Barnitz
Daniel L. Barringer
Isaac C. Bates
William Baylies
James M. H. Beale
Benning M. Bean
Martin Beatty
James M. Bell
John Blair
Abraham Bockee
Ratiff Boon
James W. Bouldin
George N. Briggs
John W. Brown
John Bull
George Burd
Tristram Burges
Jesse A. Bynum
Harry Cage
Churchill C. Cambreleng
Richard B. Carmichael
Zadok Casey
George Chambers
John Chaney
Joseph W. Chinn
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
Samuel Clark
William Clark
Clement C. Clay
Augustine S. Clayton
Henry W. Connor
Richard Couiter
John Cramer
Joseph H. Crane
Edward Darlington
Thomas Davenport
Rowland Day
Harmar Denny
John Dickson
Philemon Dickerson
David W. Dickinson
William C. Dunlap
Edward Everett
Millard Fillmore
John B. Forester

Mr. Thomas F. Foster
Philo C. Fuller
William K. Fuller
John H. Fulton
John Galbraith
Roger L. Gamble
Ransom H. Gillet
George R. Gilmer
William F. Gordon
Benjamin Gorham
James Graham
William J. Grayson
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Thomas H. Hall
Nicol Halsey
Thomas L. Hamer
Benjamin Hardin
Joseph M. Harper
Samuel S. Harrison
Samuel G. Hathaway
Micajah T. Hawkins
Albert G. Hawes
Abner Hazeltine
James P. Heath
William Hiester
Edward Howell
Henry Hubbard
William M. Inge
William Jackson
Ebenezer Jackson
Henry F. Janes
Leonard Jarvis
William Cost Johnson
Richard M. Johnson
Seaborn Jones
Benjamin Jones
Daniel Kilgore
Henry King
George L. Kinnard
John Laporte
Luke Lea
Thomas Lee
Robert P. Letcher
Dixon H. Lewis
Levi Lincoln
James Love
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall
Samuel W. Mardis
John Y. Mason
William L. May
Jonathan McCarty
William McComas

Mr. James J. McKay
Thomas M. T. McKenna
Isaac McKim
John McKinley
Jeremiah McLeae
Charles F. Mercer
Jesse Miller
John J. Milligan
Henry Mitchell
Robert Mitchell
Samuel McDowell Moore
John J. Morgan
Henry A. Muhlenberg
John Murphy
Gayton P. Osgood
James Parker
John M. Patton
William Patterson
Balie Peyton
Stephen C. Phillips
Franklin Pierce
Henry L. Pinckney
David Potts, jr.
Robert Ramsay
Abraham Rencher
John Robertson
Ferdinand S. Schenck
William B. Shepard
Augustine H. Shepperd
William N. Shinn
William Slade
Francis O. J. Smith
James Standifer
John N. Steele
Andrew Stewart
John T. Stoddert
Joel B. Sutherland
William Taylor
William P. Taylor
Francis Thomas
John Thomson
Joseph Trumbull
James Turner
Samuel Tweedy
Aaron Vanderpoel
David D. Wagener
Daniel Wardwell
John G. Watmough
Reuben Wharton
Frederick Whittlesey
Elisha Whittlesey
Richard H. Wilde
Lewis Williams
Henry A. Wise

A motion was made by Mr. Gholson further to amend the resolution by striking out these words, viz. "or if the person having the majority of the whole number of votes given shall have died before the counting of the votes."

Also strike out these words, viz. "If, in the first election, there were but two persons voted for, and the person receiving the highest number of votes shall have died before the counting of the votes, then, in the second election, the choice shall not be confined to the persons previously voted for, but any person may be voted for who may be otherwise qualified by the constitution to be President of the United States ;" and, in lieu thereof, insert the following, viz.

"If the person having the majority of the whole number of votes given shall have died before the counting of the votes, then a second election shall be held on the first Monday and succeeding Tuesday and Wednesday in the month of December then next ensuing, which shall not be confined to the persons previously voted for, but any person may be voted for who may be qualified by the constitution to be President of the United States."

The said amendment was read ; and pending the question on the same, The House adjourned until to-morrow, 11 o'clock A. M.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1835.

A message, in writing, was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his private Secretary, which was delivered in at the Speaker's table.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. McDonald, chief clerk :

Mr. Speaker : The Senate have passed bills of this House of the following titles, viz.

No. 695. An act to establish a pension agency on the south of Green river, in the State of Kentucky ;

No. 729. An act to provide for paying certain pensions at Jackson, in Tennessee ;
with amendments to each. The Senate have, also, passed bills of the following titles, viz.

No. 136. An act for the benefit of the corporations of Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown, in the District of Columbia ;

No. 146. An act for the relief of Richard H. Bell ;

No. 172. An act providing for the increase of the corps of engineers, and for other purposes.

No. 115. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to invest the amount of the two per cent. fund reserved for making roads leading to the State of Mississippi, under the direction of Congress ;

No. 113. An act to renew the patent of Joseph Grant ;

No. 166. An act for the relief of John Dougherty, an Indian agent ; in which bills I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House. And then he withdrew.

The bill from the Senate (No. 137) entitled "An act in amendment of the acts for the punishment of offences against the United States," was read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk acquaint the Senate therewith.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill (No. 648) making additional appropriations for the Delaware breakwater, for certain harbors, and removing obstructions in and at the mouths of certain rivers, for the year 1835.

The amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole House on the 23d instant were read, and concurred in by the House.

On motion of Mr. McKay,
The bill was further amended.

A motion was made by Mr. Barber that the bill be further amended by inserting therein the following item, viz.

"For the improvement of the navigation of the river Thames, in the State of Connecticut, by removing the obstructions in said river between New London and Norwich, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars."

And the question being put thereon,

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas, 63,
Nays, 114.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,
Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Heman Allen
Chilton Allan
William H. Ashley
John Banks
Noyes Barber
William Baylies
Martin Beaty
James M. Bell
Horace Binney
George N. Briggs
John Bull
Tristram Burges
George Chambers
William Clark
Thomas Corwin
Joseph H. Crane
Harmer Denny
John Dickson
George Evans
Edward Everett

Mr. Horace Everett
John Ewing
Rice Garland
Benjamin Gorham
George Grennell, jr.
Hiland Hall
Gideon Hard
James Harper
Abner Hazeltine
James P. Heath
William Jackson
Ebenezer Jackson
Henry F. Jones
Henry Johnson
Henry King
Amos Lane
George W. Lay
Robert P. Letcher
Levi Lincoln
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall

Mr. Thomas M. T. McKennan
Isaac McKim
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Phineas Miner
Gayton P. Osgood
Stephen C. Phillips
Patrick H. Pope
John Reed
William Slade
Andrew Stewart
Joel B. Sutherland
John Thomson
Joseph Trumbull
Samuel Tweedy
Joseph Vance
Samuel F. Vinton
John G. Watmough
Frederick Whittlesey
Elisha Whittlesey
Ebenezer Young

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Adams
William Allen
Daniel L. Barringer
Benning M. Bean
Andrew Beaumont
John Blair
John W. Brown
Samuel Bunch
Robert Burns
Churchill C. Cambreleng
Zadok Casey
John Chaney
Thomas Chilton
Joseph W. Chinn
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
Clement C. Clay
Augustine S. Clayton
William K. Clowney
Henry W. Connor
John Cramer
David Crockett
Edward Darlington
Amos Davis
Thomas Davenport
Rowland Day
Edmund Deberry
Philemon Dickerson
David W. Dickinson
John M. Felder

Mr. Millard Fillmore
Thomas F. Foster
Philo C. Fuller
William K. Fuller
John H. Fulton
John Galbraith
Roger L. Gamble
Ransom H. Gillet
George R. Gilmer
William F. Gordon
James Graham
William J. Grayson
Joseph Hall
Thomas H. Hall
Nicoll Halsey
Thomas L. Hamer
Edward A. Hannegan
Benjamin Hardin
Joseph M. Harper
Samuel G. Hathaway
Micajah T. Hawkins
Albert G. Hawes
Joseph Henderson
William Hiester
Edward Howell
Henry Hubbard
William M. Inge
Leonard Jarvis
William Cost Johnson

Mr. Richard M. Johnson
Noadiah Johnson
Cave Johnson
Edward Kavanagh
Daniel Kilgore
George L. Kinnard
Gerrit Y. Lansing
John Laporte
Luke Lea
Dixon H. Lewis
Abijah Mann, jr.
Joel K. Mann
Samuel W. Mardis
Moses Mason, jr.
William L. May
Rufus McIntire
James J. McKay
John McKinley
Jeremiah McLene
Charles McVean
Jesse Miller
Henry Mitchell
Robert Mitchell
Samuel McDowell Moore
Henry A. Muhlenberg
John Murphy
Sherman Page
James Parker
John M. Patton

Mr. William Patterson
Dutee J. Pearce
Francis W. Pickens
Franklin Pierce
Job Pierson
Henry L. Pinckney
Franklin E. Plummer
James K. Polk
Robert Ramsay

Mr. Abraham Rencher
John Robertson
William Schley
William B. Shepard
William N. Shinn
Francis O. J. Smith
Jesse Speight
James Standifer
John N. Steele

Mr. Francis Thomas
Christopher Tompkins
Aaron Vanderpool
Isaac B. Van Houten
David D. Wagener
Aaron Ward
Daniel Wardwell
Taylor Webster
Campbell P. White

A motion was made by Mr. Hawes that the bill be further amended by inserting therein the following item, viz.

“For the improvement of the navigation of Green river, in the State of Kentucky, twenty-five thousand dollars.”

And the question being put thereon,

It was decided in the negative.

A motion was made by Mr. Trumbull that the bill be further amended by inserting therein the following item, viz. •

“For deepening the channel of Connecticut river, at its mouth, twenty-five thousand dollars.”

And the question being put thereon,

It was decided in the negative.

The previous question was then moved by Mr. Miller, and was demanded by a majority of the members present; when

A motion was made by Mr. Evans that the bill do lie on the table.

And the question being put,

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas, : : : : : 80,
Nays, : : : : : 134.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
William S. Archer
Daniel L. Barringer
Isaac C. Bates
James M. H. Beale
Benning M. Bean
Martin Beatty
James W. Bouldin
Samuel Bunch
Tristram Burges
Robert Burns
Jesse A. Bynum
Robert B. Campbell
Richard B. Carmichael
Thomas Chilton
Joseph W. Chinn
Clement C. Clay
Augustine S. Clayton
William K. Clowaeay
Henry W. Connor
Richard Coulter
Amos Davis
Thomas Davenport
Edmund Deberry
David W. Dickinson
William C. Dunlap
George Evans

Mr. Horace Everett
John M. Felder
Thomas F. Foster
Samuel Fowler
James H. Gholson
George R. Gilmer
William F. Gordon
James Graham
William J. Grayson
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Joseph Hall
Thomas H. Hall
Benjamin Hardin
Joseph M. Harper
Micajah T. Hawkins
William M. Inge
Ebenezer Jackson
Leonard Jarvis
Cave Johnson
Benjamin Jones
Luke Lea
Dixon H. Lewis
Samuel W. Mardis
Moses Mason, jr.
Rufus McIntire
James J. McKay

Mr. Isaac McKim
John McKinley
Jeremiah McLene
Samuel McDowell Moore
John Murphy
Gorham Parks
John M. Patton
Balie Peyton
Francis W. Pickens
Franklin Pierce
Henry L. Pinckney
Franklin E. Plummer
James K. Polk
Abraham Rencher
John Robertson
William Schley
William B. Shepard
Augustine H. Shepperd
William Slade
Francis O. J. Smith
Jesse Speight
James Standifer
William P. Taylor
Christopher Tompkins
James Turner
Lewis Williams

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Adams
Heman Allen
John J. Allen

Mr. Chilton Allan
William Allen
Joseph B. Anthony

Mr. William H. Ashley
John Banks
Noyes Barber

Mr. Charles A. Barnitz
 William Baylies
 Samuel Beardsley
 Andrew Beaumont
 James M. Bell
 Horace Binney
 John Blair
 Abraham Bockee
 Ratliff Boon
 George N. Briggs
 John W. Brown
 John Bull
 Churchill C. Cambreleng
 Zadok Casey
 George Chambers
 John Chaney
 Samuel Clark
 William Clark
 Thomas Corwin
 John Cramer
 Joseph H. Crane
 David Crockett
 Edward Darlington
 Rowland Day
 Harmar Denny
 John Dickson
 Philemon Dickerson
 Edward Everett
 John Ewing
 Charles G. Ferris
 Millard Fillmore
 Philo C. Fuller
 William K. Fuller
 John H. Fulton
 John Galbraith
 Roger L. Gamble
 Rice Garland
 Ransom H. Gillet
 Benjamin Gorham
 Hiland Hall
 Nicoll Halsey
 Thomas L. Hamer

Mr. Edward A. Hannegan
 Gideon Hard
 James Harper
 Samuel S. Harrison
 Samuel G. Hathaway
 Abner Hazeltine
 James P. Heath
 Joseph Henderson
 William Hiester
 Edward Howell
 Henry Hubbard
 Abel Huntington
 William Jackson
 Henry F. Janes
 Richard M. Johnson
 Noadiah Johnson
 Henry Johnson
 Edward Kavanagh
 Daniel Kilgore
 Henry King
 George L. Kinnard
 Amos Lane
 Gerrit Y. Lansing
 George W. Lay
 Thomas Lee
 Robert P. Letcher
 Levi Lincoln
 James Love
 Robert T. Lytle
 Abijah Mann, jr.
 Joel K. Mann
 Henry C. Martindale
 Thomas A. Marshall
 William L. May
 Jonathan McCarty
 William McComas
 Thomas M. T. McKennan
 Charles McVean
 Charles F. Mercer
 Jesse Miller
 John J. Milligan
 Phineas Miner

Mr. Henry Mitchell
 Robert Mitchell
 John J. Morgan
 Henry A. Muhlenberg
 Gayton P. Osgood
 Sherman Page
 James Parker
 William Patterson
 Dutce J. Pearce
 Stephen C. Phillips
 Job Pierson
 Patrick H. Pope
 David Potts, jr.
 Robert Ramsay
 John Reed
 John Reynolds
 Ferdinand S. Schenck
 William N. Shinn
 John N. Steele
 Andrew Stewart
 Joel B. Sutherland
 William Taylor
 Francis Thomas
 Philemon Thomas
 John Thomson
 Joseph Trumbull
 Joel Turrill
 Samuel Tweedy
 Joseph Vance
 Aaron Vanderpoel
 Isaac B. Van Houten
 Samuel F. Vinton
 David D. Wagener
 Aaron Ward
 Daniel Wardwell
 John G. Watmough
 Taylor Webster
 Reuben Whallon
 Frederick Whittlesey
 Elisha Whittlesey
 Ebenezer Young

The previous question was then put, viz. Shall the main question be now put ?

And passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, 108,
 { Nays, 104.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,
 Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Adams
 John J. Allen
 William Allen
 Joseph B. Anthony
 John Banks
 Charles A. Barnitz
 James M. H. Beale
 John W. Brown
 Samuel Bunch
 Robert Burns
 Churchill C. Cambreleng
 Zadok Casey
 George Chambers
 Joseph W. Chinn
 Samuel Clark
 William Clark

Mr. Augustine S. Clayton
 William K. Clowney
 Richard Coulter
 David Crockett
 Rowland Day
 Philemon Dickerson
 William C. Dunlap
 Edward Everett
 Millard Fillmore
 Philo C. Fuller
 William K. Fuller
 John Galbraith
 Roger L. Gamble
 Rice Garland
 Ransom H. Gillet
 William J. Grayson

Mr. John K. Griffin
 Joseph Hall
 Hiland Hall
 Thomas H. Hall
 Nicoll Halsey
 Thomas L. Hamer
 Edward A. Hannegan
 Joseph M. Harper
 Samuel S. Harrison
 Samuel G. Hathaway
 Abner Hazeltine
 Joseph Henderson
 William Hiester
 Edward Howell
 Henry Hubbard
 William M. Inge

Mr. Richard M. Johnson
 Noadiah Johnson
 Henry Johnson
 Benjamin Jones
 Edward Kavanagh
 Amos Lane
 Gerrit Y. Lansing
 John Laporte
 Thomas Lee
 Chittenden Lyon
 Robert T. Lytle
 Joel K. Mann
 Henry C. Martindale
 Moses Mason, jr.
 William L. May
 William McComas
 Rufus McIntire
 Isaac McKim
 John McKinley
 Charles McVean

Mr. Charles F. Mercer
 Jesse Miller
 Henry Mitchell
 Robert Mitchell
 Samuel McDowell Moore
 John J. Morgan
 Henry A. Muhlenberg
 John Murphy
 Gayton P. Osgood
 Sherman Page
 William Patterson
 Dutce J. Pearce
 Franklin Pierce
 Job Pierson
 Franklin E. Plummer
 Patrick H. Pope
 Robert Ramsay
 John Reynolds
 Ferdinand S. Schenck
 William Schley

Mr. William N. Shinn
 Francis O. J. Smith
 Jesse Speight
 Andrew Stewart
 John T. Stoddert
 Joel B. Sutherland
 William Taylor
 Francis Thomas
 Philemon Thomas
 John Thomson
 Joel Turrill
 Aaron Vanderpoel
 Isaac B. Van Houten
 David D. Wagener
 Daniel Wardwell
 Taylor Webster
 Reuben Whallon
 Campbell P. White
 Frederick Whittlesey
 Edgar C. Wilson

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
 Heman Allen
 Chilton Allan
 William S. Archer
 Noyes Barber
 Daniel L. Barringer
 Isaac C. Bates
 William Baylies
 Benning M. Bean
 Samuel Beardsley
 Martin Beatty
 Andrew Beaumont
 James M. Bell
 Horace Binney
 John Blair
 Abraham Bockee
 Ratliff Boon
 James W. Bouldin
 George N. Briggs
 John Bull
 Tristram Burges
 Jesse A. Bynum
 Robert B. Campbell
 John Chaney
 Thomas Chilton
 Nathaniel H. Claiborne
 Clement C. Clay
 Henry W. Connor
 Thomas Corwin
 John Cramer
 Joseph H. Crane
 Amos Davis
 Thomas Davenport
 Harmar Denny
 John Dickson

Mr. David W. Dickinson
 George Evans
 Horace Everett
 John Ewing
 Charles G. Ferris
 John B. Forester
 Thomas F. Foster
 Samuel Fowler
 John H. Fulton
 James H. Gholson
 George R. Gilmer
 William F. Gordon
 Benjamin Gorham
 James Graham
 George Grennell, jr.
 Gideon Hard
 Benjamin Hardin
 James Harper
 Micajah T. Hawkins
 Albert G. Hawes
 James P. Heath
 William Jackson
 Ebenezer Jackson
 Henry F. Janes
 Leonard Jarvis
 Cave Johnson
 Seaborn Jones
 Daniel Kilgore
 George L. Kinnard
 George W. Lay
 Luke Lea
 Dixon H. Lewis
 Levi Lincoln
 James Love
 Thomas A. Marshall

Mr. Samuel W. Mardis
 Jonathan McCarty
 James J. McKay
 Thomas M. T. McKenna
 Jeremiah McLene
 John J. Milligan
 Phineas Miner
 Gorham Parks
 James Parker
 John M. Patton
 Balie Peyton
 Stephen C. Phillips
 Francis W. Pickens
 James K. Polk
 David Potts, jr.
 Abraham Rencher
 John Robertson
 William B. Shepard
 William Slade
 David Spangler
 James Standifer
 John N. Steele
 William P. Taylor
 Christopher Tompkins
 Joseph Trumbull
 James Turner
 Samuel Tweedy
 Joseph Vance
 Samuel F. Vinton
 Aaron Ward
 John G. Watmough
 Elisha Whittlesey
 Lewis Williams
 Ebenezer Young

At this stage of the proceeding on the said bill, the hour of 1 o'clock arrived, at which hour, by the order of the House of the 24th instant, the House agreed "to proceed to consider bills reported by the Committee for the District of Columbia."

By unanimous consent, the House suspended the execution of the order in relation to the said bills till the message of the President, received this day, shall have been read and disposed of.

The said message was then read, and is as follows :

WASHINGTON, February 25, 1835.

To the House of Representatives of the United States :

I transmit to Congress a report from the Secretary of State, with copies of all the letters received from Mr. Livingston since the message to the House of Representatives of the 6th instant, of the instructions given to that minister, and of all the late correspondence with the French Government in Paris, or in Washington, except a note of M. Serurier, which, for the reasons stated in the report, is not now communicated.

It will be seen that I have deemed it my duty to instruct Mr. Livingston to quit France, with his legation, and return to the United States, if an appropriation for the fulfilment of the convention shall be refused by the Chambers.

The subject being now, in all its present aspects, before Congress, whose right it is to decide what measures are to be pursued on that event, I deem it unnecessary to make further recommendation, being confident that, on their part, every thing will be done to maintain the rights and honor of the country, which the occasion requires.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The documents accompanying said message were then read ; and it was *Ordered*, That the said message, and the documents accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Lowrie, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker : The Senate have concurred in the amendments of this House to the bill (No. 78) entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a railroad upon the public lands, from Tallahassee to St. Mark's, in Florida." And the Senate have also concurred in the amendment of this House to the bill (No. 104) entitled "An act to continue the office of Commissioner of Pensions," with an amendment, in which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House. And then he withdrew.

The House then proceeded to the execution of the special order in relation to the bills reported from the Committee for the District of Columbia ; when

The bill (No. 217) to organize the several fire companies in the District of Columbia, was read ; and the amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole House on the 6th of June, 1834, were concurred in by the House, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

The bill (No. 449) to extend the charter of the Fire Insurance Company of Alexandria, was read ; and the amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole House on the 6th of June, 1834, were concurred in by the House, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

The bill (No. 470) further to amend the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, was read ; and the amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole House on the 6th of June, 1834, were concurred in by the House, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Jesse Miller
Phineas Miner
Henry Mitchell
Robert Mitchell
Samuel McDowell Moore
John J. Morgan
Henry A. Muhlenberg
John Murphy
Gayton P. Osgood
Sherman Page
Gorham Parks
James Parker

Mr. John M. Patton
Balie Peyton
Franklin Pierce
Job Pierson
Franklin E. Plummer
James K. Polk
Abraham Rencher
John Reynolds
John Robertson
Ferdinand S. Schenck
William Schley
William N. Shinn

* Mr. Francis O. J. Smith
Joel B. Sutherland
William Taylor
Francis Thomas
James Turner
Joel Turrill
Isaac B. Van Houten
Daniel Wardwell
Reuben Whallon
Campbell P. White
Henry A. Wise

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Heman Allen
John J. Allen
William S. Archer
John Banks
Isaac C. Bates
William Baylies
Horace Binney
John Blair
James W. Bouldin
John Bull
George Chambers
Joseph W. Chinn
William Clark
David Crockett
Edward Darlington
Edward Everett
John Ewing
Millard Fillmore
John H. Fulton
Benjamin Gorham
George Grennell, jr.
Benjamin Hardin

Mr. Abner Hazeltine
James P. Heath
William Hiester
William Jackson
Ebenezer Jackson
Henry F. Janes
Henry Johnson
Seaborn Jones
Henry King
Amos Lane
Robert P. Letcher
Levi Lincoln
Edward Lucas
Chittenden Lyon
Richard J. Manning
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall
Jonathan McCarty
William McComas
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Jeremiah McLene
Charles F. Mercer

Mr. William Patterson
Henry L. Pinckney
David Potts, jr.
John Reed
William B. Shepard
David Spangler
James Standifer
John N. Steele
Andrew Stewart
John T. Stoddert
Philemon Thomas
John Thomson
Christopher Tompkins
Joseph Trumbull
Samuel Tweedy
Joseph Vance
Aaron Vanderpoel
Samuel F. Vinton
Aaron Ward
John G. Watmough
Elisha Whittlesey
Richard H. Wilde

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House on sundry bills, viz.

No. 735. A bill to authorize the circuit court of the District of Columbia to hold special sessions for the trial of criminal causes ;

No. 749. A bill to incorporate the Alexandria Savings Society ;

No. 758. A bill making appropriations for the support of the penitentiary in the District of Columbia for the year 1835 ;

No. 612. A bill granting an additional quantity of land for the satisfaction of revolutionary bounty land warrants ;

and, after some time spent in Committee of the Whole, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Pierce, of New Hampshire, reported that the committee had, according to order, had the said bills under consideration, and finding itself without a quorum, had risen, and directed him to report the fact.

A motion was then made that the House do adjourn ; which motion being decided in the negative, and a quorum appearing,

The House again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House on said bills ; and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Pierce, of New Hampshire, reported the bill No. 735, with amendments ; the bill No. 749, with the enacting words stricken out ; and No. 758, without amendment ; and that, as it respected bill No. 612, the committee had made some progress, and directed him to ask leave to sit again.

The amendments to the bill (No. 735) to authorize the circuit court of the District of Columbia to hold special sessions for the trial of criminal causes, were read, and concurred in by the House; and the said bill was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

It was then ordered that the bill (No. 758) making appropriations for the support of the penitentiary in the District of Columbia for the year 1835, be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

The question was then put, that the House do concur with the Committee of the Whole House in striking out the enacting words of the bill (No. 749) to incorporate the Alexandria Savings Society,

And passed in the affirmative.

And so that bill was rejected.

The question was stated, that the Committee of the Whole House have leave to sit again on the bill (No. 612) granting an additional quantity of land for the satisfaction of revolutionary bounty land warrants.

And pending this question,

The House adjourned until to-morrow, 11 o'clock A. M.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1835.

Mr. Polk, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to which were referred the amendments of the Senate to the bill (No. 600) entitled "An act making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year 1835," reported the agreement of the committee to part, and their disagreement to part of said amendments.

Ordered, That said bill be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. McKinley, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 155) entitled "An act to establish branches of the Mint of the United States," reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Gillet, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 45) entitled "An act for the relief of the owners of the brig Despatch and cargo," made a report thereon, recommending that the said bill do not pass.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Mercer, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported amendments to be proposed to the bill (No. 502) to authorize examinations, surveys, and estimates for the construction of roads, and for the improvement of certain rivers and harbors.

Mr. Ashley, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill (No. 770) to authorize John Whitzell to enter a certain tract of land; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. McIntire, from the Committee of Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Samuel Overton, Bernard Fowler, and James Green; which report was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Binney, from the committee appointed on the memorial of mer-

chants of the city of Philadelphia, on the subject of weights and measures, made a detailed report; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Watmough moved that three thousand copies, additional, of said report be printed; which motion was laid on the table one day, under the rule.

On motion of Mr. Burges, it was

Ordered, That the daily hour to which the House shall stand adjourned for the remainder of the present session be 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

A motion was made by Mr. Hawes that the rules relative to the priority of business be suspended, and that the House do proceed in the consideration of the report of the select committee upon the subject of the Military Academy at West Point.

And the question being put, that the House do agree to the motion,

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas, 70,
Nays, 99.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John J. Allen
William Allen
Benning M. Bean
Samuel Beardsley
Andrew Beaumont
Samuel Bunch
Robert Burns
Jesse A. Bynum
Richard B. Carmichael
John Carr
Zadok Casey
Joseph W. Chinn
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
Clement C. Clay
Henry W. Connor
Richard Coulter
David Crockett
David W. Dickinson
William C. Dunlap
Horace Everett
John M. Felder
John B. Forester
Ransom H. Gillet
George R. Gilmer

Mr. William J. Grayson
John K. Griffin
Joseph Hall
Thomas H. Hall
Thomas L. Hamer
Edward A. Hannegan
Gideon Hard
Albert G. Hawes
William Hiester
Henry Hubbard
William M. Inge
William Cost Johnson
Edward Kavanagh
George L. Kinnard
Luke Lea
Levi Lincoln
Abijah Mann, jr.
Samuel W. Mardis
John Y. Mason
Moses Mason, jr.
Jonathan McCarty
Rufus McIntire
James J. McKay

Mr. Jeremiah McLene
Charles McVean
Charles F. Mercer
Robert Mitchell
John Murphy
Gayton P. Osgood
William Patterson
Balie Peyton
Franklin Pierce
Henry L. Pinckney
James K. Polk
John Reynolds
John Robertson
William Schley
Francis O. J. Smith
Francis Thomas
Philemon Thomas
John Thomson
James Turner
Joel Turrill
David D. Wagener
John G. Watmough
Taylor Webster

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Chilton Allan
William H. Ashley
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Charles A. Barnitz
Isaac C. Bates
William Baylies
Martin Beatty
James M. Bell
John Blair
James W. Bouldin
George N. Briggs
John W. Brown
John Bull
Tristram Burges
Harry Cage
Churchill C. Cambreleng

Mr. George Chambers
John Chaney
Thomas Chilton
Samuel Clark
William Clark
Thomas Corwin
John Cramer
Rowland Day
Edmund Deberry
Harmar Denny
John Dickson
Philemon Dickerson
George Evans
Edward Everett
Charles G. Ferris
Millard Fillmore
Thomas F. Foster
Samuel Fowler

Mr. Philo C. Fuller
William K. Fuller
John H. Fulton
John Galbraith
Rice Garland
George Grennell, jr.
Hiland Hall
Nicoll Halsey
James Harper
Samuel S. Harrison
Samuel G. Hathaway
Abner Hazeltine
Joseph Henderson
Edward Howell
William Jackson
Henry F. Jones
Leonard Jarvis
Henry Johnson

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Heman Allen
John J. Allen
Chilton Allan
William S. Archer
William H. Ashley
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Charles A. Barnitz
Daniel L. Barringer
Isaac C. Bates
William Baylies
Martin Beaty
Horace Binney
George N. Briggs
John Bull
Tristram Burges
Harry Cage
Robert B. Campbell
Richard B. Carmichael
George Chambers
Joseph W. Chinn
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
William Clark
Augustine S. Clayton
William K. Clowney
Thomas Corwin
Richard Coulter
Edward Darlington
Amos Davis
Thomas Davenport
Edmund Deberry
Harmar Denny
John Dickson
George Evans
Edward Everett
Horace Everett

Mr. John M. Felder
Millard Fillmore
Thomas F. Foster
Philo C. Fuller
Roger L. Gamble
Rice Garland
James H. Gholson
George R. Gilmer
William F. Gordon
Benjamin Gorham
James Graham
William J. Grayson
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Hiland Hall
Gideon Hard
James Harper
Samuel S. Harrison
Abner Hazeltine
James P. Heath
William Hiester
William Jackson
Ebenezer Jackson
Henry F. Janes
Seaborn Jones
Henry King
George W. Lay
Robert P. Letcher
Dixon H. Lewis
Levi Lincoln
James Love
Robert T. Lytle
Richard J. Manning
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall
John Y. Mason
Jonathan McCarty

Mr. William McComas
James J. McKay
Thomas M. T. McKenna
Jeremiah McLane
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Phineas Miner
John Murphy
John M. Patton
Stephen C. Phillips
Francis W. Pickens
Henry L. Pinckney
David Potts, jr.
Robert Ramsay
John Reed
Abraham Rencher
John Robertson
William B. Shepard
Augustine H. Shepperd
William Slade
John N. Steele
John T. Stoddert
William P. Taylor
Philemon Thomas
Christopher Tompkins
Joseph Trumbull
Samuel Tweedy
Joseph Vance
Samuel F. Vinton
John G. Watmough
Frederick Whittlesey
Elisha Whittlesey
Richard H. Wilde
Lewis Williams
Edgar C. Wilson
Henry A. Wise
Ebenezer Young

A motion was then made by Mr. Lytle that the House do reconsider the vote last taken, that is, the vote on the amendment moved by Mr. Beardsley.

And on the question, Will the House reconsider the said vote?

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas, 111,
Nays, 113.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Adams
William Allen
Joseph B. Anthony
James M. H. Beale
Benning M. Bean
Samuel Beardsley
Andrew Beaumont
John Blair
Abraham Bockee
Ratcliff Boon
James W. Bouldin
John W. Brown
Samuel Bunch
Robert Burns
Jesse A. Bynum
Churchill C. Cambreleng
John Carr
Zadok Casey

Mr. John Chaney
Thomas Chilton
Samuel Clark
Clement C. Clay
Henry W. Connor
John Cramer
Rowland Day
Philemon Dickerson
David W. Dickinson
William C. Dunlap
Charles G. Ferris
John B. Forester
Samuel Fowler
William K. Fuller
John Galbraith
Ransom H. Gillet
Joseph Hall
Thomas H. Hall

Mr. Nicoll Halsey
Thomas L. Hamer
Edward A. Hannegan
Joseph M. Harper
Samuel S. Harrison
Samuel G. Hathaway
Micajah T. Hawkins
Albert G. Hawes
Joseph Henderson
Edward Howell
Henry Hubbard
Abel Huntington
William M. Inge
Leonard Jarvis
Richard M. Johnson
Noadiah Johnson
Cave Johnson
Henry Johnson

Mr. Edward Kavanagh
Daniel Kilgore
George L. Kinnard
Amos Lane
Gerrit Y. Lansing
John Laporte
Luke Lea
Thomas Lee
Edward Lucas
Chittenden Lyon
Robert T. Lytle
Abijah Mann, jr.
Samuel W. Mardis
Moses Mason, jr.
William L. May
Rufus McIntire
Isaac McKim
John McKinley
Jeremiah McLane

Mr. Charles McVean
Jesse Miller
Heary Mitchell
Robert Mitchell
Samuel McDowell Moore
John J. Morgan
Henry A. Muhlenberg
Gayton P. Osgood
Sherman Page
Gorham Parks
James Parker
William Patterson
Dutee J. Pearce
Balie Peyton
Franklin Pierce
Job Pierson
Franklin E. Plummer
James K. Polk
John Reynolds

Mr. Ferdinand S. Schenck
William Schley
William N. Shinn
Francis O. J. Smith
Jesse Speight
James Standifer
Joel B. Sutherland
William Taylor
Francis Thomas
John Thomson
Joel Turrill
Aaron Vanderpoel
Isaac B. Van Houten
David D. Wagener
Aaron Ward
Daniel Wardwell
Taylor Webster
Reuben Whallon
Campbell P. White

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Heman Allen
John J. Allen
Chilton Allan
William S. Archer
William H. Ashley
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Charles A. Barnitz
Daniel L. Barringer
Isaac C. Bates
William Baylies
Martin Beatty
James M. Bell
Horace Binney
George N. Briggs
John Bull
Tristram Burges
Harry Cage
Robert B. Campbell
Richard B. Carmichael
George Chambers
Joseph W. Chinn
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
William Clark
Augustine S. Clayton
William K. Clowney
Thomas Corwin
Richard Coulter
Edward Darlington
Amos Davis
Thomas Davenport
Edmund Deberry
Harmer Denny
John Dickson
George Evans
Edward Everett
Horace Everett

Mr. John M. Felder
Millard Fillmore
Thomas F. Foster
Philo C. Fuller
Roger L. Gamble
Rice Garland
James H. Gholson
George R. Gilmer
William F. Gordon
Benjamin Gorham
James Graham
William J. Grayson
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Hiland Hall
Gideon Hard
Benjamin Hardin
James Harper
Abner Hazeltine
James P. Heath
William Hiester
William Jackson
Ebenezer Jackson
Henry F. Janes
William Cost Johnson
Seaborn Jones
Henry King
George W. Lay
Robert F. Letcher
Dixon H. Lewis
Levi Lincoln
James Love
Richard J. Manning
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall
John Y. Mason
Jonathan McCarty
William McComas

Mr. James J. McKay
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Phineas Miner
John Murphy
John M. Patton
Stephen C. Phillips
Francis W. Pickens
Henry L. Pinckney
David Potts, jr.
Robert Ramsay
John Reed
Abraham Rencher
John Robertson
William B. Shepard
Augustine H. Shepperd
William Slade
John N. Steele
Andrew Stewart
John T. Stoddert
William P. Taylor
Philemon Thomas
Christopher Tompkins
Joseph Trumbull
James Turner
Samuel Tweedy
Joseph Vance
Samuel F. Vinton
John G. Watnough
Frederick Whittlesey
Elisha Whittlesey
Richard H. Wilde
Lewis Williams
Edgar C. Wilson
Henry A. Wise
Ebenezer Young

The question was then put, that the House do agree to the resolution as proposed by Mr. Coulter,

And passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, 116,
Nays, 107.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,
Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams

Heman Allen
John J. Allen
Chilton Allan
William S. Archer
William H. Ashley
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Charles A. Barnitz
Daniel L. Barringer
Isaac C. Bates
William Baylies
Martin Beaty
James M. Bell
Horace Binney
George N. Briggs
John Bull
Tristram Burges
Harry Cage
Robert B. Campbell
Richard B. Carmichael
George Chambers
Joseph W. Chinn
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
William Clark
Augustine S. Clayton
William K. Clowney
Thomas Corwin
Richard Coulter
David Crockett
Edward Darlington
Amos Davis
Edmund Deberry
Harinar Denny
John Dickson
George Evans
Edward Everett
Horace Everett
John M. Felder

Mr. Millard Fillmore

Thomas F. Foster
Philo C. Fuller
John Galbraith
Roger L. Gamble
Rice Garland
James H. Gholson
George R. Gilmer
William F. Gordon
Benjamin Gorham
James Graham
William J. Grayson
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Hiland Hall
Gideon Hard
Benjamin Hardin
James Harper
Samuel S. Harrison
Abner Hazeltine
James P. Heath
William Hiester
William Jackson
Ebenezer Jackson
Henry F. Jones
Henry Johnson
Seaborn Jones
Henry King
George W. Lay
Robert P. Letcher
Dixon H. Lewis
Levi Lincoln
James Love
Richard J. Manning
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall
John Y. Mason
Jonathan McCarty
William McComas

Mr. James J. McKay

Thomas M. T. McKenna
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Phineas Miner
Samuel McDowell Moore
John Murphy
John M. Patton
Stephen C. Phillips
Francis W. Pickens
Henry L. Pinckney
David Potts, jr.
Robert Ramsay
John Reed
Abraham Rencher
John Robertson
William B. Shepard
Augustine H. Shepperd
William Slade
Jonathan Sloane
John N. Steele
John T. Stoddert
William P. Taylor
Philemon Thomas
Christopher Tompkins
Joseph Trumbull
James Turner
Samuel Tweedy
Joseph Vance
Samuel F. Vinton
John G. Watmough
Frederick Whittlesey
Elisha Whittlesey
Richard H. Wilde
Lewis Williams
Edgar C. Wilson
Henry A. Wise
Ebenezer Young

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Adams

William Allen
Joseph B. Anthony
James M. H. Beale
Benning M. Bean
Samuel Beardsley
Andrew Beaumont
John Blair
Abraham Bockee
Ratliff Boon
James W. Bouldin
John W. Brown
Samuel Bunch
Robert Burns
Jesse A. Bynum
Churchill C. Cambreleng
John Carr
Zadok Casey
John Chaney
Thomas Chilton
Samuel Clark
Clement C. Clay

Mr. Henry W. Connor

John Cramer
Rowland Day
Philemon Dickerson
David W. Dickinson
William C. Dunlap
Charles G. Ferris
John B. Forester
Samuel Fowler
William K. Fuller
John H. Fulton
Ransom H. Gillet
Joseph Hall
Thomas H. Hall
Nicoll Halsey
Thomas L. Hamer
Edward A. Hannegan
Joseph M. Harper
Samuel G. Hathaway
Micajah T. Hawkins
Albert G. Hawes
Joseph Henderson

Mr. Edward Howell

Henry Hubbard
Abel Huntington
William M. Inge
Leonard Jarvis
Richard M. Johnson
Noadiah Johnson
Cave Johnson
Edward Kavanagh
Daniel Kilgore
George L. Kinnard
Amos Lane
Gerrit Y. Lansing
John Laporte
Luke Lea
Thomas Lee
Chittenden Lyon
Robert T. Lytle
Abijah Mann, jr.
Samuel W. Mardis
Moses Mason, jr.
William L. May

Mr. Rufus McIntire
Isaac McKim
John McKinley
Jeremiah McLene
Charles McVean
Jesse Miller
Henry Mitchell
Robert Mitchell
John J. Morgan
Henry A. Muhlenberg
Gayton P. Osgood
Sherman Page
Gorham Parks
James Parker

Mr. William Patterson
Dutee J. Pearce
Balie Peyton
Franklin Pierce
Job Pierson
Franklin E. Plummer
James K. Polk
John Reynolds
Ferdinand S. Schenck
William Schley
William N. Shinn
Francis O. J. Smith
Jesse Speight
James Standifer

Mr. Joel B. Sutherland
William Taylor
Francis Thomas
John Thomson
Joel Turrill
Aaron Vanderpoel
Isaac B. Van Houten
David D. Wagener
Aaron Ward
Daniel Wardwell
Taylor Webster
Reuben Whallon
Campbell P. White

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the motion made by Mr. Stewart that the House do reconsider the vote ordering the bill (No. 632) making appropriations for certain roads, and for examinations and surveys, for the year 1835, to be engrossed, and read a third time; when Mr. Stewart withdrew said motion.

And the bill was then amended by unanimous consent.

The bill was then read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in the said bill.

The House then proceeded to the orders of the day; when

A motion was made by Mr. Hubbard that the rule setting apart Friday (this day) and Saturday for the consideration of private business, be suspended for the remainder of the session.

And the question being put,

It passed in the affirmative.

A motion was made by Mr. Gilmer that the several orders of the day which precede the joint resolution (No. 19) to amend the constitution of the United States in relation to the election of President and Vice President of the United States, and for other purposes, be postponed, and that the House do proceed to the consideration of said resolution.

And on the question that the House do agree to the motion made by Mr. Gilmer,

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas, 99,
Nays, 104.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. Chilton Allan
William Allen
William S. Archer
John Banks
Daniel L. Barringer
Isaac C. Bates
Samuel Beardsley
James M. Bell
Ratliff Boon
Samuel Bunch
George Burd
Tristram Burges
Jesse A. Bynum
Harry Cage
Robert B. Campbell
Richard B. Carmichael
John Carr
Zadok Casey
John Chaney

Mr. Joseph W. Chinn
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
Samuel Clark
Clement C. Clay
Augustine S. Clayton
William K. Clowney
Henry W. Connor
Richard Coulter
David Crockett
Amos Davis
Edmund Deberry
Harmar Denny
David W. Dickinson
William C. Dunlap
Horace Everett
John M. Felder
Thomas F. Foster
Philo C. Fuller
Roger L. Gamble

Mr. James H. Gholson
George R. Gilmer
William F. Gordon
James Graham
William J. Grayson
John K. Griffin
Thomas H. Hall
Thomas L. Harner
Joseph M. Harper
Samuel S. Harrison
Micajah T. Hawkins
Albert G. Hawes
William Hiester
William M. Inge
Ebenezer Jackson
Leonard Jarvis
Cave Johnson
Seaborn Jones
Benjamin Jones

Mr. George W. Lay
 Luke Lea
 Robert P. Letcher
 Dixon H. Lewis
 James Love
 Edward Lucas
 Chittenden Lyon
 Robert T. Lytle
 Thomas A. Marshall
 Samuel W. Mardis
 John Y. Mason
 Jonathan McCarty
 William McComas
 James J. McKay

Mr. Charles F. Mercer
 John J. Milligan
 Phineas Miner
 Robert Mitchell
 Samuel McDowell Moore
 John Murphy
 Balie Peyton
 Stephen C. Phillips
 Francis W. Pickens
 Henry L. Pinckney
 James K. Polk
 John Robertson
 William Schley
 William N. Shinn

Mr. William Slade
 Jonathan Sloane
 Jesse Speight
 John T. Stoddert
 William P. Taylor
 Francis Thomas
 John Thomson
 Joseph Vance
 David D. Wagener
 Taylor Webster
 Elisha Whittlesey
 Richard H. Wilde
 Lewis Williams
 Henry A. Wise

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
 John Adams
 Heman Allen
 John J. Allen
 Joseph B. Anthony
 William H. Ashley
 Noyes Barber
 William Baylies
 Benning M. Bean
 Martin Beatty
 Andrew Beaumont
 Horace Binney
 James W. Bouldin
 John W. Brown
 John Bull
 Robert Burns
 Churchill C. Cambreleng
 George Chambers
 Thomas Chilton
 William Clark
 John Cramer
 Joseph H. Crane
 Edward Darlington
 Rowland Day
 John Dickson
 Philemon Dickerson
 George Evans
 Edward Everett
 Charles G. Ferris
 Millard Fillmore
 Samuel Fowler
 William K. Fuller
 John Galbraith
 Rice Garland
 Ransom H. Gillet

Mr. Benjamin Gorham
 George Grennell, jr.
 Nicoll Halsey
 Edward A. Hannegan
 Gideon Hard
 James Harper
 Samuel G. Hathaway
 Abner Hazeltine
 James P. Heath
 Joseph Henderson
 Henry Hubbard
 Abel Huntington
 William Jackson
 Henry F. Jones
 Richard M. Johnson
 Noadiah Johnson
 Henry Johnson
 Edward Kavanagh
 George L. Kinnard
 Amos Lane
 John Laporte
 Thomas Lee
 Levi Lincoln
 Abijah Mann, jr.
 Richard J. Manning
 Henry C. Martindale
 Moses Mason, jr.
 William L. May
 Thomas M. T. McKennan
 Isaac McKim
 John McKinley
 Jeremiah McLene
 Jesse Miller
 Henry Mitchell
 John J. Morgan

Mr. Henry A. Muhlenberg
 Gayton P. Osgood
 Sherman Page
 Gorham Parks
 James Parker
 John M. Patton
 William Patterson
 Dutee J. Pearce
 Franklin Pierce
 Job Pierson
 Franklin E. Plummer
 David Potts, jr.
 John Reed
 John Reynolds
 Ferdinand S. Schenck
 Francis O. J. Smith
 John N. Steele
 Andrew Stewart
 Joel B. Sutherland
 Philemon Thomas
 Christopher Tompkins
 Joseph Trumbull
 James Turner
 Joel Turritt
 Samuel Tweedy
 Aaron Vanderpoel
 Isaac B. Van Houten
 Samuel P. Vinton
 Daniel Wardwell
 Reuben Whallon
 Campbell P. White
 Frederick Whittlesey
 Edgar C. Wilson
 Ebenezer Young

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Lowrie, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker : The Senate have been notified by the President of the United States that he did, on the 13th instant, approve and sign the joint resolution presenting a gold medal to George Croghan, and a sword to each of the officers under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in the defence of Fort Stephenson, in 1813. •

The Senate have passed bills of the following titles, viz.

No. 147. An act to authorize the Leavenworth and Bloomington, and other railroad companies therein named, to locate roads through the public lands;

No. 153. An act to regulate the deposits of the public money; in which bills I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House. And then he withdrew.

The Speaker laid before the House sundry communications, viz.

I. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a statement of the nett amount of postage accruing at each post office in each State and Territory of the United States for the year ending March 31, 1834, and showing the nett amount in each State and Territory; which letter and statement were laid on the table, and five thousand copies, extra, thereof were ordered to be printed.

II. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a statement of the contracts made by the Post Office Department during the year 1834; which letter and statement were laid on the table.

III. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report in relation to the survey of certain routes for railroads from the Atlantic to the Mississippi and its waters, called for by the House on the 23d instant; which letter and report were ordered to lie on the table.

A motion was made by Mr. Gilmer that two thousand copies, extra, of said letter and accompanying documents be printed; which motion was laid on the table one day, under the rule.

IV. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an abstract of official emoluments and expenditures of the officers of the customs for the year 1834; which letter and abstract were laid on the table.

Bills from the Senate, of the following titles, viz.

No. 113. An act to renew the patent of Joseph Grant;

No. 115. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to invest the amount of the two per cent. fund reserved for making roads leading to the State of Mississippi, under the direction of Congress;

No. 136. An act for the benefit of the corporations of Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown, in the District of Columbia;

No. 146. An act for the relief of Richard H. Bell;

No. 147. An act to authorize the Leavenworth and Bloomington, and other railroad companies therein named, to locate roads through the public lands;

No. 166. An act for the relief of John Dougherty, an Indian agent;

No. 172. An act providing for the increase of the corps of engineers, and for other purposes;

No. 153. An act to regulate the deposits of the public money; were severally read the first and second time, and referred—

No. 113. To the Committee on the Judiciary.

No. 115. To the Committee on Roads and Canals.

No. 136. To the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

No. 146. To the Committee of Claims.

No. 147. To the Committee on the Public Lands.

No. 166. To the Committee on Indian Affairs.

No. 172. To the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

No. 153. To the Committee of Ways and Means.

The amendment of the Senate to the bill (No. 729) entitled "An act to provide for paying certain pensions at Jackson, in the State of Tennessee," was read, and concurred in by the House.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill (No. 695) "to establish a

pension agency on the south of Green river, in the State of Kentucky," were read, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the Clerk acquaint the Senate therewith.

The amendment of the Senate to the amendment of this House to the bill from the Senate (No. 104) entitled "An act to continue the office of Commissioner of Pensions," was read, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the Clerk acquaint the Senate therewith.

Mr. Potts presented a memorial of hatters and hat manufacturers residing in the county of Chester, in the State of Pennsylvania, remonstrating against the renewal of the letters patent heretofore granted to a certain Joseph Grant, of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island.

Mr. Heath presented a memorial of same tenor from hatters and hat manufacturers residing in the city of Baltimore.

Ordered, That the said memorials be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A motion was made by Mr. Hawes that the House do reconsider the vote of this day, concurring in the amendments of the Senate to the bill (No. 695) entitled "An act to establish a pension agency on the south of Green river, in the State of Kentucky;" and, after debate, the previous question was moved by Mr. Polk; and being demanded by a majority of the members present,

The said previous question was put, viz. Shall the main question be now put?

And passed in the affirmative.

The main question was then put, viz. Will the House reconsider the said vote?

And passed in the affirmative.

The question then again recurred, that the House do concur in the amendments of the Senate to the said bill; and being put,

It passed in the negative.

Ordered, That the Clerk acquaint the Senate therewith.

Engrossed bills, of the following titles, viz.

No. 759. An act for the relief of Elizabeth J. Wilson, Ann C. Wilson, and Malvina A. Campbell;

No. 760. An act for the relief of Sarah H. B. Stith;

No. 761. An act to extend the patent of Robert Eastman for a further term of seven years;

No. 762. An act for the relief of the heirs of Jacob Smith, deceased;

No. 590. An act to carry into effect a convention between the United States and Spain;

No. 658. An act authorizing the construction of a dry dock for the naval service;

No. 660. An act making appropriations for building light-boats, beacons, and monuments, and placing buoys, for the year 1835;

No. 217. An act to organize the several fire companies in the District of Columbia;

No. 449. An act to extend the charter of the Fire Insurance Company of Alexandria;

No. 735. An act to authorize the circuit court of the District of Columbia to hold special sessions for the trial of criminal causes;

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John J. Allen
William S. Archer
Daniel L. Barringer
James M. H. Beale
Benning M. Bean
Andrew Beaumont
John Blair
Robert Burns
Jesse A. Bynum
Harry Cagle
Richard B. Carmichael
Joseph W. Chinn
Clement C. Clay
Edmund Deberry
William O. Dunlap
George Evans
Horace Everett
John M. Felder
John B. Forester
Thomas F. Foster
John H. Fulton
Roger L. Gamble

Mr. James H. Gholson
George E. Gilmer
William F. Gordon
James Graham
William J. Grayson
John K. Griffin
Joseph Hall
Joseph M. Harper
Samuel G. Hathaway
• Micajah T. Hawkins
William M. Inge
Leonard Jarvis
Noadiah Johnson
Cave Johnson
Seaborn Jones
Dixon H. Lewis
Richard J. Manning
John Y. Mason
Moses Mason, jr.
William McComas
Rufus McIntire
James J. McKay

Mr. John McKinley
Jeremiah McLene
Henry Mitchell
Samuel McDowell Moore
Sherman Page
Gorham Parks
John M. Patton
Balie Peyton
Francis W. Pickens
Franklin E. Plummer
James K. Polk
Abraham Rencher
John Robertson
William Schley
Francis O. J. Smith
Jesse Speight
James Standifer
William P. Taylor
Campbell P. White
Richard H. Wilde
Henry A. Wise

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in said bill.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill (No. 597) for the establishment of a surveyor general's office in the State of Illinois; and the amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole House on the 23d instant were read, and concurred in, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-day.

The said bill being brought up engrossed, was read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in said bill.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill (No. 664) making appropriations for Indian annuities, and other similar objects, for the year 1835; and the amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole House on the 23d instant were read, and concurred in by the House.

The bill was then further amended, and ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-day.

The said bill being brought up engrossed, was read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in said bill.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Lowrie, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed bills of the following titles, viz.
No. 160. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to compromise the claims allowed by the commissioners under the treaty with the King of the Two Sicilies, concluded October 14, 1832;

No. 173. An act further to extend the time allowed for the execution of the duties of the commission for carrying into effect the convention with France;

No. 116. An act to provide for the settlement of the claim of Mary O'Sullivan;

in which bills I am directed to ask the concurrence of the House. And then he withdrew.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill (No. 458) to provide for the execution of certain surveys of the public lands; and the said bill was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-day.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in the said bill.

Philemon Dickerson
David W. Dickinson
William C. Dunlap
George Evans
Horace Everett
Millard Fillmore
John B. Forester
Thomas F. Foster
Samuel Fowler
Philo C. Fuller
John Galbraith
Roger L. Gamble
Rice Garland
James H. Gholson
George R. Gilmer

Mr. Benjamin Gorham
James Graham
George Grennell, jr.
Joseph Hall
Thomas H. Hall
Edward A. Hannegan
James Harper
Samuel S. Harrison
Micajah T. Hawkins
Albert G. Hawes
Abner Hazeltine
James P. Heath
Joseph Henderson
William Hiester
William M. Inge
Ebenezer Jackson
Henry F. Janes
Leonard Jarvis
William Cost Johnson
Richard M. Johnson
Henry Johnson
Seaborn Jones
Benjamin Jones
Henry King
George L. Kinnard
Amos Lane

Mr. Gerrit Y. Lassing
Luke Lea
Thomas Lee
Dixon H. Lewis
Levi Lincoln
James Love
Chittenden Lyon
Robert T. Lytle
Richard J. Manning
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall
John Y. Mason
William L. May
Jonathan McCarty
James J. McKay
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Henry Mitchell
Robert Mitchell
Samuel McDowell Moore
John Murphy
Gayton P. Osgood
Gorham Parks
James Parker
John M. Patton
William Patterson
Balie Peyton

Mr. Stephen C. Phillips
Henry L. Pinckney
Franklin E. Plummer
James K. Polk
Robert Ramay
John Reed
Abraham Rencher
John Reynolds
John A. Robertson
Ferdinand S. Schenck
Augustine H. Shepperd
William N. Shinn
James Standifer
John N. Steele
Andrew Stewart
John T. Stoddert
Francis Thomas
John Thomson
James Turner
Isaac B. Van Houten
Aaron Ward
John G. Watmough
Reuben Whallon
Campbell P. White
Elisha Whittlesey
Henry A. Wise

The question was then put on the motion that the said resolution do lie on the table.

And was decided in the negative, { Yeas, 39,
Nays, 129.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Adams
Joseph B. Anthony
James M. H. Beale
Benning M. Bean
James W. Bouldin
Churchill C. Cambreleng
Rowland Day
Philemon Dickerson
George Evans
Charles G. Ferris
Samuel Fowler
William K. Fuller
Ransom H. Gillet

Mr. Benjamin Gorham
Joseph Hall
Edward A. Hannegan
Abel Huntington
Henry F. Janes
Henry Johnson
Edward Kavanagh
Thomas Lee
Richard J. Manning
Henry C. Martindale
Phineas Miner
Gayton P. Osgood
Gorham Parks

Mr. James Parker
John M. Patton
Franklin Pierce
Job Pierson
John Reed
Ferdinand S. Schenck
William N. Shinn
William Taylor
Joseph Trumbull
Joel Turrill
Isaac B. Van Houten
Aaron Ward
Campbell P. White

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. Heman Allen
John J. Allen
Chilton Allan
William Allen
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Daniel L. Barringer
Samuel Beardale
Horace Binney
Abraham Bockee
Ratliff Boon
George N. Briggs
John Bull
Samuel Bunch
George Burd
Harry Cage
Robert B. Campbell

Mr. Richard B. Carmichael
Zadok Casey
George Chambers
John Chaney
Joseph W. Chinn
Samuel Clark
William Clark
Clement C. Clay
Augustine S. Clayton
William K. Clowney
Henry W. Connor
Thomas Corwin
Richard Coulter
David Crockett
Edward Darlington
Amos Davis
Harmar Denny

Mr. John Dickson
David W. Dickinson
William C. Duulap
Horace Everett
Millard Fillmore
John B. Forester
Thomas F. Foster
Philo C. Fuller
John Galbraith
Roger L. Gamble
Rice Garland
James H. Gholson
George R. Gilmer
William F. Gordon
James Graham
William J. Grayson
George Grennell, jr.

Mr. David Crockett
Edward Darlington
Amos Davis
Thomas Davenport
Harmar Denny
John Dickson
David W. Dickinson
William C. Dunlap
George Evans
Horace Everett
Millard Fillmore
John B. Forester
Thomas F. Foster
Philo C. Fuller
John Galbraith
Roger L. Gamble
James H. Gholson
George R. Gilmer
William F. Gordon
James Graham
William J. Grayson
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Hiland Hall
Thomas H. Hall
Thomas L. Hamer
Samuel S. Harrison
Micajah T. Hawkins
Albert G. Hawes

Mr. Abner Hazeltine
James P. Heath
Joseph Henderson
William Hiester
Edward Howell
William M. Inge
William Jackson
Ebenezer Jackson
William Cost Johnson
Henry Johnson
Seaborn Jones
Benjamin Jones
Henry King
George L. Kinnard
Amos Lane
Luke Lea
Dixon H. Lewis
James Love
Chittenden Lyon
John Y. Mason
William L. May
Jonathan McCarty
James J. McKay
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Isaac McKim
Charles F. Meroer
Phineas Miner
Henry Mitchell

Mr. Robert Mitchell
Samuel McDowell Moore
John Murphy
William Patterson
Balie Peyton
Stephen C. Phillips
Henry L. Pinckney
Franklin E. Plummer
James K. Polk
Robert Ramsey
Abraham Mencher
John Reynolds
John Robertson
Augustine H. Sheppard
James Standifer
John N. Steele
Andrew Stewart
John T. Stoddert
William P. Taylor
Francis Thomas
John Thomson
James Turner
Samuel Tweedy
John G. Watmough
Elisha Whiteley
Richard H. Wilde
Edgar C. Wilson
Henry A. Wise

The debate was then resumed, and Mr. Plummer was addressing the House, when he was called to order by Mr. Wise, on the ground that his remarks were irrelevant, impertinent, and profane.

Mr. Plummer took his seat, and the Speaker decided that he was not in order, and, according to the rules, he could not be permitted to proceed in his speech without the leave of the House.

The question was then put, Shall Mr. Plummer have leave to proceed in his speech?

And passed in the affirmative,	{ Yeas,	136,
	{ Nays,	38.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present.
Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
John Adams
William Allen
Joseph B. Anthony
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Isaac C. Bates
James M. H. Beale
Benning M. Bean
Samuel Beardaley
Horace Binney
John Blair
Abraham Bookee
Ratliff Boon
James W. Bouldin
John W. Brown
John Bull
Samuel Bunch
George Burd
Robert Burns
Harry Cage
Churchill C. Cambreleng

Mr. Robert B. Campbell
Zadok Casey
George Chambers
John Chaney
Samuel Clark
Clement C. Clay
William K. Clowney
Henry W. Connor
Thomas Corwin
John Cramer
Amos Davis
Rowland Day
Philemon Dickerson
David W. Dickinson
William C. Dunlap
John M. Felder
Charles G. Ferris
Millard Fillmore
Thomas F. Foster
Samuel Fowler
Philo C. Fuller
William K. Fuller

Mr. John Galbraith
Rice Garland
James H. Gholson
Ransom H. Gillet
George R. Gilmer
William F. Gordon
Benjamin Gorham
James Graham
Joseph Hall
Hiland Hall
Thomas H. Hall
Nicoll Halsey
Thomas L. Hamer
Edward A. Hannegan
Gideon Hard
Benjamin Hardin
Joseph M. Harper
Samuel S. Harrison
Samuel G. Hathaway
Micajah T. Hawkins
Albert G. Hawes
Abner Hazeltine

Mr. Joseph Henderson
Edward Howell
Henry Hubbard
Abel Huntington
William M. Inge
Henry F. James
Leonard Jarvis
William Cost Johnson
Richard M. Johnson
Noadiah Johnson
Seaborn Jones
Edward Kavanagh
Daniel Kilgore
George L. Kinnard
Amos Lane
Gerrit Y. Lansing
John Laporte
Luke Lea
Dixon H. Lewis
Levi Lincoln
James Love
Chittenden Lyon
Robert T. Lytle
Abijah Mann, jr.

Mr. John Y. Mason
Moses Mason, jr.
William L. May
Jonathan McCarty
Rufus McIntire
James J. McKay
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Isaac McKim
John McKinley
Jeremiah McLene
Charles McVean
Jesse Miller
Henry Mitchell
Robert Mitchell
John J. Morgan
Henry A. Muhlenberg
Gayton P. Osgood
Gorham Parks
James Parker
John M. Patton
William Patterson
Franklin Pierce
Job Pierson

Mr. James K. Polk
John Reed
John Reynolds
John Robertson
Augustine H. Shepperd
William N. Shinn
Francis O. J. Smith
James Standifer
John N. Steele
Joel B. Sutherland
William Taylor
William P. Taylor
Francis Thomas
John Thomson
James Turner
Joel Turrill
Aaron Vanderpoel
Isaac B. Van Houten
David D. Wagoner
Aaron Ward
Daniel Wardwell
Campbell P. White
Edgar C. Wilson

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. Heman Allen
William S. Archer
William H. Ashley
Daniel L. Barringer
Augustine S. Clayton
Richard Coulter
David Crockett
Edward Darlington
Harmer Denny
George Evans
Horace Everett
John B. Forester
Roger L. Gamble

Mr. William J. Grayson
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
James P. Heath
William Hiester
William Jackson
Ebenezer Jackson
Henry Johnson
Henry King
Richard J. Manning
Charles F. Mercer
Phineas Miner
Samuel McDowell Moore

Mr. Balie Peyton
Stephen C. Phillips
Henry L. Pinckney
Robert Ramsay
Abraham Rencher
John T. Stoddert
Samuel Tweedy
John G. Watmough
Taylor Webster
Elisha Whittlesey
Richard H. Wilde
Henry A. Wise

And, after further debate,

The House adjourned until to-morrow, 10 o'clock A. M.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1835.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a list of the names of persons employed as clerks in his department in the year 1834, with the salary of each; which letter was read, and laid on the table.

The bill from the Senate (No. 116) entitled "An act to provide for the settlement of the claim of Mary O'Sullivan," was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

The bill from the Senate (No. 160) entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to compromise the claims allowed by the commissioners under the treaty with the King of the Two Sicilies, concluded October 14, 1832," was read the first and second time, and ordered to be read a third time to-day.

The said bill was then read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk acquaint the Senate therewith.

The bill from the Senate (No. 173) entitled "An act further to extend

the time allowed for the execution of the duties of the commission for carrying into effect the convention with France," was read the first and second time, and ordered to be read a third time to-day.

The said bill was then read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk acquaint the Senate therewith.

Mr. Hawes, from the committee appointed on the 8th of December last, upon the subject of the Military Academy at West Point, moved that the rules be suspended to enable him to submit a resolution, which he was instructed to submit, for the printing of the report heretofore made by said committee.

And the question being put,

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas, 73,
 Nays, 98.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. William Allen
James M. H. Beale
Martin Beaty
Andrew Beaumont
John Blair
Ratcliff Boon
Samuel Bunch
Robert Burns
Richard B. Carmichael
John Carr
Zadok Casey
John Chaney
Joseph W. Chinn
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
Clement C. Clay
William K. Clowney
Henry W. Connor
Richard Coulter
David Crockett
David W. Dickinson
William C. Dunlap
Horace Everett
Philo C. Fuller
Roger L. Gamble
James H. Gholson

Mr. Ransom H. Gillet
George R. Gilmer
William F. Gordon
William J. Grayson
Joseph Hall
Thomas H. Hall
Nicol Halsey
Thomas L. Hamer
Edward A. Hannegan
Joseph M. Harper
Samuel S. Harrison
Micajah T. Hawkins
Albert G. Hawes
Henry Hubbard
William M. Inge
Cave Johnson
Edward Kavanagh
George L. Kinnard
Luke Lea
Robert P. Letcher
Abijah Mann, jr.
John Y. Mason
Moses Mason, jr.
Jonathan McCarty

Mr. James J. McKay
Isaac McKim
Jeremiah McLene
Charles McVean
John Murphy
Gayton P. Osgood
William Patterson
Franklin Pierce
Job Pierson
James K. Polk
Abraham Rencher
John Reynolds
John Robertson
Ferdinand S. Schenck
William Schley
Francis O. J. Smith
Jesse Speight
James Standifer
Joel B. Sutherland
Francis Thomas
Philemon Thomas
John Thomson
David D. Wagener
Taylor Webster

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
John Adams
Heman Allen
Chilton Allan
William S. Archer
William H. Ashley
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Charles A. Barnitz
Isaac C. Bates
William Baylies
James M. Bell
Horace Binney
George N. Briggs
John W. Brown
John Bull
Tristram Burges
Harry Cage
Churchill C. Cambreleng

Mr. George Chambers
Thomas Chilton
Samuel Clark
William Clark
Thomas Corwin
Rowland Day
Harmer Denny
John Dickson
Philemon Dickerson
George Evans
Edward Everett
Millard Fillmore
John B. Forester
Thomas F. Foster
Samuel Fowler
William K. Fuller
John H. Fulton
John Galbraith
Rice Garland

Mr. Benjamin Gorham
George Grennell, jr.
Hiland Hall
Gideon Hard
Benjamin Hardin
James Harper
Abner Haseltine
James P. Heath
Joseph Henderson
William Hiester
Edward Howell
Abel Huntington
William Jackson
Ebenezer Jackson
Henry F. Jones
Leonard Jarvis
Richard M. Johnson
Henry Johnson
Amos Lane

Mr. John Laporte
George W. Lay
Thomas Lee
Levi Lincoln
James Love
Edward Lucas
Joel K. Mann
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall
William McComas
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Jesse Miller
John J. Milligan
Henry Mitchell

Mr. John J. Morgan
Sherman Page
James Parker
Dutec J. Pearce
Stephen C. Phillips
Francis W. Pickens
John Reed
William B. Shepard
Augustine H. Shepperd
William N. Shinn
William Slade
David Spangler
John N. Steele
Andrew Stewart

Mr. John T. Stoddert
William Taylor
Christopher Tompkins
Samuel Tweedy
Joseph Vance
Isaac R. Van Houten
Daniel Wardwell
John G. Watmough
Campbell P. White
Frederick Whittlesey
Elisha Whittlesey
Richard H. Wilde
Ebenezer Young

Mr. Boon, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 147) entitled "An act to authorize the Leavenworth and Bloomington, and other railroad companies therein named, to locate roads through the public lands," reported the same with an amendment; which amendment was read, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the amendment be engrossed, and that the said bill be read a third time to-day.

Mr. Gilmer, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 166) entitled "An act for the relief of John Dougherty, an Indian agent," reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be read a third time to-day.

The said bill was then read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk acquaint the Senate therewith.

Mr. Cave Johnson, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 142) entitled "An act for the relief of Lemuel Turner, assignee of Pierre Dufresne," reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be read a third time to-day.

The said bill was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk acquaint the Senate therewith.

Mr. Bates, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 100) entitled "An act supplementary to the act passed July 14, 1832, 'for the relief of the personal representatives of Colonel John Laurens,'" made a report, recommending that the said bill do not pass.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House on Monday next.

Mr. Elisha Whittlesey, from the Committee of Claims, to which was referred the petition of Jesse Smith and others, made a further report, accompanied by a joint resolution (No. 25) authorizing the Solicitor of the Treasury to suspend proceedings in the judgments and suits referred to in House bill No. 369, for the relief of Jesse Smith and others; which resolution was read the first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-day.

Mr. Elisha Whittlesey, from the Committee of Claims, made a report on the petition of Christopher Brown, administrator of Robert B. Carter, deceased; which report was read, and the resolution therein recommended was adopted, viz.

Resolved, That the Third Auditor of the Treasury ascertain and report to the next session of Congress, and at as early a day as is practica-

ble in said session, the accounts of Robert B. Carter, James Roddy, and Robert C. Jennings, arising from contracts made with the United States prior to, and in the year 1814, as the same would have been stated if there had been no contract with said persons, or with either of them, subsequent to the year 1814. Also, in like manner, to state and report the accounts where any contract or contracts existed with the said Robert B. Carter and the United States prior to, and in the year 1814, where he alone, or in company with either the said James Roddy or Robert C. Jennings, was a party. The said accounts to be stated, in either instance, as the said persons had recognised the contracts, whether executed by each of them, or not.

Mr. Heath, by leave, presented a memorial of the members of the Baltimore Bar, in the State of Maryland, remonstrating against the passage of the bill from the Senate (No. 145) now pending in this House, entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled 'An act to amend the judicial system of the United States;'" which memorial was committed to the Committee of the Whole House to which said bill is committed.

Mr. Dickerson, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee did, this day, present to the President of the United States an enrolled bill (No. 43) entitled "An act granting to the borough of Michillmackinac certain grounds for public purposes."

Mr. Dickerson, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, also reported that the committee had examined two enrolled bills, viz.

No. 78. An act to authorize the construction of a railroad upon the public lands, from Tallahassee to St. Mark's, in Florida;

No. 137. An act in amendment of the acts for the punishment of offences against the United States;

and found the same to be truly enrolled; when

The Speaker signed the said bills.

The motion made by Mr. Watmough yesterday, that three thousand copies, additional, be printed of the report of the select committee on the subject of weights and measures, was considered, and agreed to by the House.

The motion made by Mr. Gilmer yesterday, that two thousand copies, additional, of the report of the survey of routes for railroads from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, was considered, amended by striking out two thousand, and inserting five thousand, and agreed to by the House.

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng,

The several orders of the day were postponed; and

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union; and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. John Y. Mason reported that the committee had, according to order, had the state of the Union, generally, under consideration, particularly the reports from the Committee on Foreign Affairs (majority and minority) on the state of the relations between the United States and France, and had come to no resolution thereupon.

The Speaker then laid before the House the following communication, viz.

WASHINGTON CITY, February 28, 1835.

Honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: My situation compels me to apologize to the House, and, through you, to my constituents, for my absence from my seat. While on my way to my boarding-house, after the

adjournment on the evening of the 26th instant, I was waylaid and assaulted, in the most outrageous and dastardly manner, by John F. Lane, a lieutenant in the United States army, and son of the honorable A. Lane, of Indiana, for no other known cause than for words spoken in debate, some weeks since, in reply to his father, on the floor of the House of Representatives. I had but a casual acquaintance with the person who committed this outrage, and no intercourse whatever with him to lead to this assault. A blow from an iron cane, with a leaden head, accompanied the first notice of his intention to attack me, and was repeated by several others with a violence which, I regret to say, at this important and pressing period of the session, has utterly disabled me from taking my seat.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN EWING.

The said letter having been read,

Mr. Hannegan moved that the House do come to the following resolution :

Resolved, That a committee of seven members be appointed to investigate the circumstances of the assault on the honorable John Ewing, and to report the facts to this House.

A motion was then made by Mr. Harper, of New Hampshire, that the communication of Mr. Ewing, and the resolution of Mr. Hannegan, do lie on the table.

A motion was then made by Mr. Campbell P. White that the House do adjourn.

And the question being put,

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas, 42,
Nays, 156.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Adams
James M. H. Beale
Samuel Beardsley
Abraham Bockee
Robert Burns
John Carr
Clement C. Clay
Augustine S. Clayton
Henry W. Connor
John Cramer
Thomas Davenport
Rowland Day
William K. Fuller
Roger L. Gamble

Mr. Ransom H. Gillet
Nicol Halsey
Benjamin Hardin
Samuel G. Hathaway
Henry Hubbard
Abel Huntington
William M. Inge
Noadiah Johnson
Cave Johnson
Daniel Kilgore
Gerrit Y. Lansing
John Laporte
Samuel W. Mardis
Moses Mason, jr.

Mr. William L. May
Jeremiah McLene
Charles McVean
Henry A. Muhlenberg
Franklin Pierce
Job Pierson
David Potts, jr.
John Robertson
Ferdinand S. Schenck
Francis O. J. Smith
William P. Taylor
Joel Turrill
Taylor Webster
Campbell P. White

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Heman Allen
John J. Allen
Chilton Allan
William Allen
Joseph B. Anthony
William H. Ashley
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Charles A. Barnitz
Daniel L. Barringer
Isaac C. Bates
William Baylies

Mr. Benning M. Bean
Andrew Beaumont
James M. Bell
Horace Binney
John Blair
Ratcliff Boon
James W. Bouldin
George N. Briggs
John W. Brown
Samuel Bunch
George Hurd
Tristram Burges
Harry Cage

Mr. Churchill C. Cambreleng
Richard B. Carmichael
Zadok Casey
George Chambers
John Chaney
Thomas Chilton
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
William Clark
William K. Clowney
Thomas Corwin
David Crockett
Edward Darlington
Amos Davis

Mr. Edmund Deberry
 Harmar Denny
 John Dickson
 Philemon Dickerson
 William C. Dunlap
 George Evans
 Edward Everett
 Horace Everett
 Millard Fillmore
 John B. Forester
 Samuel Fowler
 Philo C. Fuller
 John H. Fulton
 Rice Garland
 George R. Gilmer
 William F. Gordon
 James Graham
 William J. Grayson
 George Grennell, jr.
 Hiland Hall
 Thomas H. Hall
 Thomas L. Hamer
 Edward A. Hannegan
 Gideon Hard
 Joseph M. Harper
 James Harper
 Samuel S. Harrison
 Micajah T. Hawkins
 Albert G. Hawes
 Abner Hazeltine
 James P. Heath
 Joseph Henderson
 William Hiester
 Edward Howell
 William Jackson
 Ebenezer Jackson
 Leonard Jarvis
 Richard M. Johnson
 Henry Johnson

Mr. Seaborn Jones
 Benjamin Jones
 Henry King
 George L. Kinnard
 Amos Lane
 George W. Lay
 Luke Lea
 Thomas Lee
 Dixon H. Lewis
 Levi Lincoln
 James Love
 Edward Lucas
 Chittenden Lyon
 Robert T. Lytle
 Abijah Mann, jr.
 Richard J. Manning
 Henry C. Martindale
 Thomas A. Marshall
 Jonathan McCarty
 William McComas
 Rufus McIntire
 James J. McKay
 Thomas M. T. McKenna
 Isaac McKim
 John McKinley
 Charles F. Mercer
 Jesse Miller
 John J. Milligan
 Phineas Miner
 Henry Mitchell
 Robert Mitchell
 Samuel McDowell Moore
 John J. Morgan
 John Murphy
 Gorham Parks
 John M. Patton
 William Patterson
 Dutee J. Pearce
 Balie Peyton

Mr. Stephen C. Phillips
 Francis W. Pickens
 Franklin E. Plummer
 James K. Polk
 Robert Ramsey
 John Reed
 Abraham Rencher
 John Reynolds
 William Schley
 William B. Shepard
 Augustine H. Sheppard
 William N. Shinn
 William Slade
 David Spangler
 Jesse Speight
 John N. Steele
 John T. Stoddert
 Joel B. Sutherland
 William Taylor
 Francis Thomas
 John Thomson
 Christopher Tompkins
 James Turner
 Joseph Vance
 Aaron Vanderpool
 Isaac B. Van Houten
 Samuel F. Vinton
 David D. Wagener
 Aaron Ward
 Daniel Wardwell
 John G. Watmough
 Reuben Whallon
 Frederick Whittlesey
 Elisha Whittlesey
 Richard H. Wilde
 Lewis Williams
 Edgar C. Wilson
 Henry A. Wise
 Ebenezer Young

The question was then put on the motion that the said communication and resolution do lie on the table,

And was decided in the negative, { Yeas, 67,
 { Nays, 128.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,
 Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. William Allen
 James M. H. Beale
 Benning M. Bean
 Samuel Beardsley
 Andrew Beaumont
 Abraham Bockee
 Robert Burns
 Jesse A. Bynum
 Richard B. Carmichael
 Clement C. Clay
 Augustine S. Clayton
 Henry W. Connor
 John Cramer
 Edward Darlington
 Rowland Day
 William K. Fuller
 Ransom H. Gillet
 George R. Gilmer
 Thomas L. Hamer

Mr. Joseph M. Harper
 Samuel G. Hathaway
 Micajah T. Hawkins
 Albert G. Hawes
 Joseph Henderson
 William Hiester
 Henry Hubbard
 Abel Huntington
 Richard M. Johnson
 Noadiah Johnson
 Cave Johnson
 Seaborn Jones
 Daniel Kilgore
 Gerrit Y. Lansing
 Luke Lea
 Edward Lucas
 Robert T. Lytle
 Samuel W. Marks
 John Y. Mason

Mr. William L. May
 Rufus McIntire
 John McKinley
 Jeremiah McLene
 Charles McVean
 Robert Mitchell
 John J. Morgan
 Henry A. Muhlenberg
 John Murphy
 Gayton P. Osgood
 John M. Patton
 William Patterson
 Franklin Pierce
 Job Pierson
 Franklin E. Plummer
 James K. Polk
 Ferdinand S. Schenck
 William Schley
 Jesse Speight

Mr. William Taylor
William P. Taylor
Francis Thomas
John Thomson

Mr. Joel Turrill
Aaron Vanderpoel
Isaac B. Van Houten

Mr. Aaron Ward
Taylor Webster
Campbell P. White

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
John Adams
Heman Allen
John J. Allen
Chilton Allan
Joseph B. Anthony
William H. Ashley
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Charles A. Barnitz
Daniel L. Barringer
Isaac C. Bates
William Baylies
James M. Bell
Horace Binney
John Blair
James W. Bouldin
George N. Briggs
John W. Brown
George Burd
Tristant Burges
Churchill C. Cambreleng
Zadok Casey
George Chambers
John Chahey
Thomas Chilton
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
Samuel Clark
William Clark
William K. Clowney
Thomas Corwin
David Crockett
Amos Davis
Thomas Davenport
Edmund Deberry
Harmar Denny
John Dickson
Philemon Dickerson
William C. Dunlap
George Evans
Edward Everett
Horace Everett
Millard Fillmore

Mr. Thomas F. Foster
Philo C. Fuller
Roger L. Gamble
Rice Garland
James H. Gholson
William F. Gordon
Benjamin Gorham
James Graham
William J. Grayson
George Grennell, jr.
Hiland Hall
Nicolli Halsey
Edward A. Hannegan
Gideon Hard
Benjamin Hardin
James Harper
Samuel S. Harrison
Abner Hazeltine
James P. Heath
Edward Howell
William M. Inge
William Jackson
Ebenexer Jackson
Leonard Jarvis
Henry Johnson
Edward Kavanagh
Henry King
George L. Kinnard
John Laporte
George W. Lay
Thomas Lee
Dixon H. Lewis
Levi Lincoln
James Love
Chittenden Lyon
Abijah Mann, jr.
Richard J. Manning
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall
Jonathan McCarty
James J. McKay
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Isaac McKim

Mr. Charles F. Mercer
Jesse Miller
John J. Milligan
Phineas Miner
Henry Mitchell
Samuel McDowell Moore
Gorham Parks
James Parker
Duttee J. Pearce
Stephen C. Phillips
Francis W. Pickens
Henry L. Pinckney
David Potta, jr.
Robert Ramsay
John Reed
Abraham Rencher
John Reynolds
William B. Shepard
Augustine H. Shepperd
William Slade
Francis O. J. Smith
David Spangler
John N. Steele
Andrew Stewart
John T. Stoddert
Christopher Tompkins
Joseph Trumbull
James Turner
Samuel Tweedy
Joseph Vance
Samuel F. Vinton
David D. Wagener
Daniel Wardwell
John G. Watmough
Reuben Whallon
Frederick Whittlesey
Elisha Whittlesey
Richard H. Wilde
Lewis Williams
Edgar C. Wilson
Henry A. Wise
Ebenexer Young

A motion was then made by Mr. Polk that the subject be postponed until the third day of March next.

And, after debate,

The previous question was moved by Mr. Stewart, and was demanded by a majority of the members present.

The said previous question was put, viz. Shall the main question be now put?

And passed in the affirmative.

The said main question was then put, viz. Will the House agree to the resolution moved by Mr. Hannegan?

And passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, 127,
Nays, 63.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,
Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Heman Allen
John J. Allen
Chilton Allan
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Charles A. Barnitz
Daniel L. Barringer
Isaac C. Bates
William Baylies
James M. Bell
Horace Binney
Abraham Bockee
James W. Bouldin
George N. Briggs
John W. Brown
Tristram Burges
Churchill C. Cambreleng
John Carr
Zadok Casey
George Chambers
John Chaney
Thomas Chilton
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
William Clark
Thomas Corwin
Richard Coulter
David Crockett
Edward Darlington
Amos Davis
Thomas Davenport
Edmund Deberry
Harmer Denny
John Dickson
Philemon Dickerson
George Evans
Edward Everett
Horace Everett
John M. Felder
Millard Fillmore
Thomas F. Foster
Philo C. Fuller
John H. Fulton

Mr. John Galbraith
Roger L. Gamble
Rice Garland
James H. Gholson
William F. Gordon
James Graham
William J. Grayson
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Hiland Hall
Edward A. Hannegan
Gideon Hard
Benjamin Hardin
James Harper
Samuel S. Harrison
Abner Hazelstine
James P. Heath
Edward Howell
Ebenezer Jackson
Henry F. Jones
Leonard Jarvis
Henry Johnson
Edward Kavanaugh
Henry King
George L. Kinnard
Gerrit Y. Lansing
John Laporte
George W. Lay
Thomas Lee
Levi Lincoln
James Love
Richard J. Manning
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall
Jonathan McCarty
William McComas
James J. McKay
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Isaac McKim
Charles F. Mercer
Jesse Miller
John J. Milligan

Mr. Phineas Miner
Henry Mitchell
Samuel McDowell Moore
John Murphy
Gayton P. Osgood
Gorham Parks
James Parker
Duttee J. Pearce
Stephen C. Phillips
Francis W. Pickens
Henry L. Pinckney
David Potts, jr.
Robert Ramsay
John Reed
Abraham Rencher
John Reynolds
John Robertson
William B. Shepard
Augustine H. Shepperd
William Slade
Francis O. J. Smith
David Spangler
John N. Steele
Andrew Stewart
Joel B. Sutherland
Christopher Tompkins
Joseph Trumbull
James Turner
Samuel Tweedy
Joseph Vance
Samuel F. Vinton
David D. Wagener
Daniel Wardwell
John G. Watmough
Reuben Whallon
Campbell P. White
Elisha Whittlesey
Richard H. Wilde
Lewis Williams
Edgar C. Wilson
Henry A. Wise
Ebenezer Young

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. William Allen
James M. H. Beale
Benning M. Bean
Andrew Beaumont
John Blair
Samuel Bunch
Robert Burns
Richard B. Carmichael
Samuel Clark
Clement C. Clay
Augustine S. Clayton
Henry W. Connor
John Cramer
Rowland Day
David W. Dickinson
William K. Fuller
Ransom H. Gillet
George R. Gilmer
Joseph Hall
Thomas L. Hamer
Joseph M. Harper

Mr. Samuel G. Hathaway
Micajah T. Hawkins
Albert G. Hawes
Joseph Henderson
William Hiester
Henry Hubbard
Abel Huntington
William M. Inge
Richard M. Johnson
Seaborn Jones
Daniel Kilgore
Luke Lea
Dixon H. Lewis
Edward Lucas
Chittenden Lyon
Robert T. Lytle
Samuel W. Mardis
John Y. Mason
William L. May
Rufus McIntire
John McKinley

Mr. Jeremiah McLene
Charles McVean
Robert Mitchell
Henry A. Muhlenberg
Sherman Page
John M. Patton
Balie Peyton
Franklin Pierce
Job Pierson
Franklin F. Plummer
James K. Polk
Ferdinand S. Schenck
William Schley
Jesse Speight
James Standifer
John T. Stoddert
William Taylor
William P. Taylor
Francis Thomas
Joel Turrill
Isaac B. Van Houten

Mr. Hannegan, Mr. Mercer, Mr. Reed, Mr. Parker, Mr. Vance, Mr. Mardis, and Mr. McKay were then appointed a committee to investigate the circumstances of the assault on the honorable John Ewing, and report the facts to the House.

And then the House adjourned until Monday next, 10 o'clock A. M.

MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1835.

Mr. Philo C. Fuller presented a memorial of inhabitants of the State of New York, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia; which memorial was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Hubbard presented a petition of Thomas Ross, of the State of New Hampshire, praying for an increase of pension; which petition was referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

Mr. Baylies presented a petition of inhabitants of Bristol county, in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia;

Mr. Dickson presented a petition of inhabitants of Addison county, in the State of Vermont, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia;

which petitions were laid on the table.

Mr. Hard presented a petition of Isaac Swain, of the State of New York, praying remuneration for property burnt and destroyed during the late war with Great Britain; which petition was referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Banks presented a petition of inhabitants of the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Chinn presented a statement submitted by the Mayor of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, showing the list of due bills of their corporation, which have been cancelled since the passage of the act of Congress of the 30th of June, 1834.

Mr. John Y. Mason presented a petition of shipmasters, merchants, and others, interested in the commerce of James river, in the State of Virginia, praying for an appropriation for the erection of a hospital at City Point, on said river.

Ordered, That said petitions do lie on the table.

Mr. Inge presented a petition of Captain William H. Bell, praying to be allowed remuneration for extra services rendered by him while on duty at the Delaware breakwater; which petition was referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Reynolds presented a resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, soliciting a donation of land to each head of a family who was settled in said State after the year 1783; and to each person whose name was enrolled in the militia of said State on the 30th of April, 1803, and who emigrated there after the 1st of August, 1790, and who had not otherwise received donations in land; which resolution was referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. Reynolds presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, in behalf of Hezekiah West, of Johnson county, in said State, praying remuneration for losses sustained by his father in the revolutionary war; which petition was referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

Mr. Vinton presented the following preamble and resolutions, adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio ; which were read, and laid on the table, viz.

Preamble and resolutions rescinding certain preamble and resolutions of the last General Assembly, adopted 2d January, 1834.

Whereas certain resolutions passed the last General Assembly of the State of Ohio on the 2d day of January, 1834, instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives in Congress, "to use their influence to prevent the recharter of the Bank of the United States ; to sustain the administration in its removal of the public deposits ; and to oppose the passage of a land bill, containing the principles adopted in the act upon that subject, passed at the second session of the twenty-second Congress : " And whereas, This General Assembly believe the right of instruction belongs, properly, to the people, as it is expressly stated in the constitution, we declare that all powers not hereby delegated remain with the people : Therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the preamble and resolutions passed at the last session of the General Assembly of this State, on the foregoing subjects, be, and the same are hereby, rescinded.

Resolved, That, by the adoption of the foregoing resolution, it is not intended to express an opinion favorable to the recharter of the Bank of the United States.

Resolved, That we recognise the doctrine, that a Representative is bound by the will of his constituents, the people, and that, in a correct discharge of his official duties, he should obey such will, or resign his situation : *Provided,* Such will be ascertained and expressed, in conformity with the constitution.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

February 14, 1835.

JOHN M. CREED,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PETER HITCHCOCK,

Speaker of the Senate.

Mr. Phillips presented a memorial of inhabitants of Cambridge, in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and extending the means of education to every colored person in the said District ; which memorial was laid on the table.

Mr. Lucius Lyon presented a memorial of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan, remonstrating against the passage of the bill to settle and establish the northern boundary of the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois ; which memorial was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Dunlap presented a petition of Zachariah Thomas, praying remuneration for services rendered by him as a spy in the revolutionary war : which petition was read, and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Beaty,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Claims be instructed to inquire into the propriety of directing payment to be made to the heirs of Captain Reuben Waggoner, of the amount due him for services as an officer and private in the Virginia State line on continental establishment ; and that said committee inquire into, and ascertain the amount, if any, in money and land, there be due to the said heirs for the revolutionary services of Captain Waggoner, either as an officer or private soldier, and report to this House the result of said inquiry.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Lowrie, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker : The Senate have passed the joint resolution (No. 17) authorizing a gold medal to be struck in honor of the battle of the Cowpens, with an amendment.

The Senate have also passed bills of this House of the following titles, viz.

No. 294. An act for the relief of George Davenport, with an amendment.

No. 650. An act to authorize the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis to employ a clerk, with an amendment.

No. 585. An act to revive and continue in force an act entitled "An act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the revolutionary war," with an amendment.

No. 319. An act for the relief of Harvey Reynolds and John Casey, with an amendment.

No. 365. An act for the relief of the heirs of William Tyler, with an amendment.

No. 248. An act for the relief of Sutton Stephens, with an amendment.

No. 262. An act for the relief of Robert Abbott, and others, heirs of James Abbott.

No. 668. An act to authorize letters patent to be issued to Francis B. Ogden.

No. 263. An act for the relief of Matthew C. Perry, a commandant in the navy of the United States.

No. 605. An act to amend an act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Potomac, and repealing all acts in relation thereto.

No. 686. An act to authorize the sale of certain lands belonging to the University of Michigan.

No. 264. An act for the relief of Edward R. Shubrick, a master commandant in the navy of the United States.

No. 533. An act to authorize the Secretary of State to issue letters patent to James Jones.

No. 662. An act to authorize the city council of St. Augustine to widen a street in St. Augustine.

No. 614. An act for the relief of Richard T. Archer.

No. 515. An act for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Bailey E. Clarke.

No. 683. An act to authorize the removal of the land office at Wapahkonetta to Lima, in the State of Ohio.

No. 626. An act for the relief of John Tice, assignee of William Pennington.

No. 438. An act for the relief of Henry Aukward.

No. 218. An act for the relief of Mervin P. Mix.

No. 437. An act for the relief of James Young.

No. 652. An act for the relief of William O'Neal and Robert Morrison.

No. 619. An act to change the place of holding the courts of the United States for the district of Mississippi.

No. 411. An act for the relief of Simeon Meachum.

No. 341. An act granting a pension to Isaac Janvier.

No. 311. An act granting a pension to Amasa A. Tift.

No. 304. An act for the relief of John Cullins, a soldier of the revolution.

No. 267. An act for the relief of John J. Avery.

No. 273. An act for the relief of the representatives of Thomas Clemmons.

No. 237. An act for the relief of Samuel Butler.

No. 250. An act for the relief of Job Barton.

No. 266. An act for the relief of Riddle, Becktle, and Headington, and their representatives.

No. 260. An act for the relief of David Kincaid.

No. 261. An act for the relief of Stevens Smith and others.

No. 284. An act for the relief of the representatives of Aaron Smith.

No. 271. An act for the relief of Theodore Owens.

No. 281. An act for the relief of Shubael Conant.

No. 291. An act for the relief of William Haskell and others.

No. 380. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to refund to Richard Butman the tonnage duty imposed upon the schooner Brandywine.

No. 561. An act for the relief of Thomas Buford.

No. 684. An act to prescribe the punishment of consuls, commercial agents, and others, in certain cases.

No. 708. An act to change the time of holding the district court of the United States for the western district of Virginia.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution reported by Mr. Clay, from the Committee on the Public Lands, on the 3d of February; and the same being read, was agreed to, as follows :

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to cause an estimate to be made of the probable expense of constructing a levee on the public lands on the western bank of the Mississippi, and the southern bank of Red river, in the State of Louisiana; and also an estimate of the expense of constructing levees on, or removing obstructions from, the rivers Arkansas and Missouri, through the public lands, wherever they may be necessary; together with the probable advantages of such works, respectively; the probable effects upon the health and prosperity of the country in which any of such works may be constructed; and the probable quantity, quality, and value of land, belonging to the United States, which will be reclaimed by the construction of any of such levees, and make report thereof to the next Congress.

Mr. Polk, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 153) entitled "An act to regulate the deposits of the public money," reported the same with amendments.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-day.

Mr. Muhlenberg, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, made a report on the case of the legal representatives of Doctor Absalom Baird, deceased, accompanied by a bill (No. 771) for the relief of the said representatives; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng,

Ordered, That the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, to which is committed the bill from the Senate (No. 170) entitled "An act to suspend the operation of certain provisoes of 'An act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports,' passed July 14, 1832," be discharged from the further consideration thereof.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of said bill; and the amendment reported thereto from the Committee of Ways and Means being read, was disagreed to by the House.

The bill was then ordered to be read a third time to-day.

The said bill was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

Ordered, That the Clerk acquaint the Senate therewith.

Mr. Elisha Whittlesey, from the Committee of Claims, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 52) entitled "An act for the relief of Peter H. Green and William Emmerson," reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Elisha Whittlesey, from the Committee of Claims, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 73) entitled "An act for the relief of Walter Loomis and Abel Gay," reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Elisha Whittlesey, from the Committee of Claims, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 146) entitled "An act for the relief of Richard H. Bell," reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the said bill be committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Campbell P. White, by leave, moved the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That ten thousand copies be printed of the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, respecting the commerce and navigation of the United States for the year ending September 30, 1834, when the same shall be received.

A motion was made by Mr. Hamer to amend the said resolution by inserting therein after the words "*Resolved*, That," these words, "the Clerk of this House be directed to cause"—

And, after debate,

The previous question was moved by Mr. Gorham; and being demanded by a majority of the members present,

The said previous question was put, viz. Shall the main question be now put?

And passed in the affirmative.

The main question was then put, viz. that the House do agree to the resolution as moved by Mr. White,

And passed in the affirmative.

Mr. Banks, from the Committee of Claims, to which have been referred memorials on behalf of the sureties of Nicholas Kern, made a report, accompanied by a bill (No. 772) for the relief of the sureties of Nicholas Kern; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

Mr. McIntire, from the Committee of Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of John McIntire, Lemuel Wilcox, and James Stewart; which report was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made an unfavorable report on the case of John Davenport; which report was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Foster, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 113) entitled "An act to renew the patent to Joseph Grant," reported the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the consideration of said bill be postponed until to-morrow.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the report made by Mr. Hamer on the 19th of February, from the Committee on the Judiciary, in relation to public printing; and the reading thereof having been concluded, it was

Ordered, That the said report do lie on the table.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the report made by Mr. Hawes, from the select committee in relation to the Military Academy at West Point.

A motion was made by Mr. Wilde that the said report do lie on the table, and that it be printed.

The question on this motion being divided,

It was put on the first member thereof, viz. that the said report do lie on the table,

And passed in the affirmative.

The question recurred on the second member of said motion, viz. that the said report be printed; and, after debate, the hour elapsed, and the House, on motion, passed to the orders of the day.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a list of persons employed under authority of the act of June 30, 1834, entitled "An act for the organization of the Department of Indian Affairs;" which letter was ordered to lie on the table.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a list of unproductive routes; which letter was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Lowrie, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed the bill (No. 664) entitled "An act making appropriations for Indian annuities, and other similar objects," with amendments; in which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House.

The Senate have been notified by the President of the United States that he did, on the 24th of February ultimo, approve and sign enrolled bills of the following titles, viz.

No. 131. An act to complete certain roads of the Territory of Arkansas.

No. 63. An act to provide for the further compensation of the marshal of the district of Delaware.

No. 53. An act for the completion of certain improvements in Florida.

No. 82. An act supplementary to an act entitled "An act to authorize the inhabitants of the State of Louisiana to enter the back lands."

No. 33. An act for improving the harbor at the mouth of the river Raisin, in the Territory of Michigan.

A motion was made by Mr. Cambreleng that the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, to which are committed the reports of the Committee (majority and minority) on Foreign Affairs on the subject of our relations with France, be discharged from the consideration thereof.

It passed in the affirmative,	Yeas,	104,
	Nays,	92.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,
Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Adams
William Allen
James M. H. Beale
Benning M. Bean
Samuel Beardsley
Andrew Beaumont
John Blair
Abraham Bockee
Ratliff Boon
John W. Brown
Samuel Bunch
Robert Burns
Jesse A. Bynum
Churchill C. Cambreleng
Richard B. Carmichael
Zadok Casey
Joseph W. Chinn
Samuel Clark
Clement C. Clay
Henry W. Connor
John Cramer
David Crockett
Rowland Day
Philemon Dickinson
David W. Dickinson
William C. Dunlap
Charles G. Ferris
John B. Forester
William K. Fuller
John H. Fulton
John Galbraith
Ransom H. Gillet
Joseph Hall
Thomas H. Hall
Nicoll Halsey

Mr. Thomas L. Hamer
Edward A. Hannegan
Joseph M. Harper
Samuel S. Harrison
Samuel G. Hathaway
Micajah T. Hawkins
Albert G. Hawes
Joseph Henderson
Edward Howell
Henry Hubbard
Abel Huntington
William M. Inge
Leonard Jarvis
Richard M. Johnson
Noadiah Johnson
Cave Johnson
Edward Kavanagh
Daniel Kilgore
George L. Kinnard
Amos Lane
Gerrit Y. Lansing
John Laporte
George W. Lay
Luke Lea
Thomas Lee
Chittenden Lyon
Abijah Mann, jr.
Joel K. Mann
Samuel W. Mardis
John Y. Mason
Moses Mason, jr.
William L. May
Rufus McIntire
Isaac McKim
John McKinley

Mr. Jeremiah McLene
Charles McVean
Jesse Miller
Henry Mitchell
Henry A. Mublenberg
Gayton P. Osgood
Sherman Page
Gorham Parks
James Parker
William Patterson
Dutee J. Pearce
Balie Peyton
Franklin Pierce
Job Pierson
James K. Polk
John Reynolds
Ferdinand S. Schenck
William Schley
William N. Shinn
Francis O. J. Smith
Jesse Speight
James Standifer
Joel B. Sutherland
William Taylor
Francis Thomas
John Thomson
Joel Turrill
Aaron Vanderpoel
David D. Wagener
Aaron Ward
Daniel Wardwell
Taylor Webster
Campbell C. White
Edgar C. Wilson

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Hemari Allen
John J. Allen
Chilton Allan
William S. Archer
William H. Ashley
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Charles A. Barnitz
Daniel L. Barringer
William Baylies
James M. Bell
Horace Binney
George N. Briggs
George Burd
Tristram Burges
George Chambers
William Clark
Augustine S. Clayton
Thomas Corwin
Joseph H. Crane
Edward Darlington
Amos Davis

Mr. Thomas Davenport
Edmund Deberry
Harmar Denny
John Dickson
George Evans
Edward Everett
Horace Everett
John M. Felder
Millard Fillmore
Philo C. Fuller
Roger L. Gamble
James H. Gholson
George R. Gilmer
William F. Gordon
Benjamin Gorham
James Graham
George Grennell, jr.
Hiland Hall
Gideon Hard
Benjamin Hardin
James Harper
Abner Hazeltine
James P. Heath

Mr. William Jackson
Ebenezer Jackson
Henry F. Jones
Seaborn Jones
Henry King
Robert P. Letcher
Dixon H. Lewis
Levi Lincoln
James Love
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall
Jonathan McCarty
James J. McKay
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
John M. Patton
Stephen C. Phillips
Francis W. Pickens
Henry L. Pinckney
David Potts, jr.
Robert Ramsay
John Reed

Mr. Abraham Rencher
John Robertson
William B. Shepard
Augustine H. Shepperd
William Slade
David Spangler
John N. Steele
John T. Stoddert

Mr. William P. Taylor
Philemon Thomas
Christopher Tompkins
Joseph Trumbull
James Turner
Samuel Tweedy
Joseph Vance
Samuel F. Vinton

Mr. John G. Watmough
Frederick Whittlesey
Elisha Whittlesey
Richard H. Wilde
Lewis Williams
Henry A. Wise
Ebenezer Young

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the said reports; and the resolutions recommended in the report of the committee were read, as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That it would be incompatible with the rights and honor of the United States further to negotiate in relation to the treaty entered into by France on the 4th of July, 1831, and that this House will insist upon its execution as ratified by both Governments.

2. *Resolved*, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of so much of the President's message as relates to commercial restrictions, or to reprisals on the commerce of France.

3. *Resolved*, That contingent preparation ought to be made to meet any emergency growing out of our relations with France.

Mr. John Quincy Adams, on the 27th of February ultimo, proposed to amend said resolutions by striking out all thereof after the word *Resolved*, in the first resolution, and inserting the following:

1. That the rights of the citizens of the United States to indemnity from the Government of France, stipulated by the treaty concluded at Paris on the 4th of July, 1831, ought, in no event, to be sacrificed, abandoned, or impaired, by any consent or acquiescence of the Government of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That if it be, in the opinion of the President of the United States, compatible with the honor and interest of the United States, during the interval until the next session of Congress, to resume the negotiations between the United States and France, he be requested so to do.

3. *Resolved*, That no legislative measure of a hostile character or tendency towards the French nation is necessary or expedient at this time.

A motion was made by Mr. Archer to amend the resolutions proposed by Mr. Adams by striking out all after the word *Resolved*, in the first resolution, and inserting the following:

"That, in the just expectation that the Government of France will have made, or will make, provision for carrying into full effect the treaty with that Government of the 4th of July, 1831, stipulating indemnity for claims of our citizens which this nation is bound to require, this House deems it inexpedient to adopt any measure in relation to that subject."

And, after debate,

A motion was made by Mr. Watmough that the whole subject now under consideration do lie on the table.

And the question being put,

It was decided in the negative, { Yeas, 48,
Nays, 168.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,
Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. Chilton Allan
William H. Ashley
Noyes Barber
Isaac C. Bates
Martin Beatty
James M. Bell
Horace Binney
Robert B. Campbell
Augustine S. Clayton
William K. Clowney
Thomas Corwin
Joseph H. Crane
David Crockett
Edmund Deberry
John Dickson
Horace Everett

Mr. Rice Garland
George R. Gilmer
Benjamin Gorham
William J. Grayson
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Benjamin Hardin
James Harper
Abner Hazeltine
Ebenezer Jackson
Henry Johnson
Henry King
Robert P. Letcher
James Love
William McComas
Charles F. Mercer

Mr. John J. Milligan
Stephen C. Phillips
Henry L. Pinckney
David Potts, jr.
William B. Shepard
John N. Steele
Philemon Thomas
Christopher Tompkins
Joseph Trumbull
Samuel Tweedy
Joseph Vance
Samuel F. Vinton
John G. Watmough
Richard H. Wilde
Lewis Williams
Henry A. Wise

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
John Adams
John J. Allen
William Allen
Joseph B. Anthony
William S. Archer
John Banks
Charles A. Barnitz
William Baylies
James M. H. Beale
Benning M. Bean
Samuel Beardsley
Andrew Beaumont
John Blair
Abraham Bockee
Ratliff Boon
James W. Bouldin
George N. Briggs
John W. Brown
John Bull
Samuel Bunch
George Burd
Robert Burns
Harry Cage
Churchill C. Cambreleng
Richard B. Carmichael
John Carr
Zadok Casey
George Chambers
John Chaney
Thomas Chilton
Joseph W. Chinn
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
Samuel Clark
William Clark
Clement C. Clay
Henry W. Connor
Richard Coulter
John Cramer
Edward Darlington
Amos Davis
Thomas Davenport
Rowland Day
Harmer Denny
Philemon Dickerson
David W. Dickinson

Mr. George Evans
Edward Everett
John M. Felder
Charles G. Ferris
Millard Fillmore
John B. Forester
Thomas F. Foster
Philo C. Fuller
William K. Fuller
John H. Fulton
John Galbraith
Roger L. Gamble
James H. Gholson
Ransom H. Gillet
William F. Gordon
James Graham
Joseph Hall
Thomas H. Hall
Nicol Halsey
Thomas L. Hamer
Edward A. Hanuegan
Gideon Hard
Joseph M. Harper
Samuel S. Harrison
Samuel G. Hathaway
Micajah T. Hawkins
Albert G. Hawes
James P. Heath
Joseph Henderson
William Hiester
Edward Howell
Henry Hubbard
Abel Huntington
William M. Inge
William Jackson
Henry F. Janes
Leonard Jarvis
William Cost Johnson
Richard M. Johnson
Noadiah Johnson
Seaborn Jones
Benjamin Jones
Daniel Kilgore
George L. Kinnard
Amos Lane
Gerrit Y. Lansing

Mr. John Laporte
George W. Lay
Luke Lea
Thomas Lee
Dixon H. Lewis
Levi Lincoln
Edward Lucas
Chittenden Lyon
Robert T. Lytle
Abijah Mann, jr.
Richard J. Manning
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall
Samuel W. Mardis
John Y. Mason
William L. May
Jonathan McCarty
Rufus McIntire
James J. McKay
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Isaac McKim
John McKinley
Jeremiah McLene
Charles McVean
Jesse Miller
Phineas Miner
Henry Mitchell
Robert Mitchell
Samuel McDowell Moore
John J. Morgan
Henry A. Muhlenberg
John Murphy
Gayton P. Osgood
Gorham Parks
James Parker
John M. Patton
William Patterson
Dutec J. Pearce
Balie Peyton
Francis W. Pickens
Franklin Pierce
Job Pierson
Franklin E. Plummer
James K. Polk
Robert Ramsay
John Reed

Mr. Abraham Rencher
 John Reynolds
 John Robertson
 Ferdinand S. Schenck
 William Schley
 Augustine H. Shepperd
 William N. Shinn
 William Slade
 Francis O. J. Smith
 David Spangler

Mr. Jesse Speight
 James Standifer
 Andrew Stewart
 Joel B. Sutherland
 William Taylor
 William P. Taylor
 John Thomson
 James Turner
 Joel Turrill
 Aaron Vanderpoel

Mr. Isaac B. Van Houten
 David D. Wagener
 Aaron Ward
 Daniel Wardwell
 Reuben Whallon
 Campbell P. White
 Frederick Whittlesey
 Elisha Whittlesey
 Edgar C. Wilson
 Ebenezer Young

And, after further debate, the question was put, that the House do agree to the amendment moved by Mr. Archer,

And was decided in the negative, { Yeas, 71,
 { Nays, 143.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,
 Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. Heman Allen
 Chilton Allan
 William S. Archer
 William H. Ashley
 Noyes Barber
 Daniel L. Barringer
 Isaac C. Bates
 William Baylies
 James M. Bell
 Horace Binney
 Robert B. Campbell
 George Chambers
 Thomas Chilton
 Nathaniel H. Claiborne
 William Clark
 Augustine S. Clayton
 William K. Clowney
 Thomas Corwin
 David Crockett
 Amos Davis
 Thomas Davenport
 Edmund Deberry
 John Dickson
 George Evans

Mr. Horace Everett
 John M. Felder
 Roger L. Gamble
 George R. Gilmer
 William F. Gordon
 Benjamin Gorham
 William J. Grayson
 George Grennell, jr.
 John K. Griffin
 Hiland Hall
 Benjamin Hardin
 Abner Hazeltine
 William Jackson
 Ebenezer Jackson
 Henry F. Jones
 Henry King
 Robert P. Letcher
 Dixon H. Lewis
 Levi Lincoln
 Henry C. Martindale
 Thomas A. Marshall
 William McComas
 Charles F. Mercer
 John J. Milligan

Mr. Phineas Miner
 John Murphy
 Stephen C. Phillips
 Francis W. Pickens
 Henry L. Pinckney
 David Potts, jr.
 Robert Ramsay
 John Reed
 Abraham Rencher
 John Robertson
 William B. Shepard
 William Slade
 John N. Steele
 Christopher Tompkins
 Joseph Trumbull
 Samuel Tweedy
 Samuel F. Vinton
 John G. Watmough
 Elisha Whittlesey
 Richard H. Wilde
 Lewis Williams
 Henry A. Wise
 Ebenezer Young

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
 John Adams
 John J. Allen
 William Allen
 Joseph B. Anthony
 John Banks
 Charles A. Barnitz
 James M. H. Beale
 Benning M. Bean
 Samuel Beardsley
 John Blair
 Abraham Bockee
 Ratliff Boon
 James W. Bouldin
 George N. Briggs
 John W. Brown
 John Bull
 Samuel Bunch
 George Burd
 Robert Burns
 Harry Cage
 Churchill C. Cambreleng

Mr. Richard B. Carmichael
 John Carr
 Zadok Casey
 John Chaney
 Joseph W. Chinn
 Samuel Clark
 Henry W. Connor
 Richard Coulter
 John Cramer
 Rowland Day
 Harmar Denny
 Philemon Dickerson
 David W. Dickinson
 William C. Dunlap
 Edward Everett
 Charles G. Ferris
 Millard Fillmore
 John B. Forester
 Thomas F. Foster
 Philo C. Fuller
 William K. Fuller
 John H. Fulton

Mr. Rice Garland
 James H. Gholson
 Ransom H. Gillet
 James Graham
 Thomas H. Hall
 Nicoll Halsey
 Thomas L. Hamer
 Edward A. Hannegan
 Gideon Hard
 Joseph M. Harper
 James Harper
 Samuel S. Harrison
 Samuel G. Hathaway
 Micajah T. Hawkins
 Albert G. Hawes
 James P. Heath
 Joseph Henderson
 William Hiester
 Edward Howell
 Henry Hubbard
 Abel Huntington
 William M. Inge

Mr. Leonard Jarvis
 Richard M. Johnson
 Noadiah Johnson
 Henry Johnson
 Seaborn Jones
 Edward Kavanagh
 Daniel Kilgore
 George L. Kinnard
 Amos Lane
 Gerrit Y. Lansing
 John Laporte
 George W. Lay
 Luke Lea
 Thomas Lee
 James Love
 Edward Lucas
 Chittenden Lyon
 Robert T. Lytle
 Abijah Mann, jr.
 Joel K. Mann
 Richard J. Manning
 Samuel W. Mardis
 John Y. Mason
 Moses Mason, jr.
 William L. May
 Jonathan McCarty

Mr. Rufus McIntire
 James J. McKay
 Thomas M. T. McKennan
 Isaac McKim
 John McKinley
 Jeremiah McLene
 Charles McVean
 Jesse Miller
 Henry Mitchell
 Robert Mitchell
 Samuel McDowell Moore
 John J. Morgan
 Henry A. Muhlenberg
 Gayton P. Osgood
 Gorham Parks
 James Parker
 John M. Patton
 William Patterson
 Dutee J. Pearce
 Balie Peyton
 Franklin Pierce
 Job Pierson
 Franklin E. Plummer
 James K. Polk
 John Reynolds
 Ferdinand S. Schenck

Mr. William Schley
 Augustine H. Shepperd
 William N. Shinn
 Francis O. J. Smith
 David Spangler
 Jesse Speight
 James Standifer
 Andrew Stewart
 Joel B. Sutherland
 William Taylor
 William P. Taylor
 Francis Thomas
 John Thomson
 James Turner
 Joel Turrill
 Aaron Vanderpoel
 Isaac B. Van Houten
 David D. Wagener
 Aaron Ward
 Daniel Wardwell
 Taylor Webster
 Reuben Whallon
 Campbell P. White
 Frederick Whittlesey
 Edgar C. Wilson

The question then recurred on the first of the resolutions proposed by Mr. John Quincy Adams; when

Mr. Adams modified his said first resolution to read as follows:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this House, the treaty with France of the 4th of July, 1831, should be maintained, and its execution insisted on.

A motion was then made by Mr. Seaborn Jones to amend the said resolution by striking out all after the word *Resolved*, and inserting the following:

"That, with a solemn treaty acknowledging the rights of our citizens, entered into under the usual formalities, and with a nation professing to be governed by that code which prescribes the obligation of such instruments, we have every right to expect that the same will be observed in good faith; and that as this House is officially informed that the law for executing said treaty is now under consideration in the French Legislature, it is inexpedient, for the present, to legislate on the subject."

And on the question that the House do agree to this amendment, It was decided in the negative.

A motion was then made by Mr. Robertson to amend the said first resolution of Mr. Adams, as modified, by striking out all after the word *Resolved*, and inserting the following:

"That there is satisfactory evidence that the French Government desires that the appropriation for indemnity should be made in pursuance of the stipulations of the treaty of July 4, 1831, and reason to hope that the Chamber of Deputies will adopt that measure, and faithfully discharge the obligations of France to the United States."

And on the question that the House do agree to the first resolution proposed by Mr. Adams, as this day modified, as an amendment to the first resolution proposed by the Committee on Foreign Affairs,

It passed in the affirmative.

The question was then put, that the House do adopt the first resolution as amended by the substitute proposed by Mr. Adams, viz.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this House, the treaty with France of the 4th of July, 1831, should be maintained, and its execution insisted on,

And passed in the affirmative unanimously, every member present voting therefor, viz.

Mr. John Quincy Adams

John Adams
Heman Allen
John J. Allen
William Allen
Joseph B. Anthony
William S. Archer
William H. Ashley
John Banks
Noyes Barber
Charles A. Barnitz
Daniel L. Barringer
Isaac C. Bates
James M. H. Beale
Benning M. Bean
Samuel Beardsley
Martin Beaty
Andrew Beaumont
James M. Bell
John Blair
Abraham Bockee
Ratcliff Boon
James W. Bouldin
George N. Briggs
John W. Brown
John Bull
Samuel Bunch
George Burd
Robert Burns
Harry Cage
Churchill C. Cambreleng
Robert B. Campbell
Richard B. Carmichael
John Carr
Zadok Casey
George Chambers
John Chaney
Thomas Chilton
Joseph W. Chinn
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
Samuel Clark
William Clark
Clement C. Clay
Augustine S. Clayton
William K. Clowney
Henry W. Connor
Thomas Corwin
Richard Coulter
John Cramer
David Crockett
Edward Darlington
Amos Davis
Thomas Davenport
Rowland Day
Edmund Deberry
Harmar Denny
John Dickson
Philemon Dickerson

Mr. David W. Dickinson

William C. Dunlap
George Evans
Edward Everett
John M. Felder
Charles G. Ferris
Millard Fillmore
John B. Forester
Thomas F. Foster
Philo C. Fuller
William K. Fuller
John H. Fulton
John Galbraith
Roger L. Gamble
Rice Garland
James H. Gholson
Ransom H. Gillet
George R. Gilmer
William F. Gordon
Benjamin Gorham
James Graham
William J. Grayson
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Joseph Hall
Hiland Hall
Thomas H. Hall
Nicoll Halsey
Thomas L. Hamer
Edward A. Hannegan
Gideon Hard
Benjamin Hardin
Joseph M. Harper
James Harper
Samuel S. Harrison
Samuel G. Hathaway
Micajah T. Hawkins
Albert G. Hawes
Abner Hazeltine
James P. Heath
Joseph Henderson
William Hiester
Edward Howell
Henry Hubbard
Abel Huntington
William M. Inge
William Jackson
Ebenezer Jackson
Henry F. Janes
Leonard Jarvis
Richard M. Johnson
Noadiah Johnson
Henry Johnson
Seaborn Jones
Benjamin Jones
Edward Kavanagh
Daniel Kilgore
Henry King

Mr. George L. Kinnard

Amos Lane
Gerrit Y. Lansing
John Laporte
George W. Lay
Luke Lea
Thomas Lee
Robert P. Letcher
Dixon H. Lewis
Levi Lincoln
Edward Lucas
Chittenden Lyon
Robert T. Lytle
Abijah Mann, jr.
Joel K. Mann
Richard J. Manning
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall
Samuel W. Mardis
John Y. Mason
Moses Mason, jr.
William L. May
Jonathan McCarty
William McComas
Rufus McIntire
James J. McKay
Thomas M. T. McKenna
Isaac McKim
John McKinley
Jeremiah McLene
Charles McVean
Charles F. Mercer
Jesse Miller
John J. Milligan
Phineas Miner
Henry Mitchell
Robert Mitchell
Samuel McDowell Moore
John J. Morgan
Henry A. Muhlenberg
John Murphy
Gayton P. Osgood
Sherman Page
Gorham Parks
James Parker
John M. Patton
William Patterson
Dutec J. Pearce
Balie Beyton
Stephen C. Phillips
Francis W. Pickens
Franklin Pierce
Job Pierson
Henry L. Pinckney
Franklin E. Plummer
James K. Polk
David Potts, jr.
Robert Ramsay

Mr. John Reed
 Abraham Rencher
 John Reynolds
 John Robertson
 Ferdinand S. Schenck
 William Schley
 Augustine H. Shepperd
 William N. Shinn
 William Slade
 Francis O. J. Smith
 David Spangler
 Jesse Speight
 James Standifer
 John N. Steele
 Andrew Stewart

Mr. Joel B. Sutherland
 William Taylor
 William P. Taylor
 Francis Thomas
 John Thomaon
 Christopher Tompkins
 Joseph Trumbull
 James Turner
 Joel Turrill
 Samuel Tweedy
 Joseph Vance
 Aaron Vanderpoel
 Isaac B. Van Houten
 Samuel F. Vinton

Mr. David D. Wagener
 Aaron Ward
 Daniel Wardwell
 John G. Watmough
 Taylor Webster
 Reuben Whallon
 Campbell P. White
 Frederick Whittlesey
 Elisha Whittlesey
 Richard H. Wilde
 Lewis Williams
 Edgar C. Wilson
 Henry A. Wise
 Ebenezer Young

The question then recurred on the second and third resolutions proposed by Mr. John Quincy Adams in lieu of the second and third resolutions reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs; when

Mr. John Quincy Adams withdrew the said second and third resolutions.

And the question then recurred on the second resolution reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, viz.

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of so much of the President's message as relates to commercial restrictions, or to reprisals on the commerce of France.

And being put, that the House do agree thereto,

It passed in the affirmative unanimously.

The third and last resolution reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs was then read as follows:

Resolved, That contingent preparation ought to be made to meet any emergency growing out of our relations with France.

The said resolution was, on motion of Mr. Cambreleng, ordered to lie on the table.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Lowrie, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed the bill (No. 590) entitled "An act to carry into effect a convention between the United States and Spain," with amendments; in which I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House. The Senate have also passed a resolution, in the words following, viz.

Resolved, That the joint rule of the two Houses, which prohibits sending bills to the President on the last day of the session for his approbation, be suspended during the present session of Congress; in which resolution I am directed to ask the concurrence of this House. And then he withdrew.

Mr. Briggs, from the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee had examined enrolled bills of the following titles, viz.

No. 218. An act for the relief of Mervin P. Mix;

No. 237. An act for the relief of Samuel Butler;

No. 250. An act for the relief of Job Barton;

No. 260. An act for the relief of David Kincaid;

No. 261. An act for the relief of Stevens Smith, and the heirs of Patrick McRown, and crew of the fishing schooner Rising States, of Bath bay, in the State of Maine;

No. 263. An act for the relief of Matthew C. Perry, a master commandant in the navy of the United States ;

No. 264. An act for the relief of E. R. Shubrick, of the United States navy ;

No. 266. An act for the relief of Riddle, Beckett, and Headington, and their representatives ;

No. 267. An act for the relief of John J. Avery ;

No. 271. An act for the relief of Theodore Owens ;

No. 273. An act for the relief of the representatives of Thomas Clemmons ;

No. 281. An act for the relief of Shubael Conant ;

No. 284. An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Aaron Smith ;

No. 291. An act for the relief of William Haskell and others ;

No. 304. An act for the relief of John Cullins, a soldier of the revolution.

No. 311. An act granting a pension to Amasa A. Tift ;

No. 341. An act granting a pension to Isaac Janvier ;

No. 380. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund to Richard Butman the tonnage duty imposed on the schooner Brandywine ;

No. 411. An act for the relief of Simeon Meachum ;

No. 437. An act for the relief of James Young ;

No. 438. An act for the relief of Henry Aukward ;

No. 515. An act for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Bailey E. Clarke ;

No. 533. An act to authorize the Secretary of State to issue letters patent to James Jones ;

No. 561. An act for the relief of Thomas Buford ;

No. 605. An act to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Potomac, and repealing all acts already passed in relation thereto ;"

No. 619. An act to change the place of holding the district court of the United States for the district of Mississippi ;

No. 614. An act for the relief of Richard T. Archer ;

No. 626. An act for the relief of John Tice, assignee of William Pennington ;

No. 652. An act for the relief of William O'Neal and Robert Morrison ;

No. 662. An act to authorize the city council of St. Augustine to widen a street in the town of St. Augustine ;

No. 668. An act to authorize letters patent to be issued to Francis B. Ogden ;

No. 683. An act to authorize the removal of the land office at Wapakonetta to Lima, in the State of Ohio ;

No. 684. An act to prescribe the punishment of consuls, commercial agents, and others, in certain cases ;

No. 686. An act to authorize the sale of certain lands belonging to the University of Michigan ;

No. 708. An act to change the times of holding the district courts of the United States for the western district of Virginia, held at Clarksburg ;

No. 729. An act to provide for paying certain pensions at Jackson, in the State of Tennessee ;

No. 170. An act further to suspend the operation of certain provisos

of "An act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved the 14th day of July, 1832;

No. 142. An act for the relief of Lemuel Tanner, assignee of Pierre Dufresne;

No. 166. An act for the relief of John Dougherty, an Indian agent;

No. 160. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to compromise the claims allowed by the commissioners under the treaty with the King of the Two Sicilies, concluded October 14, 1832;

No. 173. An act further to extend the time allowed for the execution of the duties of the commissioners for carrying into effect the convention with France;

No. 104. An act to continue the office of Commissioner of Pensions; and found the same to be truly enrolled; when

The Speaker signed the said bills.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Lowrie, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed bills of this House of the following titles, viz.

No. 616. An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1835, with amendments.

No. 405. An act for the benefit of Samuel M. Asbury, who was wounded in the late war with Great Britain, with an amendment.

No. 56. An act to render permanent the present mode of supplying the army of the United States, and fixing the salaries of certain clerks therein named, with an amendment.

No. 641. An act for the relief of Colonel Daniel Newnan, with an amendment.

No. 425. An act granting a pension to Colonel Gideon Morgan, with an amendment.

No. 334. An act to equalize and regulate the pay of the officers of the army and navy of the United States.

No. 472. An act for the relief of Joseph Gilbert.

No. 466. An act granting a pension to John Gerodelle.

No. 412. An act for the relief of Dominick Lynch.

No. 268. An act for the relief of Stephen Gatlin.

No. 368. An act for the relief of Peter Triplett.

No. 559. An act for the relief of Daniel Page.

No. 608. An act granting a pension to Larnard Swallow.

No. 648. An act making additional appropriations for the Delaware breakwater, for certain harbors, and removing obstructions in and at the mouths of certain rivers, for the year 1835.

No. 660. An act making appropriations for building light-boats, beacons, and monuments, and placing buoys, for the year 1835, with amendments.

No. 517. An act to increase the pension of Origen Eaton, with an amendment.

No. 388. An act granting a pension to John F. Wiley, and increasing the pension of George Fields, with an amendment.

No. 275. An act for the relief of William Lawrence, with an amendment.

No. 462. An act for the relief of Ephraim F. Gilbert, with an amendment.

No. 728. An act supplemental to an act entitled "An act to authorize the extension, construction, and use of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad into and within the District of Columbia."

No. 503. An act granting a pension to Thomas Morton.

No. 588. An act for the relief of John Moore.

No. 550. An act for the relief of Abraham E. Boutwell and David Pearson.

No. 506. An act for the relief of Timothy Jordan.

No. 467. An act for the relief of Samuel Shelmerdine.

No. 607. An act granting a pension to John Bryant.

No. 287. An act for the relief of Thomas Ball.

No. 629. An act granting a pension to Noah Miller, an invalid major of the militia.

No. 422. An act granting a pension to Joseph Mead.

No. 460. An act for the relief of John Ashton.

No. 544. An act for the relief of Joseph Swartwood.

No. 403. An act granting a pension to William Wilges.

No. 459. An act granting pensions to William Baden and James Harrington.

No. 428. An act granting a pension to Benjamin Leslie.

No. 687. An act granting a pension to Justus Cobb.

No. 700. An act granting a pension to Solomon Case.

No. 606. An act for the relief of George C. Seaton.

No. 647. An act placing Captain Cole, a Seneca Indian chief, on the pension roll.

No. 653. An act for the relief of Benjamin Holland.

No. 691. An act granting a pension to Isaac Eckright.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution from the Senate to suspend the joint rule which prohibits bills or joint resolutions being presented to the President of the United States on the last day of a session of Congress.

A motion was made by Mr. Mason, of Virginia, to amend the resolution by including a provision to suspend the operation of the joint rule that provides that no bill that shall have passed one House shall be sent for concurrence to the other on either of the three last days of the session.

And on the question that the House do agree to the said motion,

It was decided in the negative.

A motion was made by Mr. Gillet to amend the said resolution by adding thereto as follows: "until the hour of six o'clock in the afternoon of the last day of the session, and no longer." This amendment was also disagreed to.

And the question was put, that the House do agree to the resolution of the Senate,

And passed in the affirmative.

The said resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the joint rule of the two Houses, which prohibits sending bills to the President on the last day of the session for his approbation, be suspended during the present session of Congress.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill (No. 616) entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1835," were read, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill (No. 664) entitled "An act making appropriations for Indian annuities, and other similar objects, for

the year 1835," were read, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill (No. 660) entitled "An act making appropriations for building light-boats, beacons, and monuments, and placing buoys, for the year 1835," were read, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Mercer, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, to which was referred the bill from the Senate (No. 115) entitled "An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to invest the amount of the two per cent. fund reserved for making roads leading to the State of Mississippi, under the direction of Congress," reported the same without amendment.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow, 10 o'clock A. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1835.

On motion of Mr. Elisha Whittlesey,

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be directed to pay the usual extra compensation of one hundred and fifty dollars to each of the watch and lamp-lighter of the Capitol.

On motion of Mr. Polk,

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid to each messenger of this House the same allowance for extra services, as was granted by the resolution of the House, passed at the last session of Congress.

On motion of Mr. Grennell,

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House pay to each of the four attendants, other than messengers, employed in and about the House and its offices, the same extra compensation for their services, as shall be paid to the messengers of the House at the present session.

Mr. Briggs, from the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee had examined enrolled bills of the following titles, viz.

No. 268. An act for the relief of Stephen Gatlin;

No. 287. An act for the relief of Thomas Ball;

No. 334. An act to equalize and regulate the pay of the army and navy of the United States;

No. 368. An act for the relief of Peter Triplett;

No. 403. An act granting a pension to William Wilges;

No. 412. An act for the relief of Dominick Lynch;

No. 422. An act granting a pension to Joseph Mead;

No. 428. An act granting a pension to Benjamin Leslie;

No. 459. An act granting pensions to William Baden and James Harrington;

No. 460. An act for the relief of John Ashton;

No. 466. An act granting a pension to John Gerodelle;

No. 467. An act granting a pension to Samuel Shelmerdine;

No. 472. An act granting a pension to Joseph Gilbert;

No. 503. An act granting a pension to Thomas Morton;

No. 506. An act for the relief of Timothy Jordan;

No. 544. An act for the relief of Joseph Swartwood;

No. 550. An act for the relief of Abraham E. Boutwell and David Pearson;

No. 559. An act for the relief of Daniel Page;

No. 588. An act for the relief of John Moore;

No. 606. An act for the relief of George C. Seaton ;
 No. 607. An act granting a pension to John Bryant ;
 No. 608. An act granting a pension to Larnard Swallow ;
 No. 629. An act granting a pension to Noah Miller, an invalid major of the militia ;

No. 647. An act placing Captain Cole, a Seneca Indian chief, on the pension roll ;

No. 648. An act making additional appropriations for the Delaware breakwater, and for certain harbors, and removing obstructions in and at the mouths of certain rivers, for the year 1835 ;

No. 653. An act for the relief of Benjamin Holland ;

No. 687. An act granting a pension to Justus Cobb ;

No. 691. An act granting a pension to Isaac Eckright ;

No. 700. An act granting a pension to Solomon Case ;

No. 728. An act supplementary to an act entitled "An act to authorize the extension, construction, and use of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad into and within the District of Columbia," passed December, 1829 ;

and found the same to be truly enrolled ; when

The Speaker signed the said bills.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union ; and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Hubbard reported that the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had agreed to sundry amendments of the Senate to the bill (No. 616) entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1835 ;" that the committee had agreed to sundry other amendments, with amendments ; and that the committee had disagreed to sundry other amendments of the Senate to said bill.

Mr. Hubbard also reported that the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (No. 664) entitled "An act making appropriations for Indian annuities, and other similar objects, for the year 1835," with amendments.

Mr. Hubbard also reported that the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (No. 600) entitled "An act making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, heretofore commenced, for the year 1835," with amendments.

Mr. Hubbard also reported that the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (No. 660) entitled "An act making appropriations for building light-boats, beacons, and monuments, and placing buoys, for the year 1835."

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the amendments of the Senate to the bill (No. 616) entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1835 ;" when

The 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 13th, 15th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 35th, and 38th amendments were agreed to by the House ; and the 8th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 19th, and 34th were also agreed to, with amendments to each. The 9th, 10th, 17th, 18th, and 37th amendments were disagreed to by the House.

The 4th, 5th and 6th amendments were then read as follows : "Page

17, after line 20, insert: *Provided*, The salary to the minister to Great Britain shall not be paid unless such minister shall be appointed at the present session of Congress, or in the recess, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate first had and obtained."

"Line 26. After 'Prussia' insert 'Great Britain,' and strike out 'sixty-three thousand,' and insert 'sixty-seven thousand five hundred.'"

"Page 18. After line 6, insert: *Provided*, The said outfit [of the minister to Great Britain] shall not be paid unless such minister shall be appointed at the present session of Congress, or in the recess, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate first had and obtained."

Mr. E. Whittlesey moved to amend these amendments by striking out the words "at the present session of Congress;" also the words, "first had and obtained." This motion to amend was disagreed to by the House.

To these amendments the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union reported its disagreement.

And on the question, Will the House concur with the Committee of the Whole House in its disagreement to the said 4th, 5th, and 6th amendments?

It passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, 112,
 { Nays, 49.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams	Mr. Nicoll Halsey	Mr. Henry Mitchell
John Adams	Thomas L. Hamer	Robert Mitchell
Heman Allen	Edward A. Hannegan	John Murphy
William Allen	Samuel S. Harrison	Gayton P. Osgood
Joseph B. Anthony	Micajah T. Hawkins	Sherman Page
Charles A. Barnitz	Albert G. Hawes	Gorham Parks
Daniel L. Barringer	James P. Heath	James Parker
James M. H. Beale	Edward Howell	William Patterson
Samuel Beardsley	William M. Inge	Dutée J. Pearce
Andrew Beaumont	William Jackson	Balie Peyton
Abraham Bockee	Leonard Jarvis	Job Pierson
James W. Bouldin	Noadiah Johnson	Franklin E. Plummer
John W. Brown	Cave Johnson	James K. Polk
Samuel Bunch	Benjamin Jones	Abraham Rencher
Robert Burns	Edward Kavanagh	John Reynolds
Harry Cage	Daniel Kilgore	William Schley
Churchill C. Cambreleng	George L. Kinnard	Augustine H. Shepperd
John Carr	Amos Lane	William N. Shinn
Zachok Casey	Gerrit Y. Lansing	Francis O. J. Smith
Joseph W. Chinn	John Laporte	Jesse Speight
Samuel Clark	Luke Lea	James Standifer
Clement C. Clay	Thomas Lee	Andrew Stewart
Henry W. Connor	Edward Lucas	Joel B. Sutherland
John Cramer	Robert T. Lytle	William Taylor
Edward Darlington	Abijah Mann, jr.	William P. Taylor
Rowland Day	Joel K. Mann	Francis Thomas
Edmund Deberry	John Y. Mason	John Thomson
Philemon Dickerson	Moses Mason, jr.	James Turner
David W. Dickinson	William L. May	Joel Turrill
William C. Dunlap	Jonathan McCarty	Aaron Vanderpoel
John B. Forester	Rufus McIntire	Isaac B. Van Houten
William K. Fuller	James J. McKay	David D. Wagener
John H. Fulton	Isaac McKim	Aaron Ward
John Galbraith	John McKinley	Daniel Wardwell
James H. Gholson	Jeremiah McLene	Taylor Webster
Ransom H. Gillet	Charles McVean	Campbell P. White
James Graham	Jesse Miller	Edgar C. Wilson
Joseph Hall		

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. Chilton Allan
Noyes Barber
Isaac C. Bates
Martin Beaty
George Burd
William Clark
Thomas Corwin
Richard Coulter
David Crockett
Harmar Denny
John Dickson
George Evans
Edward Everett
Horace Everett
Millard Fillmore
Philo C. Fuller
Rice Garland

Mr. George R. Gilmer
Benjamin Gorham
George Grennell, jr.
Hiland Hall
Gideon Hard
Benjamin Hardin
James Harper
Abner Hazeltine
Henry Johnson
Robert P. Letcher
Dixon H. Lewis
Levi Lincoln
James Love
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Phineas Miner

Mr. Stephen C. Phillips
Henry L. Pinckney
David Potts, jr.
Robert Ramsay
William B. Shepard
John N. Steele
Philemon Thomas
Christopher Tompkins
Joseph Trumbull
Samuel Tweedy
Joseph Vance
John G. Watmough
Frederick Whittlesey
Elisha Whittlesey
Richard H. Wilde
Henry A. Wise

And so the House disagreed to the said 4th, 5th, and 6th amendments.

The 36th amendment of the Senate was then read ; which said 36th amendment provided for the adjustment of claims to land in the State of Missouri.

To this amendment the Committee of the Whole House reported its disagreement.

And, after debate on the said amendment,

The previous question was moved ; and being demanded by a majority of the members present,

The said previous question was put, viz. Shall the main question be now put,

And passed in the affirmative.

The said main question was then put, viz. Will the House concur with the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union in its disagreement to the said 36th amendment of the Senate, providing for the adjustment of claims to land in the State of Missouri ?

And passed in the affirmative.

And so the House disagreed to the said 36th amendment.

Add to the amendments of the Senate the following : " For additional pay to the officers of the navy, and the civil establishment at the navy yards, granted by act of the present session of Congress, \$295,732 74."

Ordered, That the Clerk acquaint the Senate with the proceedings of this House on the amendments of the Senate to the said bill.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the amendments of the Senate to the bill (No. 664) entitled " An act making appropriations for Indian annuities, and other similar objects, for the year 1835 ;" when

The 1st, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 11th amendments were agreed to by the House.

The 2d and 4th amendments were, also, agreed to, with amendments.

The 10th amendment was disagreed to by the House.

The 3d amendment was then read as follows: Insert " For carrying into effect the treaty with the Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatamies, concluded at Chicago September 26, 1833, one million thirty-two thousand six hundred and eighty-nine dollars and fifty cents."

And, after debate on this amendment,

The previous question was moved ; and being demanded by a majority of the members present,

The said previous question was put, viz. Shall the main question be now put?

And passed in the affirmative.

The said main question was then put, viz. Will the House agree to the said third amendment?

And passed in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk acquaint the Senate with the proceedings of this House on the amendments of the Senate to the said bill.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the amendments of the Senate to the bill (No. 600) entitled "An act making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, heretofore commenced, for the year 1835;" when

The 1st amendment was disagreed to by the House.

The 2d, 3d, and 6th amendments were agreed to by the House.

The 5th amendment was agreed to, with an amendment.

The Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union reported its agreement to the 4th amendment of the Senate to the said bill, with the following amendment, viz.

Add the following section: "*And be it further enacted*, That the sum of three millions of dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended, in whole or in part, under the direction of the President of the United States; for the military and naval service, including fortifications and ordnance, and increase of the navy: *Provided*, Such expenditures shall be rendered necessary for the defence of the country prior to the next meeting of Congress."

And on the question that the House do concur with the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union in amending the 4th amendment of the Senate, by adding thereto the said section,

It passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, 109,
Nays, 77.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

• Mr. John Quincy Adams	Mr. David W. Dickinson	Mr. Noadiah Johnson
John Adams	William C. Dunlap	Cave Johnson
• Johan J. Allen	• Horace Everett	Edward Kavanagh
William Allen	John B. Forester	Daniel Kilgore
• James M. H. Beale	William K. Fuller	George L. Kinnard
Benning M. Bean	John H. Fulton	Amos Lane
Samuel Beardsley	John Galbraith	Gerrit Y. Lansing
Andrew Beaumont	Ransom H. Gillet	Luke Lea
Abraham Bockee	• James Graham	Thomas Lee
John W. Brown	Joseph Hall	• James Love
John Bull	Thomas H. Hall	Edward Lucas
Samuel Bunch	Nicoll Halsey	Chittenden Lyon
Jesse A. Bynum	Thomas L. Hamer	Robert T. Lytle
Harry Cage	Edward A. Hannegan	Abijah Mann, jr.
Churchill C. Cambreleng	James Harper	Richard J. Manning
Richard B. Carmichael	Samuel S. Harrison	John Y. Mason
Zadok Casey	Micajah T. Hawkins	William L. May
John Chaney	Albert G. Hawes	Rufus McIntire
Samuel Clark	• James P. Heath	James J. McKay
Henry W. Connor	Edward Howell	Isaac McKim
• Richard Coulter	Henry Hubbard	John McKinley
John Cramer	Abel Huntington	Jeremiah McLene
Rowland Day	William M. Inge	Charles McVean
• Harmar Denny	Leonard Jarvis	Jesse Miller
Philemon Dickerson	Richard M. Johnson	• John J. Milligan

Mr. Henry Mitchell
Robert Mitchell
Samuel McDowell Moore
Henry A. Muhlenberg
John Murphy
Gayton P. Osgood
Gorham Parks
James Parker
William Patterson
Dutee J. Pearce
Balie Peyton
Franklin Pierce

Mr. Job Pierson
Franklin E. Plummer
James K. Polk
John Reynolds
Ferdinand S. Schenck
William Schley
William N. Shinn
Jesse Speight
John N. Steele
Andrew Stewart
Joel B. Sutherland

Mr. William Taylor
Francis Thomas
John Thomson
James Turner
Joel Turrill
Aaron Vanderpoel
Isaac B. Van Houten
David D. Wagener
Aaron Ward
Campbell P. White
Henry A. Wise

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. Heman Allen
Chilton Allan
William H. Ashley
Daniel L. Barringer
Isaac C. Bates
Martin Beatty
James M. Bell
James W. Bouldin
George N. Briggs
Robert B. Campbell
George Chambers
Joseph W. Chinn
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
William Clark
William K. Clowney
Thomas Corwin
Joseph H. Crane
Edward Darlington
Amos Davis
Thomas Davenport
Edmund Deberry
John Dickson
George Evans
Edward Everett
John Ewing
John M. Felder

Mr. Millard Fillmore
Thomas F. Foster
Philo C. Fuller
Roger L. Gamble
Rice Garland
James H. Gholson
George R. Gilmer
William F. Gordon
Benjamin Gorham
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Hiland Hall
Gideon Hard
Benjamin Hardin
Abner Hazeltine
William Hiester
William Jackson
William Cost Johnson
Henry Johnson
Henry King
Dixon H. Lewis
Levi Lincoln
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Charles F. Mercer

Mr. Phineas Miner
John M. Patton
Stephen C. Phillips
Francis W. Pickens
Henry L. Pinckney
David Potts, jr.
Robert Ramsey
John Reed
Abraham Rencher
John Robertson
William B. Shepard
Augustine H. Shepperd
William Slade
David Spangler
William P. Taylor
Philemon Thomas
Joseph Trumbull
Samuel Tweedy
Joseph Vance
Samuel F. Vinton
John G. Watmough
Elisha Whittlesey
Lewis Williams
Edgar C. Wilson
Ebenezer Young

The said 4th amendment of the Senate was then agreed to by the House as thus amended.

Ordered, That the Clerk acquaint the Senate with the proceedings of this House on the amendments of the Senate to the said bill.

Mr. Elisha Whittlesey moved the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be presented to the honorable JOHN BELL, for the able, impartial and dignified manner in which he has presided over the deliberations, and performed the arduous and important duties of the Chair.

And on the question that the House do agree to this resolution, It passed in the affirmative unanimously.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the amendments of the Senate to the bill (No. 660) entitled "An act making appropriations for building light-boats, beacons, and monuments, and placing buoys, for the year 1835;" and the said amendments being read, were severally concurred in by the House.

Ordered, That the Clerk acquaint the Senate therewith.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill (No. 56) entitled "An act to render permanent the present mode of supplying the army of the United States, and fixing the salaries of certain clerks therein named,"

were read, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill (No. 590) "to carry into effect a convention between the United States and Spain," were read, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Lowrie, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker : The Senate have passed bills of this House of the following titles, viz.

No. 632. An act making appropriations for certain roads, and for examinations and surveys, for the year 1835.

No. 290. An act supplementary to an act passed on the 4th of July, 1832, for the final adjustment of land claims in the southeastern district of the State of Louisiana.

No. 658. An act authorizing the construction of a dry dock for the naval service.

No. 761. An act to extend the patent of Robert Eastman for a further term of seven years.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union ; and, after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Speight reported that the committee had, according to order, had the state of the Union, generally, under consideration, particularly sundry bills, and amendments to bills, which he reported to the House as follows, viz.

The bill from the Senate (No. 155) entitled "An act to establish branches of the Mint of the United States," without amendment.

The bill from the Senate (No. 111) entitled "An act for the continuation and repair of the Cumberland road in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois," without amendment.

The bill from the Senate (No. 65) entitled "An act to improve the navigation of the Mississippi river, in the vicinity of St. Louis," without amendment.

The bill from the Senate (No. 145) entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled 'An act to amend the judicial system of the United States,'" with amendments.

The bill from the Senate (No. 172) entitled "An act to provide for the increase of the corps of engineers, and for other purposes," without amendment.

The bill from the Senate (No. 95) entitled "An act for the relief of David Beard," with amendments.

The bill from the Senate (No. 110) entitled "An act to authorize the allowance of certain charges in the accounts of the American consul at London," without amendment.

The bill from the Senate (No. 136) entitled "An act for the benefit of the corporations of Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown, in the District of Columbia," without amendment.

The agreement of the committee to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (No. 56) entitled "An act to render permanent the present mode of supplying the army of the United States, and fixing the salaries of certain clerks therein named."

Also, the agreement of the committee to the amendments of the

Mr. John H. Fulton
 Roger L. Gamble
 Rice Garland
 James H. Gholson
 Ransom H. Gillet
 George R. Gilmer
 James Graham
 Thomas H. Hall
 Nicoll Halsey
 Thomas L. Hamer
 Edward A. Hannegan
 Gideon Hard
 Samuel S. Harrison
 Samuel G. Hathaway
 Micajah T. Hawkins
 Joseph Henderson
 William Hiester
 Edward Howell
 Abel Huntington
 Richard M. Johnson
 Henry Johnson
 Seaborn Jones
 Benjamin Jones
 Edward Kavanagh
 Daniel Kilgore
 George L. Kinnard
 Ames Lane

Mr. Dixon H. Lewis
 Edward Lucas
 Chittenden Lyon
 Robert T. Lytle
 Abijah Mann, jr.
 Samuel W. Mardis
 John Y. Mason
 William L. May
 James J. McKay
 Isaac McKim
 John McKinley
 Henry Mitchell
 Samuel McDowell Moore
 Henry A. Muhlenberg
 John Murphy
 Gorham Parks
 James Parker
 John M. Patton
 William Patterson
 Dutee J. Pearce
 Bulie Peyton
 Francis W. Pickens
 Job Pierson
 Henry L. Pinckney
 James K. Polk
 Abraham Rencher

Mr. John Reynolds
 Ferdinand S. Schenck
 William Schley
 William B. Shepard
 Augustine H. Shepperd
 William N. Shinn
 David Spangler
 Jesse Speight
 James Standifer
 Andrew Stewart
 John T. Stoddert
 William P. Taylor
 Francis Thomas
 Philemon Thomas
 James Turner
 Aaron Vanderpoel
 Isaac B. Van Houten
 David D. Wagener
 Aaron Ward
 Daniel Wardwell
 Taylor Webster
 Campbell P. White
 Elisha Whittlesey
 Lewis Williams
 Edgar C. Wilson
 Henry A. Wise

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. Heman Allen
 Noyes Barber
 Martin Beatty
 George N. Briggs
 George Chambers
 William Clark
 Richard Coulter
 Joseph H. Crane
 Thomas Davenport
 John Dickson
 George Evans
 Edward Everett
 Horace Everett
 Charles G. Ferris
 Millard Fillmore
 Philo C. Fuller
 John Galbraith
 William F. Gordon
 George Grennell, jr.
 John K. Griffin

Mr. Joseph Hall
 Hiland Hall
 Benjamin Hardin
 Joseph M. Harper
 James Harper
 Abner Hazeltine
 Henry Hubbard
 William Jackson
 Leonard Jarvis
 William Cost Johnson
 Noadiah Johnson
 Henry King
 Gerrit Y. Lansing
 Robert P. Letcher
 Levi Lincoln
 James Love
 Joel K. Mann
 Richard J. Manning
 Thomas A. Marshall
 Moses Mason, jr.

Mr. Jonathan McCarty
 Rufus McIntire
 Thomas M. T. McKennan
 Jeremiah McLene
 Charles F. Mercer
 John J. Milligan
 Phineas Miner
 Robert Mitchell
 Gayton P. Osgood
 Franklin Pierce
 Franklin E. Plummer
 Robert Ramsay
 William Slade
 Francis O. J. Smith
 Joseph Trumbull
 Samuel Tweedy
 Joseph Vance
 Samuel F. Vinton
 Frederick Whittlesoy
 Ebenezer Young

Ordered, That the Clerk acquaint the Senate therewith.

Mr. Dickerson, of New Jersey, from the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee did, this day, present to the President of the United States enrolled bills of the following titles, viz.

No. 728. An act supplemental to an act entitled "An act to authorize the extension, construction, and use of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad into and within the District of Columbia," passed December, 1829.

No. 700. An act granting a pension to Solomon Case.

No. 691. An act granting a pension to Isaac Eckright.

No. 687. An act granting a pension to Justus Cobb.

No. 653. An act for the relief of Benjamin Holland.

No. 648. An act making additional appropriations for the Delaware

breakwater, and for certain harbors, and removing obstructions in and at the mouths of certain rivers, for the year 1835.

No. 647. An act placing Captain Cole, a Seneca Indian chief, on the pension roll.

No. 629. An act granting a pension to Noah Miller, an invalid major of the militia.

No. 608. An act granting a pension to Larnard Swallow.

No. 607. An act granting a pension to John Bryant.

No. 606. An act for the relief of George C. Seaton.

No. 588. An act for the relief of John Moore.

No. 559. An act for the relief of Daniel Page.

No. 550. An act for the relief of Abraham E. Boutwell and David Pearson.

No. 544. An act for the relief of Joseph Swartwood.

No. 506. An act for the relief of Timothy Jordan.

No. 503. An act granting a pension to Thomas Morton.

No. 472. An act granting a pension to Joseph Gilbert.

No. 467. An act granting a pension to Samuel Shelmerdine.

No. 466. An act granting a pension to John Gerodelle.

No. 460. An act for the relief of John Ashton.

No. 459. An act granting pensions to William Baden and James Harrington.

No. 428. An act granting a pension to Benjamin Leslie.

No. 422. An act granting a pension to Joseph Mead.

No. 412. An act for the relief of Dominick Lynch.

No. 403. An act granting a pension to William Wilges.

No. 368. An act for the relief of Peter Triplett.

No. 334. An act to regulate the pay of the officers of the navy of the United States.

No. 287. An act for the relief of Thomas Ball.

No. 268. An act for the relief of Stephen Gatlin.

No. 78. An act to authorize the construction of a railroad upon the public lands, from Tallahassee to St. Mark's, in Florida.

No. 137. An act in amendment of the acts for the punishment of offences against the United States.

No. 104. An act to continue the office of Commissioner of Pensions.

No. 142. An act for the relief of Lemuel Tanner, assignee of Pierre Dufresne.

No. 160. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to compromise the claims allowed by the commissioners under the treaty with the King of the Two Sicilies, concluded October 14, 1832.

No. 170. An act further to suspend the operation of certain provisoes of "An act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved the 14th day of July, 1832.

No. 166. An act for the relief of John Dougherty, an Indian agent.

No. 173. An act further to extend the time allowed for the execution of the duties of the commissioners for carrying into effect the convention with France.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Lowrie, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have postponed indefinitely bills of this House of the following titles, viz.

No. 413. An act granting a pension to Francis St. Cyr.

No. 610. An act for the relief of Jared Buckingham.

No. 423. An act granting a pension to Luke Voorhise.

No. 391. An act for the relief of Peter Doxtator and Jacob Weaver.

No. 400. An act granting a pension to William Slocum.

No. 392. An act for the relief of John Dal, of the State of Maine.

No. 322. An act for the relief of Josiah Westlake.

No. 258. An act granting a pension to Job Wood.

No. 257. An act for the relief of John Herrick.

And then he withdrew.

Mr. Foster, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the message of the President of the United States, with the papers accompanying the same, relating to the claim of Herring and Richardson, subjects of Great Britain, for indemnity for losses alleged to have been sustained by them by the seizure, condemnation, and sale of a ship called the *Frances and Eliza*, made a report thereon adverse to the said claim; which report was read; when it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of the claim of Messrs. Herring and Richardson, submitted to the House of Representatives by the President of the United States on the 25th of January, 1834.

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House transmit a copy of this report to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Polk, from the managers appointed to conduct the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of the amendments of the Senate to the bill (No. 616) entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1835," made a report; whereupon, it was

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the recommendations of the conferees, to wit: That the appropriation for outfit and salary of a minister to Great Britain be stricken from the bill, as also the salary of a secretary of legation to Great Britain; and that the appropriation for the salary of a chargé des affaires to Great Britain be restored to the bill, and that the said bill be amended accordingly.

The House then proceeded to reconsider its disagreement to the 9th and 18th amendments of the Senate, as also its amendment to the 34th amendment of the Senate; and, also, its disagreement to the 36th and 37th of the amendments of the Senate to the said bill; whereupon, it was

Resolved, That this House doth recede from its disagreement to the said 9th and 18th amendments of the Senate; also, from its amendment to the 34th amendment of the Senate; and that this House doth insist on its disagreement to the 36th and 37th of the amendments of the Senate to the said bill.

Ordered, That the Clerk notify the Senate accordingly.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Lowrie, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate recede from their 10th amendment to the bill (No. 664) entitled "An act making appropriations for Indian annuities, and other similar objects, for the year 1835;" which amendment has been disagreed to by this House. And the Senate agree to all the amendments proposed by this House to other of their amendments to said bill.

The Senate insist on their first amendment to the bill (No. 600) entitled "An act making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, heretofore commenced, for the year 1835." They disagree to the amendment of this House, proposing to insert an additional section in said bill, containing an appropriation of three millions of dollars, to be expended, in whole or in part, under the direction of the President, for the military and naval service, including fortifications and ordnance, and increase of the navy. And the Senate concur in the amendment of this House to their fifth amendment to said bill. And then he withdrew.

The House proceeded to the reconsideration of the amendments to the Senate to the bill (No. 600) entitled "An act making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, heretofore commenced, for the year 1835."

A motion was made that the House do recede from its disagreement to the first amendment of the Senate to the said bill; which motion was agreed to by the House.

A motion was then made by Mr. Gholson that the House do recede from its amendment proposing to insert an additional section as the 2d section of the bill, containing an appropriation of three millions of dollars.

And, after debate,

The previous question was moved by Mr. McKennan; and being demanded by a majority of the members present,

The said previous question was put, viz. Shall the main question, be now put?

And passed in the affirmative.

The main question was then put, viz. Will the House recede from the said amendment,

And was decided in the negative, { Yeas, 87,
Nays, 110.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
Heman Allen
Chilton Allan
William S. Archer
William H. Ashley
Noyes Barber
Charles A. Barnitz
Daniel L. Barringer
Martin Beatty
James W. Bouldin
Robert B. Campbell
George Chambers
Joseph W. Chinn
Nathaniel H. Claiborne
William Clark
William K. Clowney
Thomas Corwin
Joseph H. Crane
David Crockett
Edward Darlington
Amos Davis
Thomas Davenport
Edmund Deberry
John Dickson
George Evans

Mr. Edward Everett
Horace Everett
John Ewing
John M. Felder
Millard Fillmore
Thomas F. Foster
Philo C. Fuller
Roger L. Gamble
Rice Garland
James H. Gholson
George R. Gilmer
William F. Gordon
James Graham
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Hiland Hall
Gideon Hard
Benjamin Hardin
James Harper
Abner Hazeltine
William Hiester
William Jackson
William Cost Johnson
Henry Johnson
Seaborn Jones

Mr. Henry King
George W. Lay
Robert P. Letcher
Dixon H. Lewis
Levi Lincoln
Henry C. Martindale
Thomas A. Marshall
James J. McKay
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Charles F. Mercer
John J. Milligan
Phineas Miner
John M. Patton
Stephen C. Phillips
Francis W. Pickens
Henry L. Pinckney
David Potts, jr.
Robert Ramsay
John Reed
Abraham Rencher
John Robertson
William B. Shepard
David Spangler
John N. Steele
Andrew Stewart

Mr. William P. Taylor
Philemon Thomas
Joseph Trumbull
Samuel Tweedy

Mr. Joseph Vance
Samuel F. Vinton
John G. Watmough
Elisha Whittlesey

Mr. Richard H. Wilde
Lewis Williams
Edgar C. Wilson
Ebenezer Young

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Adams

- John J. Allen
- William Allen
- Joseph B. Anthony
- James M. H. Béale
- Benning M. Bean
- Samuel Beardsley
- Andrew Beaumont
- John Blair
- Abraham Bockee
- Ratliff Boon
- John Bull
- Robert Burns
- Jesse A. Bynum
- Harry Cage
- Churchill C. Cambreleng
- Richard B. Carmichael
- John Carr
- Zadok Casey
- Samuel Clark
- Clement C. Clay
- Henry W. Connor
- Richard Coulter
- John Cramer
- Rowland Day
- William C. Dunlap
- John B. Forester
- William K. Fuller
- John H. Fulton
- John Galbraith
- Ransom H. Gillet
- Joseph Hall
- Thomas H. Hall
- Nicoll Halsey
- Thomas L. Hamer
- Edward A. Hannegan
- Joseph M. Harper

Mr. Samuel S. Harrison

- Samuel G. Hathaway
- Micajah T. Hawkins
- Albert G. Hawes
- James P. Heath
- Joseph Henderson
- Edward Howell
- Henry Hubbard
- Abel Huntington
- William M. Inge
- Leonard Jarvis
- Richard M. Johnson
- Noadiah Johnson
- Edward Kavanagh
- Daniel Kilgore
- George L. Kinnard
- Amos Lane
- Gerrit Y. Lansing
- Luke Lea
- Thomas Lee
- James Love
- Edward Lucas
- Chittenden Lyon
- Robert T. Lytle
- Abijah Mann, jr.
- Joel K. Mann
- Richard J. Manning
- Samuel W. Mardis
- John Y. Mason
- Moses Mason, jr.
- William L. May
- Jonathan McCarty
- Rufus McIntire
- Isaac McKim
- John McKinley
- Jeremiah McLene
- Charles McVean

Mr. Jesse Miller

- Henry Mitchell
- Robert Mitchell
- Samuel McDowell Moore
- Henry A. Muhlenberg
- John Murphy
- Gayton P. Osgood
- Gorham Parks
- James Parker
- William Patterson
- Dutec J. Pearce
- Balie Peyton
- Franklin Pierce
- Job Pierson
- Franklin E. Plummer
- James K. Polk
- John Reynolds
- Ferdinand S. Schenck
- William Schley
- Augustine H. Shepperd
- William N. Shinn
- Francis O. J. Smith
- Jesse Speight
- James Standifer
- Joel B. Sutherland
- William Taylor
- Francis Thomas
- James Turner
- Joel Turritt
- Aaron Vanderpoel
- Isaac B. Van Houten
- David D. Wagener
- Daniel Wardwell
- Taylor Webster
- Campbell P. White
- Henry A. Wise

Mr. Cambreleng then moved that the House do insist on said amendment ; which motion was agreed to ; and it was

Ordered, That the Clerk acquaint the Senate therewith.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Lowrie, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker : The Senate concur in the recommendations of the conferees on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of the amendments of the Senate to the bill (No. 616) entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1835 ;" and they recede from their 36th and 37th amendments to said bill.

And so the said bill finally passed both Houses.

Ordered, That Mr. Watmough and Mr. Lea, of Tennessee, be added to the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, on the part of this House.

Mr. Briggs, from the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee had examined enrolled bills of the following titles, viz.

No. 664. An act making appropriations for Indian annuities, and other similar objects, for the year 1835.

No. 290. An act supplementary to an act passed the 4th of July, 1832,

entitled "An act for the final adjustment of land claims in the southeastern district of the State of Louisiana."

No. 660. An act making appropriations for building light-boats, beacons, and monuments, and placing buoys, for the year 1835.

No. 658. An act authorizing the construction of a dry dock for the naval service.

No. 682. An act amendatory of the act for the continuation of the Cumberland road.

No. 761. An act to extend the patent of Robert Eastman for a further period of seven years.

No. 632. An act making appropriations for certain roads, and for examinations and surveys, for the year 1835.

No. 155. An act to establish branches of the Mint of the United States.

Mr. Hannegan, from the committee appointed on the 28th of February, to investigate the circumstances of the assault on the honorable John Ewing, and to report the facts in the case, made a report.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Lowrie, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate adhere to their disagreement to the amendment of this House, proposing to insert in the bill (No. 600) entitled "An act making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, heretofore commenced, for the year 1835," an additional section, containing an appropriation of three millions of dollars, to be expended, in whole or in part, under the direction of the President, for the military and naval service, including fortifications and ordnance, and increase of the navy. And then he withdrew.

The said message was read; when

A motion was then made by Mr. Cambreleng that the House do adhere to their said amendment.

A motion was made by Mr. Mercer that the House do recede from their said amendment.

And, after debate,

The previous question was moved by Mr. Hawes; and being demanded by a majority of the members present,

The said previous question was put, viz. Will the House recede from the said amendment?

And was decided in the negative, { Yeas, 88,
Nays, 107.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

• Mr. John Quincy Adams
Heman Allen
Chilton Allan
William S. Archer
William H. Ashley
Noyes Barber
Charles A. Barnitz
Daniel L. Barringer
Martin Beatty
X James W. Bouldin
George N. Briggs
John Bull
Robert B. Campbell
George Chambers
Joseph W. Chinn

Mr. William Clark
William K. Clowney
Thomas Corwin
Joseph H. Crane
David Crockett
Edward Darlington
Amos Davis
Thomas Davenport
Edmund Deberry
John Dickson
George Evans
Edward Everett
• Horace Everett
John Ewing
John M. Felder

Mr. Millard Fillmore
Thomas F. Foster
Philo C. Fuller
Roger L. Gamble
Rice Garland
James H. Gholson
George R. Gilmer
William F. Gordon
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Hiland Hall
Gideon Hard
Benjamin Hardin
James Harper
Abner Hazeltine

Mr. William Hiester
 William Jackson
 William Cost Johnson
 Henry Johnson
 Seaborn Jones
 Henry King
 Robert P. Letcher
 Dixon H. Lewis
 Levi Lincoln
 Thomas A. Marshall
 Jonathan McCarty
 James J. McKay
 Thomas M. T. McKennan
 Charles F. Mercer
 John J. Milligan

Mr. Phineas Mimer
 James Parker
 John M. Patton
 Stephen C. Phillips
 Francis W. Pickens
 Henry L. Pinckney
 David Potts, jr.
 Robert Ramsay
 John Reed
 Abraham Rencher
 John Robertson
 William Slade
 David Spangler
 John N. Steele

Mr. Andrew Stewart
 William P. Taylor
 Philemon Thomas
 Joseph Trumbull
 Samuel Tweedy
 Joseph Vance
 Samuel F. Vinton
 John G. Watmough
 Frederick Whittlesey
 Elisha Whittlesey
 Richard H. Wilde
 Lewis Williams
 Edgar C. Wilson
 Ebenezer Young

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Adams
 John J. Allen
 William Allen
 Joseph B. Anthony
 James M. H. Beale
 Benning M. Bean
 Samuel Beardsley
 Andrew Beaumont
 John Blair
 Abraham Bockee
 Ratliff Boon
 Samuel Bunch
 Harry Cage
 Churchill C. Cambreleng
 Richard B. Carmichael
 John Carr
 Zadek Casey
 John Chaney
 Samuel Clark
 Clement C. Clay
 Henry W. Conner
 Richard Couker
 John Cramer
 Rowland Day
 Philemon Dickerson
 David W. Dickinson
 William C. Dunlap
 Charles G. Ferris
 John B. Forester
 William K. Fuller
 John H. Fulton
 John Galbraith
 Eansom H. Giffet
 Thomas H. Hall
 Nicoll Halsey
 Thomas L. Hamer

Mr. Edward A. Hannegan
 Joseph M. Harper
 Samuel S. Harrison
 Samuel G. Hathaway
 Micajah T. Hawkins
 Albert G. Hawes
 Joseph Henderson
 Edward Howell
 Henry Hubbard
 Abel Huntington
 William M. Inge
 Leonard Jarvis
 Richard M. Johnson
 Noadiah Johnson
 Benjamin Jones
 Edward Kavanaugh
 Daniel Kilgore
 George L. Kinnard
 Amos Lane
 Gerrit Y. Lansing
 Luke Lea
 Thomas Lee
 James Love
 Edward Lucas
 Chittenden Lyon
 Robert T. Lytle
 Abijah Mann, jr.
 Joel K. Mann
 Richard J. Manning
 Samuel W. Mardis
 John Y. Mason
 Moses Mason, jr.
 William L. May
 Rufus McIntire
 Isaac McKim
 John McKinley

Mr. Jeremiah McLene
 Charles McVean
 Jesse Miller
 Henry Mitchell
 Robert Mitchell
 Samuel McDowell Moore
 Henry A. Muhlenberg
 John Murphy
 Gayton P. Osgood
 Gorham Parks
 William Patterson
 Dutee J. Pearce
 Bddie Peyton
 Franklin Pierce
 Job Pierson
 James K. Polk
 John Reynolds
 Ferdinand S. Schenck
 William Schley
 William N. Shinn
 Francis O. J. Smith
 Jesse Speight
 James Standifer
 William Taylor
 Francis Thomas
 James Turner
 Joel Turrill
 Aaron Vanderpoel
 Isaac B. Van Houten
 David D. Wagener
 Aaron Ward
 Daniel Wardwell
 Taylor Webster
 Campbell P. White
 Henry A. Wise

A motion was then made by Mr. Hubbard that the House do ask a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the said amendment.

And on the question, Will the House ask a conference?

It passed in the affirmative. And

Mr. Cambreleng, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Hubbard were appointed managers to conduct the said conference, on the part of this House.

Ordered, That the Clerk notify the Senate accordingly.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the amendments of the Senate to the bill (No. 56) entitled "An act to render permanent the

present mode of supplying the army of the United States, and fixing the salaries of certain clerks therein named." And the said amendments being again read, were concurred in by the House.

Ordered, That the Clerk acquaint the Senate therewith.

Mr. Briggs, from the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee had examined enrolled bills of the following titles, viz.

No. 616. An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1835.

No. 56. An act to render permanent the present mode of supplying the army of the United States and fixing the salaries of certain clerks therein named.

Mr. Dickerson, of New Jersey, from the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee did, this day, present to the President of the United States enrolled bills of the following titles, viz.

No. 729. An act to provide for paying certain pensions at Jackson, in the State of Tennessee.

No. 708. An act to change the times of holding the district courts of the United States for the western district of Virginia, held at Clarksburg.

No. 686. An act to authorize the sale of certain lands belonging to the University of Michigan.

No. 684. An act to prescribe the punishment of consuls, commercial agents, and others, in certain cases.

No. 683. An act to authorize the removal of the land office at Wapakonetta to Lima, in the State of Ohio.

No. 668. An act to authorize letters patent to be issued to Francis B. Ogden.

No. 662. An act to authorize the city council of St. Augustine to widen a street in the town of St. Augustine.

No. 652. An act for the relief of William O'Neal and Robert Morrison.

No. 626. An act for the relief of John Tice, assignee of William Pennington.

No. 614. An act for the relief of Richard T. Archer.

No. 619. An act to change the place of holding the district court of the United States for the district of Mississippi.

No. 605. An act to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Potomac, and repealing all acts already passed in relation thereto."

No. 561. An act for the relief of Thomas Buford.

No. 533. An act to authorize the Secretary of State to issue letters patent to James Jones.

No. 515. An act for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Bailey E. Clarke.

No. 438. An act for the relief of Henry Aukward.

No. 437. An act for the relief of James Young.

No. 411. An act for the relief of Simeon Meachum.

No. 380. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund to Richard Butman the tonnage duty imposed on the schooner Brandywine.

No. 341. An act granting a pension to Isaac Janvier.

No. 311. An act granting a pension to Amasa A. Tift.

No. 304. An act for the relief of John Cullins, a soldier of the revolution.

No. 291. An act for the relief of William Haskell and others.

No. 284. An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Aaron Smith.

No. 281. An act for the relief of Shubael Conant.

No. 273. An act for the relief of the representatives of Thomas Clemmons.

No. 271. An act for the relief of Theodore Owens.

No. 267. An act for the relief of John J. Avery.

No. 266. An act for the relief of Riddle, Beckett, and Headington, and their representatives.

No. 264. An act for the relief of E. R. Shubrick, of the United States navy.

No. 263. An act for the relief of Matthew C. Perry, a master commandant in the navy of the United States.

No. 261. An act for the relief of Stevens Smith, and the heirs of Patrick McRown, and crew of the fishing schooner Rising States, of Bath bay, in the State of Maine.

No. 260. An act for the relief of David Kincaid.

No. 250. An act for the relief of Job Barton.

No. 237. An act for the relief of Samuel Butler.

No. 218. An act for the relief of Mervin P. Mix.

No. 632. An act making appropriations for certain roads, and for examinations and surveys, for the year 1835.

No. 290. An act supplementary to an act passed the 4th of July, 1832, for the final adjustment of land claims in the southeastern district of the State of Louisiana.

No. 658. An act authorizing the construction of a dry dock for naval purposes.

No. 660. An act making appropriations for building light-boats, beacons, and monuments, and placing buoys, for the year 1835.

No. 664. An act making appropriations for Indian annuities, and other similar objects, for the year 1835.

No. 682. An act amendatory of the act for the continuation of the Cumberland road.

No. 761. An act to extend the patent of Robert Eastman for a further term of seven years.

No. 155. An act to establish branches of the Mint of the United States.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill from the Senate (No. 111) entitled "An act for the continuation and repair of the Cumberland road in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois."

And, after debate,

The previous question was moved by Mr. McKennan; and being demanded by a majority of the members present,

The said previous question was put, viz. Shall the main question be now put?

And passed in the affirmative.

The said main question was then put, viz. Shall the bill be read a third time?

And passed in the affirmative.

The said bill was then read the third time accordingly, and the question was stated, that the same do pass.

And, after debate,

The previous question was moved; and being demanded by a majority of the members present,

The said previous question was put, viz. Shall the main question be now put?

And passed in the affirmative.

The said main question was then put, viz. Shall the bill pass?

And passed in the affirmative, { Yeas, 94,
Nays, 80.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams

- Chilton Allan
- William Allen
- Joseph B. Anthony
- William H. Ashley
- Noyes Barber
- Charles A. Barnitz
- Samuel Beardsley
- Martin Beatty
- Ratliff Boon
- George N. Briggs
- John Bull
- Richard B. Carmichael
- John Carr
- Zadok Casey
- John Chaney
- Samuel Clark
- William Clark
- Thomas Corwin
- Richard Coulter
- John Cramer
- Joseph H. Crane
- Edward Darlington
- Rowland Day
- George Evans
- Edward Everett
- Horace Everett
- John Ewing
- William K. Fuller
- John Galbraith
- Rice Garland
- George Grennell, jr.

Mr. Hiland Hall

- Edward A. Hannegan
- Gideon Hard
- James Harper
- Samuel S. Harrison
- Joseph Henderson
- William Hiester
- Edward Howell
- Abel Huntington
- William Jackson
- William Cost Johnson
- Richard M. Johnson
- Henry Johnson
- Benjamin Jones
- Daniel Kilgore
- Henry King
- George L. Kinnard
- Amos Lane
- Robert P. Letcher
- Levi Lincoln
- James Love
- Edward Lucas
- Chittenden Lyon
- Robert T. Lytle
- Thomas A. Marshall
- William L. May
- Jonathan McCarty
- Thomas M. T. McKennan
- Isaac McKim
- Jeremiah McLene
- Charles F. Mercer

Mr. Jesse Miller

- John J. Milligan
- Robert Mitchell
- Henry A. Muhlenberg
- James Parker
- William Patterson
- Dutee J. Pearce
- Stephen C. Phillips
- David Potts, jr.
- John Reed
- John Reynolds
- William Slade
- David Spangler
- Andrew Stewart
- Joel B. Sutherland
- Francis Thomas
- Philemon Thomas
- John Thomson
- Joel Turrill
- Samuel Tweedy
- Joseph Vance
- Aaron Vanderpool
- Isaac B. Van Houten
- Samuel F. Vinton
- Aaron Ward
- John G. Watmough
- Taylor Webster
- Frederick Whittlesey
- Elisha Whittlesey
- Edgar C. Wilson
- Ebenezer Young

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Adams

- Heman Allen
- William S. Archer
- Daniel L. Barringer
- James M. H. Beale
- Benning M. Bean
- Andrew Beaumont
- John Blair
- Samuel Bunch
- Churchill C. Cambreleng
- Robert B. Campbell
- George Chambers
- Joseph W. Chinn
- Clement C. Clay
- Henry W. Connor
- Thomas Davenport

Mr. Edmund Deberry

- John Dickson
- David W. Dickinson
- William C. Dunlap
- John M. Felder
- Millard Fillmore
- John B. Forester
- Philo C. Fuller
- John H. Fulton
- Roger L. Gamble
- James H. Gholson
- Ransom H. Gillet
- William F. Gordon
- James Graham
- John K. Griffin
- Nicoll Halsey

Mr. Benjamin Hardin

- Joseph M. Harper
- Samuel G. Hathaway
- Micajah T. Hawkins
- Albert G. Hawes
- Abner Hazeltime
- Henry Hubbard
- William M. Inge
- Leonard Jarvis
- Noadiah Johnson
- Seaborn Jones
- Edward Kavanagh
- Luke Lea
- Thomas Lee
- Richard J. Manning
- Samuel W. Mardis

Mr. John Y. Mason
 Moses Mason, jr.
 Rufus McIntire
 James J. McKay
 John McKinley
 Charles McVean
 • Samuel McDowell Moore
 John Murphy
 Gayton P. Osgood
 Gorham Parks
 • Ralie Peyton

Mr. Francis W. Pickens
 Franklin Pierce
 Job Pierson
 • Henry L. Pinckney
 Franklin E. Plummer
 James K. Polk
 Robert Ramsay
 • Abraham Rencher
 • John Robertson
 William Schley
 • Augustine H. Shepperd

Mr. William N. Shinn
 Francis O. J. Smith
 Jesse Speight
 James Standifer
 William Taylor
 • William P. Taylor
 • Campbell P. White
 • Richard H. Wilde
 • Lewis Williams
 • Henry A. Wise

Ordered, That the Clerk acquaint the Senate therewith.

Mr. Dickerson, from the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee had presented to the President an enrolled bill (No. 616) entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1835."

Mr. Briggs, from the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee had examined an enrolled bill (No. 111) entitled "An act for the continuation and repair of the Cumberland road in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois," and found the same to be truly enrolled ; when

The Speaker signed the said bill.

Mr. Jarvis moved the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That the hour having arrived when the term for which this House was elected has expired, we do now adjourn.

The said resolution was read ; when

The Speaker decided that it was not in order to offer it at this time, unless by unanimous consent, or a suspension of the rules, but suggested that the object aimed to be attained by the resolution could be accomplished by a motion that the House do adjourn.

Mr. Jones, of Georgia, then, for the purpose of trying the question, and ascertaining whether the House thinks itself authorized to continue its session, and to transact business after 12 o'clock at night on the third day of March, moved, that the House do adjourn.

And the question being put,

It was decided in the negative.

A motion was then made that the rules relating to the priority of business be suspended, for the purpose of proceeding to the consideration of the resolution authorizing payment to be made to Robert P. Letcher.

And on the question, Shall the rule be suspended, for the purpose aforesaid ?

It passed in the affirmative.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the said resolution, reported by Mr. Claiborne, on the 14th of February, from the Committee of Elections. The said resolution was amended to read as follows :

Resolved, That Robert P. Letcher is entitled to compensation as a member of the last and present sessions of Congress..

The question then recurred on the amendment moved by Mr. Hardin on the 14th of February, to authorize payment, also, to be made to Thomas P. Moore.

And, after debate,

The previous question was moved ; and being demanded by a majority of the members present,

The said previous question was put, viz. Shall the main question be now put?

And passed in the affirmative.

The said main question was then put, viz. Will the House agree to the resolution as herein recited?

When there appeared, { Yeas, 111,
 { Nays, 2.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
John Adams
Heman Allen
John J. Allen
Chilton Allan
William Allen
Joseph B. Anthony
William H. Ashley
Noyes Barber
Charles A. Barnitz
Daniel L. Barringer
Martin Beaty
James W. Bouldin
George N. Briggs
John Bull
Samuel Bunch
Harry Cage
Churchill C. Cambreleng
Richard B. Carmichael
Zadok Casey
George Chambers
Joseph W. Chinn
Samuel Clark
William Clark
Clement C. Clay
Thomas Corwin
Richard Coulter
Joseph H. Crane
David Crockett
Edward Darlington
Amos Davis
Thomas Davenport
Edmund Deberg
George Evans
Edward Everett
Horace Everett
John Ewing

Mr. John M. Felder
Philo C. Fuller
John H. Fulton
Roger L. Gamble
Rice Garland
James H. Gholson
William F. Gordon
George Grennell, jr.
John K. Griffin
Hiland Hall
James Harper
Samuel S. Harrison
Abner Hazeltine
Joseph Henderson
William Hiester
Abel Huntington
William Jackson
William Cost Johnson
Richard M. Johnson
Henry Johnson
Henry King
George L. Kinnard
Amos Lane
Luke Lea
Dixon H. Lewis
Levi Lincoln
James Love
Robert T. Lytle
Richard J. Manning
Thomas A. Marshall
Samuel W. Mardis
John Y. Mason
Jonathan McCarty
Thomas M. T. McKennan
Isaac McKim
John McKinley
Charles F. Mercer

Mr. Jesse Miller
John J. Milligan
Henry A. Muhlenberg
Dutec J. Pearce
Balie Peyton
Stephen C. Phillips
Francis W. Pickens
Henry L. Pinckney
Franklin E. Plummer
David Potts, jr.
John Reed
Abraham Rencher
John Reynolds
John Robertson
William B. Shepard
Augustine H. Shepperd
William Slade
David Spangler
James Standifer
John N. Steele
Andrew Stewart
William P. Taylor
Francis Thomas
Philemon Thomas
John Thomson
Joseph Trumbull
Joseph Vance
Aaron Vanderpoel
Aaron Ward
John G. Watmough
Campbell P. White
Frederick Whittlesey
Elisha Whittlesey
Richard H. Wilde
Lewis Williams
Edgar C. Wilson
Ebenezer Young

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Blair

Mr. William K. Fuller

A quorum not voting, the question was not decided.

Mr. Dickerson, of New Jersey, from the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee had presented to the President the enrolled bill (No. 111) entitled "An act for the continuation and repair of the Cumberland road in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois."

Also, an enrolled bill (No. 56) entitled "An act to render permanent the present mode of supplying the army of the United States, and fixing the salaries of certain clerks therein named."

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his private Secretary, notifying that the President did, this day, approve and sign enrolled bills of the following titles, viz.

No. 56. An act to render permanent the present mode of supplying the army of the United States, and fixing the salaries of certain clerks therein named.

No. 218. An act for the relief of Lieutenant Mervin P. Mix.

No. 237. An act for the relief of Samuel Butler.

No. 250. An act for the relief of Job Barton.

No. 260. An act for the relief of David Kincaid.

No. 261. An act for the relief of Stevens Smith and others.

No. 263. An act for the relief of Matthew C. Perry, a commandant in the navy of the United States.

No. 264. An act for the relief of E. R. Shubrick, of the United States navy.

No. 266. An act for the relief of Riddle, Beekle, and Headington, and their representatives.

No. 267. An act for the relief of John J. Avery.

No. 268. An act for the relief of Stephen Gatlin.

No. 271. An act for the relief of Theodore Owens.

No. 273. An act for the relief of the representatives of Thomas Clemmons.

No. 281. An act for the relief of Shubael Conant.

No. 284. An act for the relief of the representatives of Aaron Smith.

No. 287. An act for the relief of Thomas Ball.

No. 290. An act supplementary to an act passed the 4th of July, 1832, for the final adjustment of land claims in the southeastern district of the State of Louisiana.

No. 291. An act for the relief of William Haskell and others.

No. 304. An act for the benefit of John Cullins, a soldier of the revolution.

No. 311. An act granting a pension to Amasa A. Tift.

No. 334. An act to regulate the pay of the officers of the navy of the United States.

No. 341. An act granting a pension to Isaac Janvier.

No. 368. An act for the relief of Peter Triplett.

No. 380. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund to Richard Butman the tonnage duty imposed on the schooner Brandywine.

No. 403. An act granting a pension to William Wilges.

No. 411. An act for the relief of Simeon Meachum, of the State of New York.

No. 412. An act for the relief of Dominick Lynch.

No. 422. An act granting a pension to Joseph Mead.

No. 428. An act granting a pension to Benjamin Leslie.

No. 437. An act for the relief of James Young.

No. 438. An act for the relief of Henry Aukward.

No. 459. An act granting pensions to William Baden and James Harrington.

No. 460. An act for the relief of John Ashton.

No. 466. An act granting a pension to John Gerodelle.

No. 467. An act for the relief of Samuel Shelmerdine.

No. 472. An act for the relief of Joseph Gilbert.

No. 503. An act granting a pension to Thomas Morton.

No. 506. An act for the relief of Timothy Jordan.

No. 515. An act for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Bailey E. Clarke.

No. 533. An act to authorize the Secretary of State to issue letters patent to James Jones.

No. 544. An act for the relief of Joseph Swartwood.

No. 550. An act for the relief of Abraham E. Boutwell and David Pearson.

No. 559. An act for the relief of Daniel Page.

No. 561. An act for the relief of Thomas Buford.

No. 588. An act for the relief of John Moore.

No. 605. An act to amend an act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Potomac, and repealing all acts already passed in relation thereto.

No. 606. An act for the relief of George C. Seaton.

No. 607. An act granting a pension to John Bryant.

No. 608. An act granting a pension to Larnard Swallow.

No. 614. An act for the relief of Richard T. Archer.

No. 616. An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1835.

No. 619. An act to change the place of holding the district court of the United States for the district of Mississippi.

No. 626. An act for the relief of John Tice, assignee of William Pennington.

No. 629. An act granting a pension to Noah Miller, an invalid major of the militia.

No. 632. An act making appropriations for certain roads, and for examinations and surveys, for the year 1835.

No. 647. An act placing Captain Cole, a Seneca Indian chief, on the pension roll.

No. 648. An act making additional appropriations for the Delaware breakwater, for certain harbors, and removing obstructions in and at the mouths of certain rivers, for the year 1835.

No. 652. An act for the relief of William O'Neal and Robert Morrison.

No. 653. An act for the relief of Benjamin Holland.

No. 658. An act authorizing the construction of a dry dock for the naval service.

No. 660. An act making appropriations for building light-boats, beacons, and monuments, and placing buoys, for the year 1835.

No. 662. An act to authorize the city council of St. Augustine to widen a street in St. Augustine.

No. 664. An act making appropriations for Indian annuities, and other similar objects, for the year 1835.

No. 668. An act to authorize letters patent to be issued to Francis B. Ogden.

No. 682. An act amendatory of the act for the continuation of the Cumberland road.

No. 683. An act to authorize the removal of the land office from Wapahkonetta to Lima, in the State of Ohio.

No. 684. An act to prescribe the punishment of consuls, commercial agents, and others, in certain cases.

No. 686. An act to authorize the sale of certain lands belonging to the University of Michigan.

No. 687. An act granting a pension to Justus Cobb.

No. 691. An act granting a pension to Isaac Eckright.

No. 700. An act granting a pension to Solomon Case.

No. 708. An act to change the times of holding the district courts of the United States for the western district of Virginia.

No. 728. An act supplemental to an act entitled "An act to authorize the extension, construction, and use of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad into and within the District of Columbia," passed December 18, 1829.

No. 729. An act to provide for paying certain pensions at Jackson, in the State of Tennessee.

No. 761. An act to extend the patent of Robert Eastman for a further term of seven years.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Lowrie, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker : The Senate have been notified by the President of the United States that he did, this day, approve and sign enrolled bills of the following titles, viz.

No. 43. An act granting to the borough of Michillimackinac certain grounds for public purposes.

No. 78. An act to authorize the construction of a railroad upon the public lands, from Tallahassee to St. Mark's, in Florida.

No. 104. An act to continue the office of Commissioner of Pensions.

No. 111. An act for the continuation and repair of the Cumberland road in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

No. 137. An act in amendment of the acts for the punishment of offences against the United States.

No. 142. An act for the relief of Lemuel Tanner, assignee of Pierre Dufresne.

No. 155. An act to establish branches of the Mint of the United States.

No. 166. An act for the relief of John Dougherty, an Indian agent.

No. 170. An act to suspend the operation of certain provisos of "An act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved July 14, 1832.

No. 173. An act further to extend the time allowed for the execution of the duties of the commissioners for carrying into effect the convention with France.

A motion was made by Mr. Jarvis that the House do now adjourn.

And in deciding the question by yeas and nays, the name of Samuel Beardsley, of New York, being called, he declined to answer, on the ground that the term for which the members of the twenty-third Congress had been elected had expired ; and that, according to the constitution of the United States, this House had ceased, at 12 o'clock to-night, to exist.

After some remarks and suggestions from various members and from the Chair, it was informally agreed to pass the name of Mr. Beardsley.

And the yeas and nays being taken, there appeared,

For an adjournment, 15,

Against it, 103.

The yeas and nays, as desired by one-fifth of the members present, are as follows :

YEAS.

Mr. George N. Briggs
 • Philemon Dickerson
 Millard Fillmore
 • John B. Forester
 Roger L. Gamble

Mr. James Graham
 • Micajah T. Hawkins
 • William M. Inge
 • Leonard Jarvis
 • Benjamin Jones

Mr. Edward Kavanagh
 • Franklin E. Plummer
 • James K. Polk
 • Isaac B. Van Houten
 • Campbell P. White

NAYS.

Mr. John Quincy Adams
 Heman Allen
 John J. Allen
 Chilton Allan
 • Joseph B. Anthony
 William H. Ashley
 Noyes Barber
 Charles A. Barnitz
 Daniel L. Barringer
 Martin Beaty
 • James W. Bouldin
 John Bull
 • Samuel Bunch
 Harry Cage
 • Churchill C. Cambreleng
 Robert B. Campbell
 • John Chaney
 • Joseph W. Chinn
 William Clark
 • Clement C. Clay
 Thomas Corwin
 • Richard Coulter
 • John Cramer
 Joseph H. Crane
 Edward Darlington
 Thomas Davenport
 • William C. Dunlap
 George Evans
 Edward Everett
 John Ewing
 Philo C. Fuller
 • William K. Fuller
 John H. Fulton
 Rice Garland
 James H. Gholson

Mr. William F. Gordon
 George Grennell, jr.
 John K. Griffin
 Hiland Hall
 James Harper
 • Samuel S. Harrison
 Abner Hazeltine
 Joseph Henderson
 William Hiester
 • Abel Huntington
 William Jackson
 William Cost Johnson
 • Richard M. Johnson
 • Henry Johnson
 • Daniel Kilgore
 Henry King
 • George L. Kinnard
 • Amos Lane
 • Luke Lea
 • Thomas Lee
 Robert P. Letcher
 Dixon H. Lewis
 Levi Lincoln
 James Love
 • Edward Lucas
 • Chittenden Lyon
 • Robert T. Lytle
 • Richard J. Manning
 Thomas A. Marshall
 • Samuel W. Mardis
 • John Y. Mason
 • Moses Mason, jr.
 • Jonathan McCarty
 • Isaac McKim

Mr. John McKinley
 Charles F. Mercer
 • Jesse Miller
 John J. Milligan
 • Henry A. Muhlenberg
 • John Murphy
 • James Parker
 • Duttee J. Pearce
 • Balie Peyton
 Stephen C. Phillips
 Francis W. Pickens
 Henry L. Pinckney
 David Potts, jr.
 John Reed
 John Robertson
 William B. Shepard
 Augustine H. Shepperd
 William Slade
 • Francis O. J. Smith
 David Spanger
 • Jesse Speight
 • James Standifer
 • William P. Taylor
 Philemon Thomas
 • John Thomson
 Joseph Trumbull
 Joseph Vance
 Samuel F. Vinton
 John G. Watmough
 Elisha Whittlesey
 Richard H. Wilde
 Lewis Williams
 Edgar C. Wilson
 Ebenezer Young

Mr. William Cost Johnson, from the committee appointed "to inquire into the propriety of establishing a national foundry, for the purpose of fabricating ordnance of various kinds, suitable to the wants of the General Government," made a report; which was read, and the resolution therein recommended was agreed to by the House, as follows, viz.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War ascertain upon what terms and at what price a proper site for the erection and establishment of a national foundry can be obtained within the District of Columbia, and that he report the same, together with the plan and estimates for a national foundry, to the next Congress.

The Speaker laid before the House sundry communications, viz.

I. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the result of the assays of all foreign gold and silver coins now in circulation throughout the United States, and their current value at the mint, agreeably to the law passed at the last session of Congress, regulating the value of gold and silver coins; prepared and furnished in obedience to an order of the House of the 16th of December last; which letter and statements were laid on the table.

II. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the statements of the commerce and navigation of the United States for the year ending September 30, 1834; which letter and statements were laid on the table.

III. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting statements showing the number and description of the passengers on shipboard, who have arrived from foreign countries, in each collection district of the United States, and in each quarter, during the year 1834, as far as the same appear from returns made to the Department of State; which letter and statements were laid on the table.

IV. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement of the expenditures incurred and the arms manufactured at the national armories in the year 1834; prepared in obedience to the act of April 2, 1794; which letter and statement were laid on the table.

V. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting two statements in relation to expenses of transportation and disbursement of Indian annuities for the years 1833 and 1834; prepared in obedience to an order of the House of the 3d of February ultimo; which letter and statements were ordered to lie on the table.

VI. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied with statements showing the condition of the banks in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana; prepared in obedience to a standing order of the House of Representatives of July 10, 1832; which letter and statements were laid on the table.

VII. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a report containing information as to the sums allowed to naval officers for pay, rations, house rent, fuel, candles, stationery, furniture, commissions, &c.; furnished in obedience to an order of the House of the 12th of January; which letter and report were laid on the table.

VIII. A letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, stating that, having received the report of the recorder of land titles, and commissioners appointed under the provisions of the act of July 9, 1832, and the acts supplementary thereto, for the final adjustment of land claims in Missouri, upon the claims therein numbered, from 143 to 255, which, in their opinion, are entitled to be placed in the *first class* specified in the act of 1832, he has transmitted the original of said report to the Senate, with a request that it be placed in possession of the House of Representatives whenever the Senate shall have acted thereon, and requesting that the said report may be returned to the General Land Office after the final action of Congress thereon; which letter was ordered to lie on the table.

IX. A letter from the Postmaster General, "vindicating himself from aspersions" which he alleges to have been cast upon his official conduct in the reports of the committee appointed on the 26th of June, 1834, to investigate the affairs of the Post Office Department.

A motion was made that the said letter be printed.

And the question being put on this motion,

A quorum did not vote.

[The said letter was not further acted on.]

Mr. Joseph M. White, Delegate from Florida, laid before the House an attested copy of an act passed by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, February 14, 1835, entitled "An act to increase the capital of the Bank of Pensacola, and to amend the laws incorporating said bank, and for other purposes;" which act was ordered to lie on the table.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Lowrie, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker : I am directed to bring to this House a resolution passed by the Senate, and which is as follows :

"*Resolved*, That a message be sent to the honorable the House of Representatives, respectfully to remind the House of the report of the committee of conference appointed on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to the bill respecting the fortifications of the United States."

And, having read and handed in the said resolution, the Secretary withdrew.

Mr. Cambreleng, the chairman of the conferees on the part of this House, then rose, and stated that he declined to make report of the proceedings of the committee of conference aforesaid, on the ground that, from the vote on the resolution granting compensation to Robert P. Letcher, which vote was decided at the time the committee returned into the House from the conference, it was ascertained that a quorum was not present: and, further, that he declined to make the said report, on the ground that the constitutional term for which this House had been chosen had expired.

Mr. Lewis, from the conferees, then made a report, as follows :

That the conferees had agreed to recommend to the respective Houses that the House of Representatives recede from its amendment containing an appropriation of three millions of dollars, to be expended, in whole or in part, under the direction of the President, for the military and naval service, including fortifications and ordnance, and increase of the navy, and that, in lieu thereof, the bill be amended by inserting therein the following, viz.

"As an additional appropriation, the sum of three hundred thousand dollars shall be appropriated for arming the fortifications of the United States, over and above the sums provided in this act; and that the sum of five hundred thousand dollars shall be, and hereby is, appropriated for the repairs and equipment of the vessels of war of the United States, in addition to previous appropriations; the said sums to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

The item proposed by the conferees in lieu of the amendment of the House was then read, and the question was stated, that the House do adopt the same; when it was objected that a quorum was not present; and, thereupon, Mr. Cambreleng and Mr. Lewis were appointed tellers to return the House; and the House being counted, the tellers reported that a quorum was not present.

A motion was then made by Mr. Carmichael that the House do adjourn.

And the question being put,

It was decided in the negative,	{ Yeas,	35,
	{ Nays,	76.

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the members present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Mr. Joseph B. Anthony
 William H. Ashley
 George N. Briggs
 Churchill C. Cambreleng
 Richard B. Carmichael
 Zadok Casey
 John Chaney
 Thomas Chilton
 Joseph W. Chinn
 Samuel Clark
 William Clark
 Clement C. Clay

Mr. Philemon Dickerson
 David W. Dickinson
 John M. Felder
 Millard Fillmore
 John B. Forester
 William K. Fuller
 John H. Fulton
 Roger L. Gamble
 Hiland Hall
 Micajah T. Hawkins
 Abner Hazeltine
 Edward Howell

Mr. Abel Huntington
 Benjamin Jones
 Chittenden Lyon
 John Y. Mason
 James J. McKay
 Isaac McKim
 Henry A. Muhlenberg
 James K. Polk
 William N. Shinn
 William Slade
 Campbell P. White

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Mr. John Quincy Adams
 Heman Allen
 John J. Allen
 Chilton Allan
 Daniel L. Barringer
 Martin Beaty
 James W. Bouldin
 John Bull
 Samuel Bunch
 Harry Cage
 Robert B. Campbell
 Thomas Corwin
 Richard Coulter
 Joseph H. Crane
 Edward Darlington
 Thomas Davenport
 William C. Dunlap
 George Evans
 Edward Everett
 John Ewing
 Philo C. Fuller
 Rice Garland
 James H. Gholson
 William F. Gordon
 James Graham
 George Greenell, jf.

Mr. John K. Griffin
 James Harper
 Samuel S. Harrison
 William Hiester
 William M. Inge
 William Jackson
 William Cost Johnson
 Richard M. Johnson
 Daniel Kilgore
 Henry King
 Luke Lea
 Thomas Lee
 Robert P. Letcher
 Dixon H. Lewis
 Levi Lincoln
 James Love
 Robert T. Lytle
 Richard J. Manning
 Thomas A. Marshall
 William L. May
 Thomas M. T. McKennan
 Charles F. Mercer
 Jesse Miller
 John J. Milligan
 John Murphy

Mr. James Parker
 Dutee J. Pearce
 Balie Peyton
 Stephen C. Phillips
 Francis W. Pickens
 Henry L. Pinckney
 David Potts, jr.
 John Reed
 John Robertson
 William B. Shepard
 Augustine H. Shepperd
 Francis O. J. Smith
 David Spangler
 Jesse Speight
 James Standifer
 William P. Taylor
 John Thomson
 Aaron Ward
 John G. Watmough
 Elisha Whittlesey
 Richard H. Wilde
 Lewis Williams
 Edgar C. Wilson
 Henry A. Wise
 Ebenezer Young

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Lowrie, their Secretary :

Mr. Speaker : I am directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has finished the legislative business before it, and is ready to adjourn. And then he withdrew.

A motion was made by Mr. Francis O. J. Smith that the House do come to the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed on the part of this House, to be joined by such as may be appointed by the Senate, to wait on the President of the United States, and to notify him that, unless he may have further communications to make, the two Houses of Congress, having completed the business before them, are ready to close the present session by an adjournment.

Before the question was put on this resolution,

The House, by consent, again proceeded to the consideration of the resolution directing pay to be made to Robert P. Letcher, as a member of the last and present sessions of Congress.

And the question was again put, that the House do agree thereto; upon which question a quorum did not vote, and no decision was, consequently, had thereon.

Mr. Francis O. J. Smith then moved the following order, viz.

Ordered, That a message be sent to the Senate, to notify that body that this House, having completed the business before it, is now ready to close the present session of Congress by an adjournment, and that the Clerk do go with said message.

The said order being read,

A motion was made by Mr. Chittenden Lyon to amend the same by stating therein, as the reason why this House is ready to adjourn, that a quorum is not present to transact business.

And pending the question on this motion,

A call of the House was ordered, on the motion of Mr. Reed.

But before the call thus ordered was commenced,

A motion was made by Mr. John Y. Mason that the House do adjourn.

And the question being put,

It passed in the affirmative; whereupon,

Mr. SPEAKER BELL addressed the House as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

It is a late hour, but I hope I may be allowed one word in acknowledgment of the many obligations I am under to this House.

Duly sensible, as I am, of the value of that testimony of respect for your presiding officer which you have this night ordered to be placed upon the journals of the House, and as much bound as I am, by that compliment, to express my sensibility to your kindness, I am still more solicitous upon this occasion, the last that may offer to me, to express a yet deeper and more abiding sense of gratitude for that continued indulgence to my faults; that marked forbearance and tenderness to my many deficiencies, which have been manifest, on your part, from the first moment I took this chair, and which have continued to be manifested up to this the last allotted hour of the present Congress.

The feelings inspired by a recollection of so much generosity I am unable adequately to express, but they shall have a place in this bosom as long as there is a pulsation there.

But this is not the extent of the obligations I am under to you, gentlemen. If the public service had suffered essentially from any defect in me, the memory of your generous indulgence would afford me but a qualified pleasure; but you have upon every occasion given to me, your presiding officer, liable to err, and actually erring, as he often did, your firm support in his efforts to prevent the effect of what seemed to him to be error in others; and thus you reconciled your continued forbearance towards him, with your duty to the public, in supporting the regularity and dignity of the proceedings of the House.

It is needless to declare to you how feeble, how utterly incompetent the efforts of any one must be to discharge the duties of this station without the cordial support of the members of this House. The satisfaction I derive from the reflection that I have had your cordial and necessary support, is greatly heightened by two considerations; the one personal to myself, the other of a public nature. Inexperienced as I was, when the duties of the Chair were suddenly devolved upon me, I could deserve your support in attempting to maintain the just authority and respect of the Chair, only by bringing to the discharge of its various duties a resolute determination to perform them with impartiality, and a suitable firmness and decision. However I may have failed in these purposes in particular instances, uncon-

sciously, and through the weakness of our common nature, I feel a proud satisfaction in believing that you have always duly appreciated my intentions and my desires.

But I have a yet higher gratification, founded upon the experience I have had in the chair. Whatever may be the occasional disorders and intemperance incident to times highly excited by party conflicts, we have just reason to hope that there will always remain a collective, an aggregate feeling and determination in this House to forbear those extremes, those excesses, which, if indulged, would justly forfeit the respect and confidence of the country.

None will question, that whatever concerns the character and respectability of this House as a co-ordinate branch of the Legislative Department of the Government, concerns likewise the interests, the very being, of free institutions, and the rights and happiness of the human family. Whether this House shall continue to hold, and actually exercise, its due proportion of the powers of this Government; whether it shall continue to contribute its due weight and authority in shaping the policy of this great country, and in elevating it to that high destiny which the friends of political and civil liberty, in every part of the world, so devoutly desire; whether, indeed, such a destiny shall ever be ours, depends greatly upon the rank which this House shall continue to hold in the affections, the respect, and confidence of the great body of the people.

The recollection that, while I have had the honor to fill this station, I have had your co-operation and confidence in my feeble efforts to sustain the due importance and respectability of this House, will be a source of high gratification to me in the future vicissitudes of my life, whatever they may be. And now, at the moment of a separation which, with many of us, may be permanent, I may be permitted to say, that if upon any occasion I have seemed to fail in that respect which is always due from the Chair to the House, and to all its members, I can with the utmost sincerity affirm that it was never intentional; and I beg to express my ardent wishes for the continued and uninterrupted health and happiness of every individual of which this House is composed.

And, thereupon,

The Speaker adjourned the House *sine die*.





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168	A bill for the continuation of the Cumberland road from the Mississippi river to the city of Jefferson, in the State of Missouri, -	-	103				
174	A bill for the survey and location of the Cumberland road from Vandalia, the seat of Government, in the State of Illinois, to the Mississippi river, -	-	103				
183	A bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Richard W. Meade, -	-	82, 232, 236				
190	A bill for the relief of David Kilbourn, -	-	113, 157, 161				
204	A bill for the relief of Samuel Bragdon, Daniel Chase, and others, -	-	82, 92	99	214	219	293
205	A bill for the relief of Charles Gordon and others, -	-	82, 92	99	214	219	293
206	A bill for the relief of William McLain and others, -	-	82, 92	99	442	postp'd indef.	
209	A bill for the relief of William P. Zantzinger, -	-	82, 92	99	244	279, 285	293
211	A bill for the relief of Silas D. Fisher, -	-	82, 92	99	341	367, 383	387
214	A bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Colonel George Gibson, -	-	82, 232, 236				
216	A bill extending the provisions of the act entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," -	-	51				
217	A bill to organize the several fire companies in the District of Columbia, -	-	461	474			

HOUSE BILLS—Continued.

Number.	Title.	Reported.	Proceedings in Committee of the Whole and in the House.	Passed H. R.	Passed Sen.	Other proceedings.	Approved.
218	A bill for the relief of Lieutenant Mervin P. Mix, - - -	-	82, 232, 236, 300	334	491	501,521	525
222	A bill for the relief of Tuffts & Clarke, - - -	-	82,92	99	244	279,285	293
224	A bill for the relief of Commodore Isaac Hull, - - -	-	82, 163, 192, 194	208			
226	A bill for the relief of Humphrey B. Gwathmey, - - -	-	82,92	99	214	219	293
227	A bill to amend the act entitled "An act for the relief of Robert C. Jennings, and of the executors of James Roddy, deceased," - -	-	82,93				
228	A bill for the relief of Robert Haile, - - -	-	82,92	99	231	279,285	292
229	A bill for the relief of the heirs at law of Evan Edwards, - - -	-	82,92	99	231	279,285	293
230	A bill for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of William Graham, - - -	-	82,92	99	231	Postp'd indef. by Senate.	
231	A bill for the relief of Samuel S. Lord, - - -	-	82,92	99	263	279,285	292
233	A bill for the relief of Samuel Hunt, - - -	-	82,92	99			
235	A bill for the relief of Marcus Quincy and William Gorham, of Portland, - -	-	82,92	99			
236	A bill for the relief of Francis Las-selle <i>et al.</i> , Michigan volunteers, - -	-	82,92	99	244	279,285	295
237	A bill for the relief of Samuel Butler, - - -	-	299	334	492	501,521	525
242	A bill for the relief of Elizabeth Swain, - - -	-	299	334			
244	A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund to David Wilkinson & Co. a part of the duties imposed on a certain quantity of tin and iron imported by them into the port of New York, - -	-	299				
247	A bill for the relief of the heirs of William Pollard, - - -	-	299	334			
248	A bill for the relief of Sutton Stephens, - - -	-	299	334	491	.	
249	A bill for the relief of Thomas Dixon & Company, of New York, - - -	-	299	334			
250	A bill for the relief of Job Barton, - - -	-	299	334	492	501,521	525
251	A bill for the relief of Noah Chittenden, - - -	-	299,338	381			
252	A bill for the relief of Job Bass, - - -	-	299				
254	A bill for the relief of Samuel H. Doxey, - - -	-	299	384			
256	A bill to provide for the settlement of certain revolutionary claims, - -	-	87,190				
257	A bill for the relief of John Herrick, - - -	-	299	334	515	Postp'd indef.	
258	A bill granting a pension to Job Wood, - - -	-	299	335	515	Postp'd indef.	
259	A bill for the relief of Asa Arming-ton <i>et al.</i> , - - -	-	299				
260	A bill for the relief of David Kincaid, - - -	-	299	334	492	501,521	525

HOUSE BILLS—Continued.

Number.	Title.	Reported.	Proceedings in Committee of the Whole and in the House.	Passed H. R.	Passed Sen.	Other proceedings.	Approved.
261	A bill for the relief of Stevens Smith <i>et al.</i> , - - -	-	299	334	492	501,521	525
262	A bill for the relief of Robert Abbott and others, heirs of James Abbott, - - -	-	300	335	491		
263	A bill for the relief of Matthew C. Perry, a commandant in the navy of the United States, - - -	-	300	335	491	501,521	525
264	A bill for the relief of E. R. Shubrick, a master commandant in the navy of the United States, - - -	-	300	335	491	501	525
266	A bill for the relief of Riddle, Beckett, and Headington, and their representatives, - - -	-	300	335	492	502,521	525
267	A bill for the relief of John J. Avery, - - -	-	300	335	492	502,521	525
268	A bill for the relief of Stephen Gatlin, - - -	-	300	335	503	505,514	525
271	A bill for the relief of Theodore Owens, - - -	-	300	335	492	502,521	525
273	A bill for the relief of the representatives of Thomas Clemmons, - - -	-	300	335	492	502,521	525
275	A bill for the relief of William Lawrence, - - -	-	300,338	381	503		
276	A bill for the relief of S. Morris Waln and Henry Percival, - - -	-	300	335			
277	A bill to incorporate the Georgetown Savings Institution, - - -	-	462				
278	A bill for the relief of Isaac Barker, - - -	-	300				
281	A bill for the relief of Shubael Conant, - - -	-	300	335	492	502,521	525
282	A bill making appropriations for the survey and improvement of certain harbors therein mentioned, - - -	-	220				
284	A bill for the relief of the representatives of Aaron Smith, - - -	-	300	335	492	502,521	525
287	A bill for the relief of Thomas Ball, - - -	-	300	335	504	505,514	525
288	A bill for the relief of Richard Hargrave Lee, - - -	-	301	335			
289	A bill for the relief of Abijah Ring, - - -	-	300				
290	A bill supplementary to an act passed the 4th July, 1832, for the final adjustment of land claims in the southeastern district of the State of Louisiana, - - -	-	412,421	427	511	517,521	525
291	A bill for the relief of William Haskell <i>et al.</i> - - -	-	300	335	492	502,521	525
293	A bill for the relief of Ebenezer Breed, - - -	-	300	335			
294	A bill for the relief of George Davenport, - - -	-	300	335	491		
296	A bill for the relief of John Carmack, - - -	-	300				
297	A bill for the relief of William Marcus, - - -	-	300				
304	A bill for the benefit of John Cullins, a soldier of the revolution, - - -	-	336	350	491	502,521	525

HOUSE BILLS—Continued.

Number.	Title.	Reported.	Proceedings in Committee of the Whole and in the House.	Passed H. R.	Passed Sen.	Other proceedings.	Approved.
308	A bill for the final adjustment of land claims in the State of Louisiana, and in the Territories of Arkansas and Florida, Title amended—strike out Florida and Arkansas.	-	-	93	258	289,320,328	340
311	A bill granting a pension to Amasa A. Tift, -	-	336	350	491	502,520	525
319	A bill granting pensions to Harvey Reynolds and John Casey, -	-	336	350	491		
320	A bill to extend the provisions of an act entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," approved June 7, 1832, -	-	51				
322	A bill for the relief of Josiah Westlake, -	-	336	350	515	Postponed indefinitely.	
323	A bill for the relief of sundry citizens of Arkansas who lost their improvements in consequence of a treaty between the United States and the Choctaw nation of Indians, -	-	382				
332	A bill to incorporate the Washington National Monument Society, -	-	93				
334	A bill to equalize and regulate the pay of the officers of the army and navy of the United States, - Title amended— <i>An act to regulate the pay of the navy of the United States.</i>	-	42, 100, 105, 108, 119, 128, 130, 146, 151, 171, 176, 180, 304	412	503	505,514	525
341	A bill granting a pension to Isaac Janvier, -	-	336	350	491	502,520	525
342	A bill in relation to the Louisville and Portland canal, -	-	66,328				
343	A bill for the relief of Josiah H. Brown and John Conkin, -	-	336	351			
346	A bill to restore to certain invalid pensioners the amount of pension by them relinquished, -	-	336	351			
349	A bill granting a certain quantity of land to the States of Ohio and Indiana, to aid in opening a canal to connect at navigable points the waters of the river Wabash with those of Lake Erie, -	-	62				
350	A bill to amend the charter of the Potomac Fire Insurance Company of Georgetown, -	-	462				
352	A bill for the relief of Enoch Blaisdel, -	-	336	380			
362	A bill to provide for taking a census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the eastern division of the Territory of Michigan, and of the Territory of Arkansas, -	-	66				

HOUSE BILLS--Continued.

Number.	Title.	Reported.	Proceedings in Committee of the Whole and in the House.	Passed H. R.	Passed Sen.	Other proceedings.	Approved.
365	A bill for the relief of the heirs of Nathaniel Tyler, - Note.— <i>Amendments of the Senate not acted upon.</i>	-	163	170	491		
367	A bill granting pensions to certain persons therein named, -	-	336	380			
368	A bill for the relief of Peter Triplett, -	-	337	381	503	505,514	525
380	A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to refund to Richard Butman the tonnage duty imposed upon the schooner Brandywine, -	-	299	335	492	502,520	525
385	A bill to authorize the construction of railroads and canals through the public lands, -	-	93				
388	A bill granting a pension to John F. Wiley, and increasing the pension of George Fields, - Note.— <i>Amendments of the Senate not acted upon.</i>	-	336	380	503		
391	A bill for the relief of Peter Doxtator and Jacob Weaver, -	-	337	381	515	Postp'd indef.	
392	A bill for the relief of John Dal, of the State of Maine, -	-	337	381	515	Postp'd indef.	
400	A bill granting a pension to William Slocum, -	-	336	380	515	Postp'd indef.	
403	A bill granting a pension to William Wilges, -	-	336	380	504	505,514	525
405	A bill for the benefit of Samuel M. Asbury, who was wounded in the late war with Great Britain, - Note.— <i>Amendments of the Senate not acted upon.</i>	-	336	380	503		
411	A bill for the relief of Simeon Meachum, of the State of New York, -	-	337	381	491	502,520	525
412	A bill for the relief of Dominick Lynch, -	-	299	335	503	505,514	525
413	A bill granting a pension to Francis St. Cyr, -	-	336	380	515	Postp'd indef.	
418	A bill for the relief of the invalid pensioners therein mentioned, -	-	336	380			
422	A bill granting a pension to Joseph Mead, -	-	336	380	504	505,514	525
423	A bill granting a pension to Luke Voorhise, -	-	336	380	515	Postp'd indef.	
425	A bill granting a pension to Colonel Gldeon Morgan, - Note.— <i>Amendments of the Senate not acted upon.</i>	-	336	380	503		
427	A bill establishing the territorial government of Huron, -	-	87,351				
428	A bill granting a pension to Benjamin Leslie, -	-	336	380	504	505,514	525
437	A bill for the relief of James Young, -	-	162	170	491	502,520	525
438	A bill for the relief of Henry Awward, -	-	162	170	491	502,520	525

HOUSE BILLS—Continued.

Number.	Title.	Reported.	Proceedings in Committee of the Whole and in the House.	Passed H. R.	Passed Sen.	Other proceedings.	Approved.
447	A bill for the relief of John Fraser & Co., of Charleston, South Carolina, - - -	-	299	335			
449	A bill to extend the charter of the Fire Insurance Company of Alexandria, - - -	-	461	474			
451	A bill for the improvement of the harbor of St. Louis, - - -	-	64				
455	A bill further to amend the judicial system of the United States, - -	-	327				
458	A bill to provide for the execution of certain surveys of the public lands, - - -	-	-	476			
459	A bill granting pensions to William Baden and James Harrington, -	-	336	381	504	505,514	525
460	A bill for the relief of John Ashton, - - -	-	336	381	504	505,514	525
462	A bill for the relief of Ephraim F. Gilbert, - - -	-	336	381	503		
465	A bill granting a pension to Isaac Carter, - - -	-	336	381			
466	A bill granting a pension to John Gerodelle, - - -	-	336	381	503	505,514	525
467	A bill for the relief of John Sheldermine, - - -	-	336	381	504	505,514	525
470	A bill further to amend the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, - - -	-	461	475			
472	A bill for the relief of Joseph Gilbert, - - -	-	337	381	503	505,514	525
474	A bill for the relief of the legal representatives of John Mullowny, -	-	93	99	123	172,186	210
479	A bill for the relief of the widow and heirs of Samuel Southerland, -	-	337	381			
490	A bill to provide for the establishment of the Western Territory, and for the security and protection of the emigrant and other Indian tribes therein, - -	-	65,424,430				
493	A bill to establish certain post roads and to discontinue others, and for other purposes, - - -	-	398,446				
497	A bill to carry into effect a resolution of Congress, passed on the 29th day of October, 1781, to erect a marble column at York, in Virginia, - - -	-	52				
501	A bill for the benefit of the city of Alexandria, - - -	-	93,169,187, 192,208,318, 324				
502	A bill to authorize examinations, surveys, and estimates, for the construction of roads, and for the improvement of certain rivers and harbors, - - -	-	464				
503	A bill granting a pension to Thomas Morton, - - -	-	336	381	504	505,514	525
506	A bill for the relief of Timothy Jordan, - - -	-	337	381	504	505,514	525

HOUSE BILLS—Continued.

Number.	Title.	Reported.	Proceedings in Committee of the Whole and in the House.	Passed H. R.	Passed Sen.	Other proceedings.	Approved.
512	A bill regulating the rates and tolls for crossing the Eastern Branch bridge, - - -	-	462				
515	A bill for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Bailey E. Clarke, - - -	-	162	170	491	502,520	526
517	A bill to increase the pension of Origen Eaton, - - -	-	336	381	503		
	<i>Note.—Amendments of the Senate not acted upon.</i>						
524	A bill to provide for the seizure and sale of property introduced in violation of the revenue laws, - - -	-	230				
533	A bill to authorize the Secretary of State to issue letters patent to James Jones, - - -	-	162	170	491	502,520	526
539	A bill granting a pension to John W. Cox, - - -	-	336	381			
544	A bill for the relief of Joseph Swartwood, - - -	-	336	381	504	505,514	526
545	A bill granting an arrearage of pension to Edward Nicholson, - - -	-	336	381			
550	A bill for the relief of Abraham E. Boutwell and David Pearson, - - -	-	336	382	504	505,514	526
551	A bill making provision for the purchase of the fac simile of General Washington's accounts, - - -	-	330	351			
553	A bill granting a pension to Robert Lucas, - - -	-	336	381			
555	A bill for the relief of George McFarlden, - - -	-	336	381			
557	A bill for the relief of Elizabeth Mays, - - -	69	337	381			
558	A bill amendatory of the act entitled "An act in addition to the several acts for the establishment of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments," - - -	69					
559	A bill for the relief of Daniel Page, - - -	69	337	381	503	505,514	526
560	A bill to allow further time to complete the issuing and locating military land warrants during the late war, - - -	78	-	93	231	279,285	293
561	A bill for the relief of Thomas Buford, - - -	78	266	283	492	502,520	526
562	A bill making appropriations for the erection of marine hospitals in the city of Baltimore, and other places, - - -	87					
563	A bill regulating the deposit of the money of the United States in certain local banks, - - -	96	323,355,359, 368,375,376, 415,418				
564	A bill to repeal so much of the act entitled "An act transferring the duties of commissioner of loans to						

HOUSE BILLS—Continued.

Number.	Title.	Reported.	Proceedings in Committee of the Whole and in the House.	Passed H. R.	Passed Sen.	Other proceedings.	Approved.
	the Bank of the United States," as requires the Bank of the United States to perform the duties of commissioner of loans for the se- veral States, - - -	96	323,355,375				
565	A bill to authorize the sale of the bank stock of the United States, -	96	323,355				
566	A bill making appropriations for the payment of the revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, -	96	208	211	263	279,285	292
567	A bill for the better organization of the corps of topographical engi- neers, - - -	97	328,448				
568	A bill providing for the gradual in- crease of the corps of engineers, and for other purposes, - - -	97	328				
569	A bill to authorize the appointment of additional paymasters, - - -	97	328,448				
570	A bill to extend the time of issuing military land warrants to officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army, - - -	97	-	105	281	279,285	292
571	A bill authorizing the allowance of certain charges in the accounts of the American consul at London, -	97					
572	A bill to provide for the settlement of the claim of Mary O'Sullivan, -	97					
573	A bill authorizing the enlistment of boys in the naval service, - - -	97					
574	A bill making an appropriation for a custom-house at the town of Newbern, North Carolina, - - -	103					
575	A bill for the relief of Nicholas D. Coleman, - - -	107	-	113	258		
	<i>Rejected by Senate.</i>						
576	A bill to authorize the survey of certain lands adjacent to the canal reservoir on the Licking summit, in the State of Ohio, - - -	107	337				
577	A bill to extend the time of issuing military land warrants to officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army. (See No. 570.) - - -	107	113				
578	A bill to authorize the registers and receivers of land offices to ad- minister oaths connected with the entry and sale of the public lands, -	107	116	136			
579	A bill for the benefit of Henry Bright, - - -	117					
580	A bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, - - -	121	208,211	218	263	279,285	292
581	A bill making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian						

HOUSE BILLS—Continued.

Number.	Title.	Reported.	Proceedings in Committee of the Whole and in the House.	Passed H. R.	Passed Sen.	Other proceedings.	Approved.
	Department for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, - - - - -	121	208	211	258	279,285	292
582	A bill explanatory of an act passed the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, making certain allowances, and granting certain arrearages to the captains and subalterns of the United States marine corps, - -	122	335				
583	A bill for the relief of Isaac Wellborn, junior, and William Wellborn, - - - - -	122					
584	A bill supplementary to "An act to revive the act entitled 'An act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands,'" approved May twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, - - - - -	122					
585	A bill to revive and continue in force an act entitled an "Act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the revolutionary war," - - - - -	123	-	146	491		
	<i>Note.—Amendments of the Senate not acted upon.</i>						
586	A bill for the relief of the heirs of Michael Fenwick, deceased, - - - - -	129					
587	A bill to continue the office of Commissioner of Pensions, - - - - -	132					
588	A bill for the relief of John Moore, - - - - -	132	336	382	504	505,514	526
589	A bill for the settlement of the accounts of Edmund Roberts, - - - - -	141					
590	A bill to carry into effect a convention between the United States and Spain, - - - - -	141	442	474	501	501,511	
591	A bill granting a pension to Simeon S. Morrill, - - - - -	141	336	381			
592	A bill for the relief of Laurentius M. Eiler, - - - - -	141					
593	A bill to amend the several acts for the establishment of the Territorial Government of Florida, - - - - -	142					
594	A bill for the relief of Moses Bliss, - - - - -	142					
595	A bill for the relief of the heirs of James Latham, - - - - -	142	416,422	427			
596	A bill for the relief of William Walker and the heirs of James Brown, - - - - -	148					
597	A bill providing for the establishment of a surveyor general's office in the State of Illinois, - - - - -	148	440	476			
598	A bill to establish a new judicial district in Florida, - - - - -	148					
599	A bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, - - - - -	154	208	211	354	367,383	387

HOUSE BILLS—Continued.

Number.	Title.	Reported.	Proceedings in Committee of the Whole and in the House.	Passed H. R.	Passed Sen.	Other proceedings.	Approved.
600	A bill making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, -	154	218,224,246	251	442	451,464,506 509,516,518	
601	A bill to authorize the proper officers of the Treasury Department to credit the account of the Treasurer of the United States with the amount of unavailable funds standing to his debit on the books of the Treasury, and to transfer the amount to the debit of the banks and individuals indebted for the same, -	154					
602	A bill for the relief of the Springfield Manufacturing Company, -	154					
603	A bill for the relief of David S. Campbell, -	154					
604	A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to grant certain relinquished and unappropriated lands to the State of Alabama, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Tennessee, Coosa, Cahaba, and Black Warrior rivers," -	135					
605	A bill to amend an act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Potomac, and repealing all acts already passed in relation thereto, -	168	208	284	491	502,520	526
606	A bill for the relief of George C. Seaton, -	168	336	381	504	506,514	526
607	A bill granting a pension to John Bryant, -	168	337	381	504	506,514	526
608	A bill granting a pension to Larnard Swallow, -	169	337	381	503	506,514	526
609	A bill for the relief of John Saunders and Perley Putnam, -	169					
610	A bill for the relief of Jared Buckingham, -	172	337	381	515	Postp'd indef.	
611	A bill confirming to the representatives of Thomas F. Reddick a tract of 640 acres of land, -	172					
612	A bill granting an additional quantity of land for the satisfaction of revolutionary bounty land warrants, -	172	442,463				
	<i>Note.</i> —The provisions of this bill were incorporated in the general appropriation bill, No. 616.						
613	A bill for the relief of James Moore and William Moore, -	172					
614	A bill for the relief of Richard T. Archer, -	172	232	236	491	502,520	526
615	A bill for the relief of Joel Sartain, -	176					

HOUSE BILLS—Continued.

Number.	Title.	Reported.	Proceedings in Committee of the Whole and in the House.	Passed H. R.	Passed Sen.	Other proceedings.	Approved.
616	A bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five,	176	251,259,285 289	299	503	504,506,512 515,517,520 523	
617	A bill to alter the times and places of holding the circuit and district courts for Kentucky,	183					526
618	A bill for the relief of Joshua Cul-lumber,	183					
619	A bill to change the place of holding the district court of the United States for the district of Missis-sippi,	189	-	208	491	502,520	526
620	A bill to authorize the Secretary of War to appoint agents to examine pensioners, in order to prevent frauds, and for other purposes,	189	311				
621	A bill for the relief of Chaatelain and Ponvert,	189					
622	A bill for the relief of Charles Cald-well,	189	-	194			
623	A bill to suspend, conditionally, the receipt of the bills and notes of the Bank of the United States, in pay-ment of debts due to the United States,	193	323,355				
624	A bill for the relief of the heirs of Louis Pellerin,	202					
625	A bill for the relief of Zebulon Bax-ter,	202					
626	A bill for the relief of John Tice, as-signee of William Pennington,	202	-	211	491	502,520	526
627	A bill for the relief of the heirs of Jean Charles Boudreau,	202					
628	A bill making appropriations for the Military Academy of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, <i>Note.</i> —The appropriations for the Military Academy were incorpo-rated in the general appropriation bill, No. 616.	202					
629	A bill granting a pension to Noah Miller, an invalid major of the mil-itia,	202	337	381	504	506,514	526
630	A bill for the relief of Stephen Crit-tenden,	203					
631	A bill for the relief of the heirs of John Braham, late receiver of pub-lic moneys at Huntsville, Alabama,	209					
632	A bill making appropriations for cer-tain roads, and for examinations and surveys, for the year one thou-sand eight hundred and thirty-five,	209	443,452	471	511	518,521	526

HOUSE BILLS—Continued.

Number.	Title.	Reported.	Proceedings in Committee of the Whole and in the House.	Passed H. R.	Passed Sen.	Other proceedings.	Approved.
633	A bill to authorize a writ of error in certain cases relating to patent rights, to the Supreme Court of the United States	209	477				
634	A bill authorizing the payment of an outfit, and the reimbursement of certain expenditures to Nathaniel Niles,	209					
	<i>Note.</i> —Provision was made for Mr. Niles in the general appropriation bill, No. 616.						
635	A bill to authorize the Secretary of War to purchase certain land near Baltimore,	209					
636	A bill confirming certain land claims in the district of St. Stephen's, in Alabama,	213					
637	A bill for the relief of George Gott <i>et al.</i> ,	213					
638	A bill for the relief of Captain John Downes, of the United States navy,	213					
639	A bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of the United States schooner Wild Cat,	214					
640	A bill for the relief of the representatives of Colonel Anthony Walton White,	219					
641	A bill for the relief of Col. Daniel Newnan,	219	337	381	503		
	<i>Note.</i> — <i>Amendments of the Senate not acted upon.</i>						
642	A bill to provide for the widows and orphans of the militia killed, or who died in service, in the late war against the Indians,	220					
643	A bill for the relief of Walter Phillips,	229	335	381			
644	A bill to prevent evasions of the revenue laws, and for other purposes,	229					
645	A bill making appropriations for building light-houses, beacon lights, and making surveys, for the year 1835,	229					
646	A bill making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors therein mentioned, for the year 1835,	229					
647	A bill placing Captain Cole, a Seneca Indian chief, on the pension roll,	229	337	381	504	506,514	525
648	A bill making additional appropriations for the Delaware breakwater, for certain harbors, and removing obstructions in and at the mouths of certain rivers, for the year 1835,	231	440,443,456	475	503	506,513	526
649	A bill to authorize the State of Alabama to apply the two per cent. on the sales of the public lands,						

HOUSE BILLS—Continued.

Number.	Title.	Reported.	Proceedings in Committee of the Whole and in the House.	Passed H. R.	Passed Sen.	Other proceedings.	Approved.
	under the act of compact, to the construction of a canal or railroad between the Tennessee and Coosa rivers, - - -	231					
650	A bill to authorize the superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis to employ a clerk, - - -	231	235	246	491		
	Note.— <i>Amendments of the Senate not acted upon.</i>						
651	A bill for the relief of the executor of Charles Wilkins, deceased, - -	245					
652	A bill for the relief of William O'Neal and Robert Morrison, - -	245	-	251	491	502,520	526
653	A bill for the relief of Benjamin Holland, - - -	245	337	381	504	506,513	526
654	A bill for the relief of Isaac Champlin and others, - - -	245					
655	A bill to allow additional compensation to the district attorney of the United States for the district of South Carolina, - - -	245	251,382	400			
656	A bill to extend the time for issuing scrip certificates on the United States military land warrants, - -	248	-	258			
657	A bill for the relief of James Taylor, -	249					
658	A bill to authorize the construction of a dry dock for the naval service, - - -	249	442	474	511	518,521	526
659	A bill to provide for the construction of three steam batteries, - - -	249					
660	A bill making appropriations for building light-boats, beacons, and monuments, and placing buoys, for the year 1835, - - -	245	442	474	503	505, 506, 510, 518,521	526
661	A bill in relation to patents for public lands sold by the United States, and for private land claims confirmed, -	248					
662	A bill to authorize the city council of St. Augustine to widen a street in St. Augustine, - - -	248	-	258	491	502,520	526
663	A bill for the relief of the heirs of Benjamin Bentley, - - -	251					
664	A bill making appropriations for Indian annuities, and other similar objects, for the year 1835, - -	252	440	476	494	505,506,508, 515,517,521	526
665	A bill for the relief of Dr. J. E. B. Findly and A. E. Deas, - - -	254					
666	A bill supplementary to an act entitled "An act to revive the act entitled 'An act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands,' " approved May 29, 1830, -	254					
667	An act granting school lands to fractional townships, - - -	254					
668	A bill to authorize letters patent to be issued to Francis B. Ogden, -	254	-	265	491	502,520	526

HOUSE BILLS—Continued.

Number.	Title.	Reported.	Proceedings in Committee of the Whole and in the House.	Passed H. R.	Passed Sen.	Other proceedings.	Approved.
669	A bill to confirm private land claims in the State of Missouri, - - -	255					
670	A bill for the relief of James M. Tuttle, of Arkansas, - - -	255	-	265			
671	A bill to authorize the settlement of claims of deputy surveyors for surveying Spanish land claims in Florida, - - -	256					
672	A bill to regulate the sittings of the United States courts in the districts of East and West Tennessee, - -	256	285,354				
673	A bill to authorize a compromise, and secure to the United States the title to the Pea Patch island, in the river Delaware, - - -	261					
674	A bill to extend the jurisdiction of the corporation of Washington, -	262					
675	A bill for the relief of Reuben Colburn, - - -	262					
676	A bill for the relief of George Douglass <i>et al.</i> , - - -	278					
677	A bill for the relief of William Bowman, - - -	278					
678	A bill for the relief of the heirs of William Vawter, - - -	278					
679	A bill for the relief of William Kellar, -	279	337	381			
680	A bill to authorize the Secretary of the War Department to purchase a site for an arsenal at Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, and to provide for the erection of an arsenal on the same, - - -	286					
681	A bill to provide compensation to James Barron, for the use of his invention, called "A Ventilator of Ships," - - -	287					
682	A bill amendatory of the act for the continuation of the Cumberland road, - - -	287	-	350	512	518,521	536
683	A bill to authorize the removal of the land office at Wapaghkonetta to Lima, in the State of Ohio, - -	288	-	334	491	503,520	526
684	A bill to prescribe the punishment of consuls, commercial agents, and others, in certain cases, - - -	288	-	334	492	502,520	536
685	A bill for the relief of the assignees of Peter Alba, - - -	288					
686	A bill to authorize the sale of certain lands belonging to the University of Michigan, - - -	288	-	334	491	502,520	536
687	A bill granting a pension to Justus Cobb, - - -	288	337	381	504	506,513	527
688	A bill granting a pension to Lambert L. Van Valkenburg, - - -	288	337	381			

HOUSE BILLS—Continued.

Number.	Title.	Reported.	Proceedings in Committee of the Whole and in the House.	Passed H. R.	Passed Sen.	Other proceedings.	Approved.
689	A bill for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Joseph Young, deceased, - - -	293					
690	A bill to extend the charters of the "Bank of Potomac" and of the "Partners' Bank of Alexandria," - - -	294	463				
691	A bill granting a pension to Isaac Eckright, - - -	294	337	381	504	506,513	527
692	A bill granting a quantity of land to the Territory of Arkansas for the completion of the public building for a legislative house, - - -	295					
693	A bill granting a pension to William C. Beard, late a captain in the United States army, - - -	311	337	381			
694	A bill extending the provisions of certain laws for the relief of insolvent debtors, - - -	311					
695	A bill to establish a pension agency on the south of Green river, in the State of Kentucky, - - -	311	-	351	456	474	
696	A bill amendatory of the act of March 2, 1833, in relation to pre-emption of settlers on public lands, - - -	313					
697	A bill for the relief of Thomas M. Burland, - - -	314					
698	A bill for the relief of Samuel N. Ruff, - - -	314					
699	A bill to allow drawbacks of duties on merchandise exported from the United States, via Missouri, to the provinces of New Mexico, - - -	314					
700	A bill granting a pension to Solomon Case, - - -	314	337	381	504	506,513	527
701	A bill making provision for the repair of the fortifications on Castle island, in the harbor of Boston, - - -	315					
	<i>Note.</i> —The provisions of this bill were incorporated as an amendment in the bill No. 600, which, however, did not pass.						
702	A bill for the relief of Jacob Stewart, - - -	315	337	381			
703	A bill for the relief of Elijah Blodget, - - -	315	337	381			
704	A bill further to extend the time allowed for the execution of the duties of the commissioners for carrying into effect the convention with France, - - -	321					
	(See bills S. No. 173.)						
705	A bill to extend the charter of the Bank of Alexandria, - - -	321	462				
706	A bill to authorize the Secretary of War to appoint an additional agent for paying pensions of the United States in the State of Indiana, - - -	321					

HOUSE BILLS—Continued.

Number.	Title.	Reported.	Proceedings in Committee of the Whole and in the House.	Passed H. R.	Passed Sen.	Other proceedings.	Approved.
707	A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to cause to be constructed a steam prow ship, - -	321					
708	A bill to change the time of holding the district court of the United States for the western district of Virginia, - -	321		351	492	502,520	527
709	A bill for the relief of Gilbert A. Smith <i>et al.</i> , - -	321					
710	A bill for the relief of Mary Tucker, of Arkansas, - -	327					
711	A bill for the relief of Thomas Simpson, - -	327	337	381			
712	A bill for the relief of Thankful Randall, - -	327	337	381			
713	A bill to provide for erecting a fire-proof building for the Departments of the Treasury and of State, - -	328					
714	A bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Tristram Coffin, - -	330					
715	A bill supplementary to the act entitled "An act enabling the claimants to land within the limits of the State of Missouri and Territory of Arkansas to institute proceedings to try the validity of their claims," approved 26th May, 1834, - -	331					
716	A bill to provide for the opening of certain roads in the Territory of Arkansas, and for other purposes, - -	339	351,423	427			
717	A bill to provide for the improvement of the harbor of Clinton river, in the Territory of Michigan, and for other purposes, - -	339	351,423	427			
718	A bill granting a pension to James Calvin, - -	339					
719	A bill to provide for an expedition to the Pacific Ocean and South Seas, - -	339					
720	A bill for the relief of John F. Lewis, - -	339					
721	A bill concerning the purchasers of the public lands, - -	352					
722	A bill for the relief of John S. Conger, - -	352					
723	A bill for the relief of Silvia C. Vick, widow, and the heirs of Hartwell Vick, deceased, - -	352					
724	A bill for the relief of John Wiltbank, - -	352					
725	A bill to regulate the disbursement of public money, and prohibit allowances not authorized by law, - -	352					

HOUSE BILLS—Continued.

Number.	Title.	Reported.	Proceedings in Committee of the Whole and in the House.	Passed H. R.	Passed Sen.	Other proceedings.	Approved.
726	A bill for the relief of Henry Duchquette, William Hibet, dit Le Compte, J. B. Dubois, and Charles Sangunette, - - -	353					
727	A bill for the relief of Commodore John Downes, - - -	354					
728	A bill supplemental to an act entitled "An act to authorize the extension, construction, and use of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad into and within the District of Columbia," passed December, 1829, - - -	357	401	412	503	506,513	527
729	A bill to provide for paying certain pensioners of Jackson, in the State of Tennessee, - - -	358	-	382	456	473,502	527
730	A bill further to define and punish the forgery or counterfeiting of consular and other certificates and attestations, - - -	358					
731	A bill to establish branches of the Mint of the United States, - - -	367					
732	A bill granting a bounty in land to the organized militiamen, mounted militiamen, and rangers, who defended the frontier during the late war with Great Britain, - - -	368	378				
733	A bill for the relief of Robert Allison, - - -	375					
734	A bill for the relief of John Barkley, - - -	375					
735	A bill to authorize the circuit court of the District of Columbia to hold special sessions for the trial of criminal causes, - - -	375	463	474			
736	A bill for the relief of John Cowper, - - -	375					
737	A bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Thomas Beckman, - - -	376					
738	A bill for the relief of Sylvester Day, an assistant surgeon in the army of the United States, - - -	397					
739	A bill for the relief of Nancy Haggard, - - -	398					
740	A bill to extend the charters of the Bank of Washington, the Patriotic Bank of Washington, and the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, - - -	398	462				
741	A bill making appropriations for the public buildings and grounds, and for other purposes, - - -	400					
	<i>Note.</i> —Appropriations for the public buildings were included in the general appropriation bill, No. 616.						
742	A bill to enlarge the charter of the Union Bank of Georgetown, - - -	402	462				
743	A bill for the relief of Jesse Sykes, - - -	402					
744	A bill for the relief of William Stannard <i>et al.</i> , - - -	402					

HOUSE BILLS—Continued.

Number.	Title.	Reported.	Proceedings in Committee of the Whole and in the House.	Passed H. R.	Passed Sen.	Other proceedings.	Approved.
745	A bill for the relief of certain Choc-taw Indians, - - -	415					
746	A bill concerning the orphans' court of the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, -	416	462	475			
747	A bill to secure in perpetuity to the Cherokee Indians residing east of the Mississippi, a country west of that river; to extinguish their right of occupancy in Georgia; to provide for the removal of such as are desirous of migrating, and for other purposes, - - -	416					
748	A bill making appropriations for holding treaties with the Camanche and other wandering tribes of Indians west of the State of Missouri and Territory of Arkansas, -	416	439				
749	A bill to incorporate the Alexandria Savings Company, - - -	417	463				
750	A bill for the suppression of lotteries and the sale of lottery tickets in the District of Columbia, -	417					
751	A bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Thomas W. Bacot, late of Charleston, South Carolina, -	417					
752	A bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Captain John Winston, deceased, - - -	417					
753	A bill for modifying the system of military instruction at West Point, and for prescribing the qualifications of applicants for official appointments in the army of the United States, - - -	417					
754	A bill to fix the number and compensation of officers of the customs, and alter certain collection districts, - - -	417					
755	A bill authorizing the employment of additional clerks in certain departments, - - -	422					
756	A bill directing letters patent to issue to John Howard Kyan, on certain conditions, - - -	423					
757	A bill for the relief of Abner Stetson, - - -	426					
758	A bill making appropriations for the support of the penitentiary in the District of Columbia, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, - - -	426	463	475			
759	A bill for the relief of Elizabeth J. Wilson, Ann C. Wilson, and Malvina A. Campbell, - - -	426	-	474			
760	A bill for the relief of Sarah H. B. Smith, - - -	426	-	474			

HOUSE BILLS—Continued.

Number.	Title.	Reported.	Proceedings in Committee of the Whole and in the House.	Passed H. R.	Passed Sen.	Other proceedings.	Approved.
761	A bill to extend the patent of Robert Eastman for a further term of seven years, - - -	440	-	474	511	518,521	527
762	A bill for the relief of the heirs of Jacob Smith, deceased, - -	441	-	474			
763	A bill for the relief of Jacob B. Gilbert, - - - - -	441					
764	A bill for the relief of Charles M. Frazier, - - - - -	446					
765	A bill for the relief of James Baldridge, - - - - -	447					
766	A bill for the relief of John Howell, - - - - -	447					
767	A bill granting an invalid pension to Daniel Stoddard, - - - -	447					
768	A bill for the relief of the children of William Crawford, deceased, -	447					
769	A bill for the relief of the officers and soldiers who served in the Rhode Island brigade of the revolutionary war, their heirs and personal representatives, - -	447					
770	A bill to authorize John Whitzell to enter a certain tract of land, -	464					
771	A bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Doctor Absalom Baird, - - - - -	492					
772	A bill for the relief of the sureties of Nicholas Kern, - - - -	493					

SENATE BILLS.

Number.	Title.	Rec'd from Senate.	Proceedings in Committee of the Whole and in the House.	Passed H. R.	Other proceedings.	Approved.
1	An act to establish the northern boundary of the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, - - - - -	179	186,266,384			
2	An act for the relief of Samuel Smith, Lynn MacGhee, and Semoice, Creek Indians, - - - - -	126	146,249			
3	An act authorizing the relinquishment of the sixteenth sections, granted for the use of schools, and the entry of other lands in lieu thereof, - - -	126	146,188			
4	An act for the relief of Susan Marlow, - - - - -	126	146,249			
5	An act to provide for the satisfaction of claims due to certain American citizens for spoliations committed on their commerce prior to the 30th day of September, 1800, - - - -	318	323,426			
9	An act for the relief of Elijah Simmons, - - - - -	126	146,248			

SENATE BILLS—Continued.

Number.	Title.	Rec'd from Senate.	Proceedings in Committee of the Whole and in the House.	Passed H. R.	Other proceedings.	Approved.
10	An act to authorize the purchase of the right to use the apparatus invented and patented by Boyd Beilly, for applying air, gas, or vapor to the surface of the human body, in the naval service, in the hospitals, and in the penitentiary of the United States, - - -	180	186,262			
12	An act for the relief of Hiram A. Hunter, - - -	244	246,261			
16	An act to exempt merchandise imported under certain circumstances, from the operation of the act of the 19th of May, 1828, entitled "An act in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports," - - -	250	258,261			
17	An act to provide for the enlistment of boys for the naval service, - - -	179	186,192			
18	An act to change the titles of certain officers of the navy, - - -	179	186,192			
25	An act for the relief of Henry B. Tyler, executor of Colonel Richard Smith, deceased, - - -	194	204,261			
26	An act for the relief of McKean Buchanan, - - -	194	204			
27	An act for the relief of William Hogan, administrator of Michael Hogan, deceased, - - -	194	204,352			
33	An act for improving the harbor at the mouth of the river Raisin, in the Territory of Michigan, - - -	259	265,288,351, 424	428	433,446	494
34	An act for the relief of J. and W. Beeson and others, - - -	179	186,287			
37	An act for the relief of Duncan L. Clinch, - - -	341	350,353			
41	An act for the relief of Col. John Eugene Leitensdorffer, - - -	149	161,171	266	320,328	340
42	An act to provide for the legal adjudication and settlement of certain claims to land therein mentioned, - - -	159	161,219			
43	An act granting to the borough of Michillimackinac certain grounds for public purposes, - - -	244	246,417	428	442	527
45	An act for the relief of the owners of the brig Despatch and cargo, - - -	428	464			
46	An act for the relief of Anselm Lynch, of Mississippi, - - -	231	235,295			
48	An act for the relief of Elizabeth Magruder, of Mississippi, - - -	259	265,314			
49	An act for the relief of Andrew Knox, - - -	244	246,278			
52	An act for the relief of Peter H. Green and William Emerson, - - -	214	224,493			
53	An act for the completion of certain improvements in Florida, - - -	259	265,331,351, 401	415	433,446	494
54	An act to improve the navigation of the Wabash river, - - -	180	186,248,434			
56	An act making appropriations for the completion of the military barracks at New Orleans, - - -	159	161,213	219	279,285	318

SENATE BILLS—Continued.

Number.	Title.	Rec'd from Senate.	Proceedings in Committee of the Whole and in the House.	Passed H. R.	Other proceedings.	Approved.
61	An act to remove the land office from Clinton to Jackson, in the State of Mississippi, - - - - -	259	265,287			
63	An act to provide for the further compensation of the marshal of the district of Delaware, - - - - -	214	224,248,251	382	410,446	494
65	An act to improve the navigation of the Mississippi, in the vicinity of St. Louis, - - - - -	259	265,511			
68	An act for the relief of James Thomas, - - - - -	244	246,321			
69	An act for the relief of David McCord, - - - - -	318	322,330			
70	An act for the relief of Thomas J. Mortee, - - - - -	244	246,278			
71	An act for the relief of Charles Lynch, of Mississippi, - - - - -	250	258,327			
73	An act for the relief of Walter Loomis and Abel Gay, - - - - -	428	493			
74	An act for the relief of William Pettyplace and others, - - - - -	259	265,314			
75	An act to confirm the title of the heirs of M. de la Carrera to a tract of land, - - - - -	259	265,314			
78	An act to authorize the construction of a railroad upon the public lands, from Tallahassee to St. Mark's, in Florida, - - - - -	259	265,314,351,424	428	461,484,514	527
82	An act supplementary to the act entitled "An act to authorize the inhabitants of the State of Louisiana to enter the back lands," - - - - -	318	322,357	357	410,446	494
90	An act for the relief of William Tharp, - - - - -	265	265,447			
93	An act for the relief of Christopher T. Bayley, - - - - -	318	322,353			
95	An act for the relief of David Beard, - - - - -	428	440,511			
96	An act in addition to the act for the relief of the legal representatives of Lucy Bond and Hannah Douglass, - - - - -	335	350,376			
97	An act in addition to the act for the relief of the legal representatives of George Hurlbut, deceased, - - - - -	354	380,415			
100	An act supplementary to the act passed July fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, for the relief of the personal representatives of Colonel John Laurens, - - - - -	-	400,483			
102	An act for the relief of Robert Jewett, deceased, - - - - -	403	412,440			
104	An act to continue the office of Commissioner of Pensions, - - - - -	231	235,248,330	350	461,474,503,514	527
110	An act to authorize the allowance of certain charges in the accounts of the American consul at London, - - - - -	244	246,261,511			
111	An act for the continuation and repair of the Cumberland road, in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, - - - - -	368	380,401,511	521	523,524	527
113	An act to renew the patent of Joseph Grant, - - - - -	466	473,494			
115	An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to invest the amount of the two per cent. fund, reserved for making					

SENATE BILLS—Continued.

Number.	Title.	Rec'd from Senate.	Proceedings in Committee of the Whole and in the House.	Passed H. R.	Other proceedings.	Approved.
116	roads leading to the State of Mississippi, under the direction of Congress, - - -	456	473,505			
117	An act to provide for the settlement of the claim of Mary O'Sullivan, - - -	476	481			
128	An act for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Jean Hudry, - - -	259	265,286			
131	An act to change the organization of the General Post Office, - - -	354	380,426			
136	An act to complete certain roads in the Territory of Arkansas, - - -	341	350,351,424	428	433,446	494
137	An act for the benefit of the corporations of Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, - - -	456	473,511			
138	An act in amendment of the acts for the punishment of offences against the United States, - - -	428	442	456	484,514	527
142	An act to fix the number and compensation of officers of the customs, and to alter certain collection districts, - - -	379	380			
145	An act for the relief of Lemuel Tanner, assignee of Pierre Dufresne, - - -	442	451	483	503,514	527
146	An act supplementary to the act entitled "An act to amend the judicial system of the United States," - - -	442	451,511			
147	An act for the relief of Richard H. Bell, - - -	456	473,493			
148	An act to authorize the Leavenworth and Bloomington, and other railroad companies therein named, to locate roads through the public lands, - - -	472	473,483			
151	An act supplementary to an act entitled "An act granting land to certain exiles from Poland," - - -	428	440			
153	An act making an appropriation for building a light-house at Mobile point, and for placing buoys in Mobile bay, - - -	368	380,417			
154	An act to regulate the deposits of the public money, - - -	472	473,492			
155	An act to repeal the first and second sections of an act to limit the term of office of certain officers therein named, - - -	428				
160	An act to establish branches of the Mint of the United States, - - -	442	452,464,511	512	518,521	527
166	An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to compromise the claims allowed by the commissioners under the treaty with the King of the Two Sicilies, concluded October 14, 1832, - - -	476	481	481	503,514	
	<i>Note.</i> —This bill was returned by the President to the Senate, with objections; no notice, however, of which was sent to the House.					
170	An act for the relief of John Dougherty, an Indian agent, - - -	456	473	483	503,514	527
170	An act to suspend the operation of certain provisions of "An act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports, approved fourteenth July,					

SENATE BILLS—Continued.

Number.	Title.	Rec'd from Senate.	Proceedings in Committee of the Whole and in the House.	Passed H. R.	Other proceedings.	Approved.
172	one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, An act to provide for the increase of the corps of engineers, and for other purposes.	428	439,492	492	502,514	527
173	An act further to extend the time allowed for the execution of the duties of the commissioners for carrying into effect the convention with France,	456	473,511			
		476	-	481	503,514	527

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Joint Resolutions of the House of Representatives.

Number.	Title.	Reported.	Proceedings in Committee of the Whole and in the House.	Passed H. R.	Passed Sen.	Other proceedings.	Approved.
2	Resolution directing contracts to be made for historical paintings for the rotundo, - - -	-	93,100				
8	Resolution requiring the Secretary of State to compile and print, annually, a register of all officers and agents, civil, military, and naval, in the service of the United States, - - -	-	93	99			
12	Resolution giving the right of way through the property of the United States at Harper's Ferry, to the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company, - - -	78	87	99	179	219	283
13	Resolution for the sale of a lion and two horses, received as presents by the consul of the United States at Tangier, from the Emperor of Morocco, - - -	107	-	113	335	367,384	387
	Title amended.—Strike out "sale," and insert disposition of.						
14	Resolution permitting Jared Sparks to retain the Washington papers, and authorizing the Secretary of State to pay G. C. Washington the balance due him, - - -	183	191				
15	Resolution directing marble busts to be executed of the several Presidents of the United States, - - -	244					
16	Resolution directing certain papers relating to revolutionary services to be delivered to the Secretary of War, to be used in deciding claims to pensions, - - -	233	-	266			
17	Resolution authorizing a gold medal to be struck in honor of the battle of the Cowpens, - - -	266	-	285	491		
18	Resolution in relation to the code of naval signals, - - -	287					
19	Resolution to amend the constitution of the United States in relation to the election of President and Vice President of the United States, -	297	377,450,453, 477				
20	Resolution authorizing pensioners to elect places at which they will be paid, - - -	297					
21	Resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the claim of Orange H. Dibble, &c. -	367	-	400 401 415 428			
22	Resolution for the purchase of one thousand copies of the works of General George Washington, -	398					

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Number.	Title.	Reported.	Proceedings in Committee of the Whole and in the House.	Passed H. R.	Passed Sen.	Other proceedings.	Approved.
23	Resolution providing for the improvement of the navigation of a section of the Cumberland river,	427					
24	Resolution establishing a system of military discipline,	441					
25	Resolution authorizing the Solicitor of the Treasury to suspend proceedings in the judgments and suits referred to in bill H. R. No. 369, for the relief of Jesse Smith,	483					

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Number.	Title.	Rec'd from Senate.	Proceedings in Committee of the Whole and in the House.	Passed H. R.	Other proceedings.	Approved.
1	Resolution providing for the settlement of the claim of John S. Stiles, under a contract for a supply of navy bread,	263	265,421			
5	Resolution presenting a gold medal to George Croghan, and a sword to each of the officers under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in defence of Fort Stephenson, in 1813,	259	265,284	284	318,367,383	387

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APPENDIX.

QUESTIONS OF ORDER DECIDED DURING THE SESSION.

DECEMBER 17, 1834.

The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, viz. the resolution directing contracts to be made for historical paintings for the Rotundo; when

The consideration of the bill to equalize and regulate the pay of the officers of the army and navy, which had been set apart as the special order for this day, was called for.

The Speaker (Mr. Bell) stated to the House that, according to the 43d rule, which declares that "the unfinished business in which the House was engaged at the last preceding adjournment, shall have the precedence in the orders of the day, and no motion on any other business shall be received, without special leave of the House, until the former is disposed of," the unfinished business of yesterday must take precedence in the business of this day, notwithstanding the order which set this day apart for the consideration of the bill to equalize and regulate the pay of the officers of the army and navy, unless the said unfinished business was disposed of by a vote of the House.

FEBRUARY 12, 1835.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill (No. 568) regulating the deposit of the money of the United States in certain local banks.

The previous question having been moved by Mr. Boon yesterday, and the House having adjourned before it was ascertained that the said previous question was seconded,

The Speaker was about to ascertain the fact ; when

A call of the House was moved by Mr. Patton.

The Speaker thereupon decided that, according to a decision made by the late Speaker on the 18th February, 1834, and which was sustained by a vote of the House on an appeal, it was not in order to move a call of the House after the previous question was moved, until it was ascertained whether there was a second to the motion for the previous question.

From which decision Mr. Patton took an appeal to the House.

And the question was put, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?

And was decided in the negative, { Yeas, 91,
Nays, 113.

And so the House reversed the decision of the 16th day of February, 1834, and decided that it is in order to have a call of the House after the previous question shall have been moved, and before it shall be ascertained that the previous question is, or is not, demanded by a majority of the members present.

FEBRUARY 25, 1835.

A motion was made by Mr. McKinley that all business before the House which precedes the resolution submitted by him on the 9th of February instant, that the House do proceed to the election of a printer to the House of Representatives of the next Congress, *viva voce*, be postponed, and that the House do now proceed to the consideration of that resolution.

The Speaker decided that, according to the 106th rule of the House, which provides that no rule shall be suspended, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present; nor that the order of business, as established by the rules, be postponed or changed, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present, it would require a vote of two-thirds to agree to the motion made by Mr. McKinley, as, by the rules of the House, the consideration of the resolution referred to is confined to the first hour of business in the morning.

From this decision Mr. McKinley appealed.

And, after debate upon the subject, the appeal was withdrawn.

FEBRUARY 27, 1835.

Debate was resumed, and Mr. Plummer was addressing the House, when he was called to order by Mr. Wise, on the ground that his remarks were irrelevant, impertinent, and profane.

Mr. Plummer took his seat, and the Speaker decided that he was not in order; and, according to the rules, he could not be permitted to proceed in his speech without the leave of the House.

The question was then put, Shall Mr. Plummer have leave to proceed in his speech?

And passed in the affirmative.

MARCH 3, 1835.

A motion was made by Mr. Jarvis that the House do now adjourn.

And, in deciding the question by yeas and nays, the name of Samuel Beardsley, of New York, being called, he declined to answer, on the ground that the term for which the members of the twenty-third Congress had been elected, had expired; and that, according to the constitution of the United States, this House had ceased, at 12 o'clock to-night, to exist.

After some remarks and suggestions from various members, and from the Chair, it was informally agreed to pass the name of Mr. Beardsley.

ORATION

ON

THE LIFE AND CHARACTER

OF

GILBERT MOTIER DE LA FAYETTE :

Delivered at the request of both Houses of the Congress of the United States, before them, in the House of Representatives at Washington, on the 31st of December, 1834.

By JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, a Member of the House.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and

House of Representatives of the United States:

If the authority by which I am now called to address you is one of the highest honors that could be conferred upon a citizen of this Union by his countrymen, I cannot dissemble to myself that it embraces at the same time one of the most arduous duties that could be imposed. Grateful to you for the honor conferred upon me by your invitation, a sentiment of irrepressible and fearful diffidence absorbs every faculty of my soul in contemplating the magnitude, the difficulties, and the delicacy of the task which it has been your pleasure to assign to me.

I am to speak to the North American States and People, assembled here in the persons of their honored and confidential Lawgivers and Representatives. I am to speak to them, by their own appointment, upon the Life and Character of a man whose life was, for nearly threescore years, the history of the civilized world—of a man, of whose character, to say that it is indissolubly identified with the Revolution of our Independence, is little more than to mark the features of his childhood—of a man, the personified image of self-circumscribed liberty. Nor can it escape the most superficial observation, that, in speaking to the fathers of the land upon the Life and Character of LAFAYETTE, I cannot forbear to touch upon topics which are yet deeply convulsing the world, both of opinion and of action. I am to walk between burning ploughshares—to tread upon fires which have not yet even collected cinders to cover them.

If, in addressing their countrymen upon their most important interests, the Orators of Antiquity were accustomed to begin by supplication to their gods that nothing unsuitable to be said or unworthy to be heard might escape from their lips, how much more forcible is my obligation to invoke the favor of Him “who touched Isaiah’s hallowed lips with fire,” not only to extinguish in the mind every conception unadapted to the grandeur and sublimity of the theme, but to draw from the bosom of the deepest conviction thoughts congenial to the merits which it is the duty of the Discourse to unfold, and words not unworthy of the dignity of the Auditory before whom I appear.

In order to form a just estimate of the Life and Character of Lafayette, it may be necessary to advert, not only to the circumstances connected with his birth, education, and lineage, but to the political condition of his country and of Great Britain, her national rival and adversary, at the time of his birth, and during his years of childhood.

On the sixth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven, the hereditary Monarch of the British Islands was a native of Germany. A rude, illiterate old soldier of the wars for the Spanish succession; little versed even in the language of the Nations over which he ruled; educated to the maxims and principles of the Feudal Law; of openly licentious life, and of moral character far from creditable:—he styled himself, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King; but there was another and real King of France, no better, perhaps worse, than himself, and with whom he was then at war. This was Louis, the fifteenth of the name, great grandson of his immediate predecessor, Louis the Fourteenth, sometimes denominated the Great. These two Kings held their thrones by the law of hereditary succession, variously modified, in France by the Roman Catholic, and in Britain by Protestant Reformed Christianity.

They were at war—chiefly for conflicting claims to the possession of the Western Wilderness of North America—a prize, the capabilities of which are now unfolding themselves with a grandeur and magnificence unexampled in the history of the world; but of which, if the nominal possession had remained in either of the two Princes, who were staking their Kingdoms upon the issue of the strife, the buffalo and the beaver, with their hunter, the Indian savage, would, at this day, have been, as they then were, the only inhabitants.

In this war, GEORGE WASHINGTON, then at the age of twenty-four, was on the side of the British German King, a youthful, but heroic combatant; and, in the same war, the father of Lafayette was on the opposite side, exposing his life in the heart of Germany, for the cause of the King of France.

On that day, the sixth of September, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven, was born GILBERT MOTIER DE LAFAYETTE, at the Castle of Chavaniac, in Auvergne, and a few months after his birth his father fell in battle at Minden.

Let us here observe the influence of political institutions over the destinies and the characters of men. George the Second was a German Prince; he had been made King of the British Islands by the accident of his birth: that is to say, because his great grandmother had been the daughter of James the First; that great grandmother had been married to the King of Bohemia, and her youngest daughter had been married to the Elector of Hanover. George the Second's father was her son, and, when James the Second had been expelled from his throne and his country by the indignation of his People, revolted against his tyranny, and when his two daughters, who succeeded him, had died without issue, George the First, the son of the Electress of Hanover, became King of Great Britain, by the settlement of an Act of Parliament, blending together the principle of hereditary succession with that of Reformed Protestant Christianity, and the rites of the Church of England.

The throne of France was occupied by virtue of the same principle of hereditary succession, differently modified, and blended with the Christianity of the Church of Rome. From this line of succession all females were inflexibly excluded. Louis the Fifteenth, at the age of six years, had become the absolute Sovereign of France, because he was the great grandson of his immediate predecessor. He was of the third generation in descent from the preceding King, and, by the law of primogeniture engrafted upon that of local succession, did, by the death of his ancestor; forthwith succeed, though in childhood, to an absolute throne, in preference to numerous descendants from that same ancestor, then in the full vigor of manhood.

The first reflection that must occur to a rational being, in contemplating these two results of the principle of hereditary succession, as resorted to for designating the rulers of Nations is, that two persons more unfit to occupy the thrones of Britain and of France, at the time of their respective accessions, could scarcely have been found upon the face of the Globe—George the Second, a foreigner, the son and grandson of foreigners, born beyond the seas, educated in uncongenial manners, ignorant of the Constitution, of the Laws, even of the Language of the People over whom he was to rule; and Louis the Fifteenth, an infant,

incapable of discerning his right hand from his left. Yet, strange as it may sound to the ear of unsophisticated reason, the British Nation were wedded to the belief that this act of settlement, fixing their Crown upon the heads of this succession of total strangers, was the brightest and most glorious exemplification of their national freedom; and not less strange, if aught in the imperfection of human reason could seem strange, was that deep conviction of the French People, at the same period, that *their* chief glory and happiness consisted in the vehemence of their affection for their King, because he was descended in an unbroken male line of genealogy from Saint Louis.

One of the fruits of this line of hereditary succession, modified by sectarian principles of religion, was to make the peace and war, the happiness or misery of the People of the British Empire, dependent upon the fortunes of the Electorate of Hanover—the personal domain of their imported King. This was a result calamitous alike to the People of Hanover, of Britain, and of France; for it was one of the two causes of that dreadful war then waging between them; and as the cause, so was this a principal theatre of that disastrous war. It was at Minden, in the heart of the Electorate of Hanover, that the father of Lafayette fell, and left him an orphan, a victim to that war, and to the principle of hereditary succession from which it emanated.

Thus, then, it was on the 6th of September, 1757, the day when Lafayette was born. The Kings of France and Britain were seated upon their thrones by virtue of the principle of hereditary succession, variously modified and blended with different forms of religious faith, and they were waging war against each other, and exhausting the blood and treasure of their People for causes in which neither of the Nations had any beneficial or lawful interest.

In this war the father of Lafayette fell in the cause of his King, but not of his country. He was an officer of an invading army, the instrument of his Sovereign's wanton ambition and lust of conquest. The People of the Electorate of Hanover had done no wrong to him or to his country. When his son came to an age capable of understanding the irreparable loss that he had suffered, and to reflect upon the causes of his father's fate, there was no drop of consolation mingled in the cup, from the consideration that he had died for his country. And when the youthful mind was awakened to meditation upon the rights of Mankind, the principles of Freedom, and theories of Government, it cannot be difficult to perceive, in the illustrations of his own family records, the source of that *aversion to hereditary rule*, perhaps the most distinguishing feature of his political opinions, and to which he adhered through all the vicissitudes of his life.

In the same war, and at the same time, George Washington was armed, a loyal subject, in support of his King; but to him that was also the cause of his country. His commission was not in the army of George the Second, but issued under the authority of the Colony of Virginia, the province in which he received his birth. On the borders of that province, the war in its most horrid forms was waged—not a war of mercy, and of courtesy, like that of the civilized embattled Legions of Europe; but war to the knife—the war of Indian savages, terrible to man, but more terrible to the tender sex, and most terrible to helpless infancy. In defence of his country against the ravages of such a war, Washington, in the dawn of manhood, had drawn his sword, as if Providence, with deliberate purpose, had sanctified for him the practice of war, all-detestable and unhallowed as it is, that he might, in a cause, virtuous and exalted by its motive and its end, be trained and fitted in a congenial school to march in aftertimes the leader of heroes in the war of his country's Independence.

At the time of the birth of Lafayette, this war, which was to make him a fatherless child, and in which Washington was laying broad and deep, in the defence and protection of his native land, the foundations of his unrivalled renown, was but in its early stage. It was to continue five years longer, and was to close with the total extinguishment of the colonial

dominion of France on the Continent of North America. The deep humiliation of France, and the triumphant ascendancy on this Continent of her rival, were the first results of this great national conflict. The complete expulsion of France from North America seemed to the superficial vision of men to fix the British power over these extensive regions on foundations immovable as the everlasting hills.

Let us pass in imagination a period of only twenty years, and alight upon the borders of the river Brandywine. Washington is Commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States of America—war is again raging in the heart of his native land—hostile armies of one and the same name, blood, and language, are arrayed for battle on the banks of the stream; and Philadelphia, where the United States are in Congress assembled, and whence their decree of Independence has gone forth, is the destined prize to the conflict of the day. Who is that tall, slender youth, of foreign air and aspect, scarcely emerged from the years of boyhood, and fresh from the walls of a college; fighting, a volunteer, at the side of Washington, bleeding, unconsciously to himself, and rallying his men to secure the retreat of the scattered American ranks? It is GILBERT MOTIER DE LAFAYETTE—the son of the victim of Minden; and he is bleeding in the cause of North American Independence and of Freedom.

We pause one moment to inquire what was this cause of North American Independence, and what were the motives and inducements to the youthful stranger to devote himself, his life, and fortune, to it.

The People of the British Colonies in North America, after a controversy of ten years' duration with their Sovereign beyond the seas, upon an attempt by him and his Parliament to tax them without their consent, had been constrained by necessity to declare themselves independent—to dissolve the tie of their allegiance to him—to renounce their right to his protection, and to assume their station among the independent civilized Nations of the Earth. This had been done with a deliberation and solemnity unexampled in the history of the world—done in the midst of a civil war, differing in character from any of those which for centuries before had desolated Europe. The war had arisen upon a question between the rights of the People and the powers of their Government. The discussions, in the progress of the controversy, had opened to the contemplations of men the first foundations of civil society and of government. The war of Independence began by litigation upon a petty stamp on paper, and a tax of three pence a pound upon tea; but these broke up the fountains of the great deep, and the deluge ensued. Had the British Parliament *the right* to tax the People of the Colonies in another hemisphere, not represented in the Imperial Legislature? They affirmed they had: the People of the Colonies insisted they *had not*. There were ten years of pleading before they came to an issue; and all the legitimate sources of power, and all the primitive elements of freedom, were scrutinized, debated, analyzed, and elucidated, before the lighting of the torch of *Até*, and her cry of havoc upon letting slip the dogs of war.

When the day of conflict came, the issue of the contest was necessarily changed. The People of the Colonies had maintained the contest on the principle of resisting the invasion of chartered rights—first by argument and remonstrance, and, finally, by appeal to the sword. But with the war came the necessary exercise of sovereign powers. The Declaration of Independence justified itself as the only possible remedy for insufferable wrongs. It seated itself upon the first foundations of the law of nature, and the incontestable doctrine of human rights. There was no longer any question of the constitutional powers of the British Parliament, or of violated colonial charters. Thenceforward the American Nation supported its existence by war; and the British Nation, by war, was contending for conquest. As, between the two parties, the single question at issue was Independence—but in the confederate existence of the North American Union, LIBERTY—not only their own liberty, but the vital principle of liberty to the whole race of civilized man, was involved.

It was at this stage of the conflict, and immediately after the Declaration of Independence, that it drew the attention, and called into action the moral sensibilities and the intellectual faculties of Lafayette, then in the nineteenth year of his age.

The war was revolutionary. It began by the dissolution of the British Government in the Colonies; the People of which were, by that operation, left without any Government whatever. They were then at one and the same time maintaining their independent national existence by war, and forming new social compacts for their own government thenceforward. The construction of civil society; the extent and the limitations of organized power; the establishment of a system of government combining the greatest enlargement of individual liberty with the most perfect preservation of public order, were the continual occupations of every mind. The consequences of this state of things to the history of mankind, and especially of Europe, were foreseen by none. Europe saw nothing but the war; a people struggling for liberty, and against oppression; and the People in every part of Europe sympathized with the people of the American Colonies.

With their Governments it was not so. The people of the American Colonies were insurgents; all Governments abhor insurrection; they were revolted colonists. The great maritime Powers of Europe had Colonies of their own, to which the example of resistance against oppression might be contagious. The American Colonies were stigmatized in all the official acts of the British Government as *rebels*; and rebellion to the governing part of mankind is as the sin of witchcraft. The Governments of Europe, therefore, were, at heart, on the side of the British Government in this war, and the People of Europe were on the side of the American People.

Lafayette, by his position and condition in life, was one of those who, governed by the ordinary impulses which influence and control the conduct of men, would have sided in sentiment with the British or Royal cause.

Lafayette was born a subject of the most absolute and most splendid Monarchy of Europe, and in the highest rank of her proud and chivalrous Nobility. He had been educated at a college of the University of Paris, bearing the name of Louis the Great, or of Du Plassis. Left an orphan in early childhood, with the inheritance of a princely fortune, he had been married, at sixteen years of age, to a daughter of the house of Noailles, the most distinguished family of the Kingdom, scarcely deemed in public consideration inferior to that which wore the Crown. He came into active life, at the change from boy to man, a husband and a father, in the full enjoyment of every thing that avarice could covet, with a certain prospect before him of all that ambition could crave. Happy in his domestic affections; incapable, from the benignity of his nature, of envy, hatred, or revenge, a life of "ignoble ease and indolent repose" seemed to be that which nature and fortune had combined to prepare before him. To men of ordinary mould this condition would have led to a life of luxurious apathy and sensual indulgence. Such was the life into which, from the operation of the same causes, Louis the Fifteenth had sunk, with his household and Court, while Lafayette was rising to manhood, surrounded by the contamination of their example. Had his natural endowments been even of the higher and nobler order of such as adhere to virtue, even in the lap of prosperity, and in the bosom of temptation, he might have lived and died a pattern of the Nobility of France, to be classed, in aftertimes, with the Turennes and the Montausiers of the age of Louis the Fourteenth, or with the Villars or the Lamolignons of the age immediately preceding his own.

But as, in the firmament of Heaven that rolls over our heads, there is, among the stars of the first magnitude, one so pre-eminent in splendor, as, in the opinion of astronomers, to constitute a class by itself; so, in the fourteen hundred years of the French Monarchy, among the multitudes of great and mighty men which it has evolved, the name of Lafayette stands unrivalled in the solitude of glory.

In entering upon the threshold of life, a career was to open before him. He had the option of the Court and the Camp. An office was tendered to him in the household of the King's brother, the Count de Provence, since successively a royal Exile and a reinstated King. The servitude and inaction of a Court had no charms for him; he preferred a commission in the army; and, at the time of the Declaration of Independence, was a captain of dragoons in garrison at Metz.

There, at an entertainment given by his relative, the Marechal de Broglie, the Commandant of the place, to the Duke of Gloucester, brother to the British King, and then a transient traveller through that part of France, he learns, as an incident of intelligence received that morning by the English Prince from London, that the Congress of Rebels, at Philadelphia, had issued a Declaration of Independence. A conversation ensues upon the causes which have contributed to produce this event, and upon the consequences which may be expected to flow from it. The imagination of Lafayette has caught across the Atlantic tide the spark emitted from the Declaration of Independence; his heart has kindled at the shock; and, before he slumbers upon his pillow, he has resolved to devote his life and fortune to the cause.

You have before you the cause and the man. The self-devotion of Lafayette was twofold. First, to the people, maintaining a bold and seemingly desperate struggle against oppression, and for national existence. Secondly, and chiefly, to the principles of their Declaration, which then first unfurled before his eyes the consecrated standard of human rights. To that standard, without an instant of hesitation, he repaired. Where it would lead him, it is scarcely probable that he himself then foresaw. It was then identical with the stars and stripes of the American Union, floating to the breeze from the Hall of Independence, at Philadelphia. Nor sordid avarice, nor vulgar ambition, could point his footsteps to the pathway leading to that banner. To the love of ease or pleasure nothing could be more repulsive. Something may be allowed to the beatings of the youthful breast, which make ambition virtue, and something to the spirit of military adventure, imbibed from his profession, and which he felt in common with many others. France, Germany, Poland, furnished to the armies of this Union, in our revolutionary struggle, no inconsiderable number of officers of high rank and distinguished merit. The names of Pulaski and De Kalb are numbered among the martyrs of our freedom, and their ashes repose in our soil side by side with the canonized bones of Warren and of Montgomery. To the virtues of Lafayette, a more protracted career and happier earthly destinies were reserved. To the moral principle of political action, the sacrifices of no other man were comparable to his. Youth, health, fortune; the favor of his King; the enjoyment of ease and pleasure; even the choicest blessings of domestic felicity—he gave them all for toil and danger in a distant land, and an almost hopeless cause; but it was the cause of justice, and of the rights of human kind.

The resolve is firmly fixed, and it now remains to be carried into execution. On the 7th of December, 1776, Silas Deane, then a secret agent of the American Congress, at Paris, stipulates with the Marquis de Lafayette that he shall receive a commission, to date from that day, of Major General in the Army of the United States; and the Marquis stipulates, in return, to depart when and how Mr. Deane shall judge proper, to serve the United States with all possible zeal, without pay or emolument, reserving to himself only the liberty of returning to Europe if his family or his King should recall him.

Neither his family nor his King were willing that he should depart; nor had Mr. Deane the power, either to conclude this contract, or to furnish the means of his conveyance to America. Difficulties rise up before him only to be dispersed, and obstacles thicken only to be surmounted. The day after the signature of the contract, Mr. Deane's agency was superseded by the arrival of Doctor Benjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee as his colleagues in commission; nor did they think themselves authorized to confirm his engagements. Lafayette is

not to be discouraged. The Commissioners extenuate nothing of the unpromising condition of their cause. Mr. Deane avows his inability to furnish him: with a passage to the United States. "The more desperate the cause," says Lafayette, "the greater need has it of my services; and, if Mr. Deane has no vessel for my passage, I shall purchase one myself, and will traverse the Ocean with a selected company of my own."

Other impediments arise. His design becomes known to the British Ambassador at the Court of Versailles, who remonstrates to the French Government against it. At his instance, orders are issued for the detention of the vessel purchased by the Marquis, and fitted out at Bordeaux, and for the arrest of his person. To elude the first of these orders, the vessel is removed from Bordeaux to the neighboring port of Passage, within the dominion of Spain. The order for his own arrest is executed; but, by stratagem and disguise, he escapes from the custody of those who have him in charge, and, before a second order can reach him, he is safe on the ocean wave, bound to the land of Independence and of Freedom.

It had been necessary to clear out the vessel for an island of the West Indies; but, once at sea, he avails himself of his right as owner of the ship; and compels his captain to steer for the shores of emancipated North America. He lands, with his companions, on the 25th of April, 1777, in South Carolina, not far from Charleston, and finds a most cordial reception and hospitable welcome in the house of Major Huger.

Every detail of this adventurous expedition, full of incidents, combining with the simplicity of historical truth all the interest of romance, is so well known, and so familiar to the memory of all who hear me, that I pass them over without further notice.

From Charleston he proceeded to Philadelphia, where the Congress of the Revolution were in session, and where he offered his services in the cause. Here, again, he was met with difficulties, which, to men of ordinary minds, would have been insurmountable. Mr. Deane's contracts were so numerous, and for offices of rank so high, that it was impossible they should be ratified by the Congress. He had stipulated for the appointment of other Major Generals; and, in the same contract with that of Lafayette, for eleven other officers, from the rank of Colonel to that of Lieutenant. To introduce these officers, strangers, scarcely one of whom could speak the language of the country, into the American army, to take rank and precedence over the native citizens whose ardent patriotism had pointed them to the standard of their country, could not, without great injustice, nor without exciting the most fatal dissensions, have been done; and this answer was necessarily given as well to Lafayette as to the other officers who had accompanied him from Europe. His reply was an offer to serve as a volunteer, and without pay. Magnanimity, thus disinterested, could not be resisted; nor could the sense of it be worthily manifested by a mere acceptance of the offer. On the 31st of July, 1777, therefore, the following resolution and preamble are recorded upon the Journals of Congress.

"Whereas, the Marquis de Lafayette, out of his great zeal to the cause of Liberty, in "which the United States are engaged, has left his family and connexions, and, at his own "expense, come over to offer his service to the United States, without pension or "particular allowance, and is anxious to risk his life in our cause:

"Resolved, That his service be accepted, and that, in consideration of his zeal, illustrious "family, and connexions, he have *the rank and commission* of Major General in the Army of "the United States."

He had the rank and commission, but no command as a Major General. With this, all personal ambition was gratified; and whatever services he might perform, he could attain no higher rank in the American army. The discontents of officers already in the service, at being superseded in command by a stripling foreigner, were disarmed; nor was the prudence of Congress, perhaps, without its influence in withholding a command, which, but for a

judgment premature, "beyond the slow advance of years," might have hazarded something of the sacred cause itself, by confidence too hastily bestowed.

The day after the date of his commission, he was introduced to Washington, Commander-in-chief of the armies of the Confederation. It was the critical period of the campaign of 1777. The British army, commanded by Lord Howe, was advancing from the head of Elk, to which they had been transported by sea from New York, upon Philadelphia. Washington, by a counteracting movement, had been approaching from his line of defence in the Jerseys, towards the city, and arrived there on the 1st of August. It was a meeting of congenial souls. At the close of it, Washington gave the youthful stranger an invitation to make the head-quarters of the Commander-in-chief his home; that he should establish himself there at his own time, and consider himself at all times as one of his family. It was natural that, in giving this invitation, he should remark the contrast of the situation in which it would place him, with that of ease, and comfort, and luxurious enjoyment, which he had left at the splendid Court of Louis the Sixteenth, and of his beautiful and accomplished but ill-fated Queen, then at the very summit of all which constitutes the common estimate of felicity. How deep and solemn was this contrast! No native American had undergone the trial of the same alternative. None of them, save Lafayette, had brought the same tribute, of his life, his fortune, and his honor, to a cause of a country foreign to his own. To Lafayette the soil of freedom was his country. His post of honor was the post of danger. His fireside was the field of battle. He accepted with joy the invitation of Washington, and repaired forthwith to the Camp. The bond of indissoluble friendship—the friendship of heroes—was sealed from the first hour of their meeting, to last throughout their lives, and to live in the memory of mankind forever.

It was, perhaps, at the suggestion of the American Commissioners in France, that this invitation was given by Washington. In a letter from them, of the 25th of May, 1777, to the Committee of Foreign Affairs, they announce that the Marquis had departed for the United States in a ship of his own, accompanied by some officers of distinction, in order to serve in our armies. They observe that he is exceedingly beloved, and that every body's good wishes attend him. They cannot but hope that he will meet with such a reception as will make the country and his expedition agreeable to him. They further say that those who censure it as imprudent in him, do nevertheless applaud his spirit; and they are satisfied that civilities and respect shown to him will be serviceable to our cause in France, as pleasing not only to his powerful relations and to the Court, but to the whole French Nation. They finally add, that he had left a beautiful young wife, and for her sake, particularly, they hoped that his bravery and ardent desire to distinguish himself would be a little restrained by the General's [Washington's] prudence, so as not to permit his being hazarded much, but upon some important occasion.

The head-quarters of Washington, serving as a volunteer, with the rank and commission of a Major General without command, was precisely the station adapted to the development of his character, to his own honor, and that of the army, and to the prudent management of the country's cause. To him it was at once a severe school of experience, and a rigorous test of merit. But it was not the place to restrain him from exposure to danger. The time at which he joined the Camp was one of pre-eminent peril. The British Government, and the Commander-in-chief of the British forces, had imagined that the possession of Philadelphia, combined with that of the line along the Hudson river, from the Canadian frontier to the city of New York, would be fatal to the American cause. By the capture of Burgoyne and his army, that portion of the project sustained a total defeat. The final issue of the war was indeed sealed with the capitulation of the 17th of October, 1777, at Saratoga—sealed, not with the subjugation, but with the independence of the North American Union.

In the Southern campaign the British Commander was more successful. The fall of Philadelphia was the result of the battle of Brandywine, on the 11th of September. This was the first action in which Lafayette was engaged, and the first lesson of his practical military school was a lesson of misfortune. In the attempt to rally the American troops in their retreat, he received a musket ball in the leg. He was scarcely conscious of the wound till made sensible of it by the loss of blood, and even then ceased not his exertions in the field till he had secured and covered the retreat.

This casualty confined him for some time to his bed at Philadelphia, and afterwards detained him some days at Bethlehem; but within six weeks he rejoined the head-quarters of Washington, near Whitemarsh. He soon became anxious to obtain a command equal to his rank, and, in the short space of time that he had been with the Commander-in-chief, had so thoroughly obtained his confidence as to secure an earnest solicitation from him to Congress in his favor. In a letter to Congress of the 1st of November, 1777, he says: "The Marquis de Lafayette is extremely solicitous of having a command equal to his rank. I do not know in what light Congress will view the matter, but it appears to me, from a consideration of his illustrious and important connexions, the attachment which he has manifested for our cause, and the consequences which his return in disgust might produce, that it will be advisable to gratify him in his wishes; and the more so, as several gentlemen from France, who came over under some assurances, have gone back disappointed in their expectations. His conduct with respect to them stands in a favorable point of view; having interested himself to remove their uneasiness, and urged the propriety of their making any unfavorable representations upon their arrival at home; and in all his letters he has placed our affairs in the best situation he could. Besides, he is sensible; discreet in his manners; has made great proficiency in our language; and, from the disposition he discovered at the battle of Brandywine, possesses a large share of bravery and military ardor."

Perhaps one of the highest encomiums ever pronounced of a man in public life, is that of a historian eminent for his profound acquaintance with mankind, who, in painting a great character by a single line, says that he was just equal to all the duties of the highest offices which he attained, and never above them. There are in some men qualities which dazzle and consume to little or no valuable purpose. They seldom belong to the great benefactors of mankind. They were not the qualities of Washington, or of Lafayette. The testimonial offered by the American Commander to his young friend, after a probation of several months, and after the severe test of the disastrous day of Brandywine, was precisely adapted to the man in whose favor it was given, and to the object which it was to accomplish. What earnestness of purpose! what sincerity of conviction! what energetic simplicity of expression! what thorough delineation of character! The merits of Lafayette, to the eye of Washington, are the candor and generosity of his disposition—the indefatigable industry of application which, in the course of a few months, has already given him the mastery of a foreign language—good sense—discretion of manners, an attribute not only unusual in early years, but doubly rare in alliance with that enthusiasm so signally marked by his self-devotion to the American cause; and, to crown all the rest, the bravery and military ardor so brilliantly manifested at the Brandywine. Here is no random praise; no unmeaning panegyric. This cluster of qualities, all plain and simple, but so seldom found in union together, so generally incompatible with one another, these are the properties eminently trustworthy, in the judgment of Washington; and these are the properties which his discernment has found in Lafayette, and which urge him thus earnestly to advise the gratification of his wish by the assignment of a command equal to the rank which had been granted to his zeal and his illustrious name.

The recommendation of Washington had its immediate effect; and on the 1st of December, 1777, it was resolved by Congress that he should be informed it was highly agreeable to Con-

gress that the Marquis de Lafayette should be appointed to the command of a division in the Continental Army.

He received accordingly such an appointment; and a plan was organized in Congress for a second invasion of Canada, at the head of which he was placed. This expedition, originally projected without consultation with the Commander-in-chief, might be connected with the temporary dissatisfaction, in the community and in Congress, at the ill success of his endeavors to defend Philadelphia, which rival and unfriendly partisans were too ready to compare with the splendid termination, by the capture of Burgoyne and his army, of the Northern campaign, under the command of General Gates. To foreclose all suspicion of participation in these views, Lafayette proceeded to the Seat of Congress, and, accepting the important charge which it was proposed to assign to him, obtained at his particular request that he should be considered as an officer detached from the army of Washington, and to remain under his orders. He then repaired in person to Albany, to take command of the troops who were to assemble at that place, in order to cross the Lakes on the ice, and attack Montreal; but, on arriving at Albany, he found none of the promised preparations in readiness—they were never effected. Congress some time after relinquished the design, and the Marquis was ordered to rejoin the army of Washington.

In the succeeding month of May, his military talent was displayed by the masterly retreat effected in the presence of an overwhelming superiority of the enemy's force from the position at Barren Hill.

He was soon after distinguished at the battle of Monmouth; and in September, 1778, a resolution of Congress declared their high sense of his services, not only in the field, but in his exertions to conciliate and heal dissensions between the officers of the French fleet under the command of Count d'Estaing, and some of the native officers of our army. These dissensions had arisen in the first moments of co-operation in the service, and had threatened pernicious consequences. In the month of April, 1776, the combined wisdom of the Count de Vergennes and of Mr. Turgot, the Prime Minister, and the Financier of Louis the Sixteenth, had brought him to the conclusion that the event the most desirable to France, with regard to the controversy between Great Britain and her American Colonies, was that the insurrection should be suppressed. This judgment, evincing only the total absence of all moral considerations, in the estimate, by these eminent statesmen, of what was desirable to France, had undergone a great change by the close of the year 1777. The Declaration of Independence had changed the question between the parties. The popular feeling of France was all on the side of the Americans. The daring and romantic movement of Lafayette, in defiance of the Government itself, then highly favored by public opinion, was followed by universal admiration. The spontaneous spirit of the people gradually spread itself even over the rank corruption of the Court; a suspicious and deceptive neutrality succeeded to an ostensible exclusion of the Insurgents from the ports of France, till the capitulation of Burgoyne satisfied the casuists of international law at Versailles that the suppression of the insurrection was no longer the most desirable of events; but that the United States were, *de facto*, sovereign and independent; and that France might conclude a Treaty of Commerce with them, without giving just cause of offence to the step-mother country. On the 6th of February, 1778, a Treaty of Commerce between France and the United States was concluded, and with it, on the same day, a Treaty of eventual Defensive Alliance, to take effect only in the event of Great Britain's resenting, by war against France, the consummation of the Commercial Treaty. The war immediately ensued, and in the summer of 1778 a French fleet under the command of Count d'Estaing was sent to co-operate with the forces of the United States for the maintenance of their Independence.

By these events the position of the Marquis de Lafayette was essentially changed. It became necessary for him to reinstate himself in the good graces of his Sovereign, offended at his absenting himself from his country without permission, but gratified with the distinction

which he had acquired by gallant deeds in a service now become that of France herself. At the close of the campaign of 1778, with the approbation of his friend and patron, the Commander-in-chief, he addressed a letter to the President of Congress, representing his then present circumstances with the confidence of affection and gratitude, observing that the sentiments which bound him to his country could never be more properly spoken of than in the presence of men who had done so much for their own. "As long," continued he, "as I thought I could dispose of myself, I made it my pride and pleasure to fight under American colors, in defence of a cause which I dare more particularly call *ours*, because I had the good fortune of bleeding for her. Now, sir, that France is involved in a war, I am urged, by a sense of my duty, as well as by the love of my country, to present myself before the King, and know in what manner he judges proper to employ my services. The most agreeable of all will always be such as may enable me to serve the common cause among those whose friendship I had the happiness obtain, and whose fortune I had the honor to follow in less smiling times. That reason, and others, which I leave to the feelings of Congress, engage me to beg from them the liberty of going home for the next winter.

"As long as there were any hopes of an active campaign, I did not think of leaving the field; now that I see a very peaceable and undisturbed moment, I take this opportunity of waiting on Congress."

In the remainder of the letter he solicited that, in the event of his request being granted, he might be considered as a soldier on furlough, heartily wishing to regain his colors and his esteemed and beloved fellow-soldiers. And he closes with a tender of any services which he might be enabled to render to the American cause in his own country.

On the receipt of this letter, accompanied by one from General Washington, recommending to Congress, in terms most honorable to the Marquis, a compliance with his request, that body immediately passed resolutions granting him an unlimited leave of absence, with permission to return to the United States at his own most convenient time; that the President of Congress should write him a letter returning him the thanks of Congress for that disinterested zeal which had led him to America, and for the services he had rendered to the United States by the exertion of his courage and abilities on many signal occasions; and that the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of Versailles should be directed to cause an elegant sword, with proper devices, to be made, and presented to him in the name of the United States. These resolutions were communicated to him in a letter expressive of the sensibility congenial to them, from the President of Congress, Henry Laurens.

He embarked in January, 1779, in the frigate *Alliance*, at Boston, and, on the succeeding 12th day of February, presented himself at Versailles. Twelve months had already elapsed since the conclusion of the Treaties of Commerce and of eventual Alliance between France and the United States. They had, during the greater part of that time, been deeply engaged in war with a common cause against Great Britain, and it was the cause in which Lafayette had been shedding his blood; yet, instead of receiving him with open arms, as the pride and ornament of his country, a cold and hollow-hearted order was issued to him not to present himself at Court, but to consider himself under arrest, with permission to receive visits only from his relations. This ostensible mark of the Royal displeasure was to last eight days, and Lafayette manifested his sense of it only by a letter to the Count de Vergennes, inquiring whether the interdiction upon him to receive visits was to be considered as extending to that of Doctor Franklin. The sentiment of universal admiration which had followed him at his first departure, greatly increased by his splendid career of service during the two years of his absence, indemnified him for the indignity of the courtly rebuke.

He remained in France through the year 1779, and returned to the scene of action early in the ensuing year. He continued in the French service, and was appointed to command

the King's own regiment of dragoons, stationed during the year in various parts of the Kingdom, and holding an incessant correspondence with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of War, urging the employment of a land and naval force in aid of the American cause. "The Marquis de Lafayette," says Doctor Franklin, in a letter of the 4th of March, 1780, to the President of Congress, "who, during his residence in France, has been extremely zealous in supporting our cause on all occasions, returns again to fight for it. He is infinitely esteemed and beloved here, and I am persuaded will do every thing in his power to merit a continuance of the same affection from America."

Immediately after his arrival in the United States, it was, on the 16th of May, 1780, resolved in Congress, that they considered his return to America to resume his command as a fresh proof of the disinterested zeal and persevering attachment which have justly recommended him to the public confidence and applause, and that they received with pleasure a tender of the further services of so gallant and meritorious an officer.

From this time until the termination of the campaign of 1781, by the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and his army at Yorktown, his service was of incessant activity, always signalized by military talents unsurpassed, and by a spirit never to be subdued. At the time of the treason of Arnold, Lafayette was accompanying his Commander-in-chief to an important conference and consultation with the French General, Rochambeau; and then, as in every stage of the war, it seemed as if the position which he occupied, his personal character, his individual relations with Washington, with the officers of both the allied armies, and with the armies themselves, had been specially ordered to promote and secure that harmony and mutual good understanding indispensable to the ultimate success of the common cause. His position, too, as a foreigner by birth, a European, a volunteer in the American service, and a person of high rank in his native country, pointed him out as peculiarly suited to the painful duty of deciding upon the character of the crime, and upon the fate of the British officer, the accomplice and victim of the detested traitor, Arnold.

In the early part of the campaign of 1781, when Cornwallis, with an overwhelming force, was spreading ruin and devastation over the Southern portion of the Union, we find Lafayette, with means altogether inadequate, charged with the defence of the Territory of Virginia. Always equal to the emergencies in which circumstances placed him, his expedients for encountering and surmounting the obstacles which they cast in his way are invariably stamped with the peculiarities of his character. The troops placed under his command for the defence of Virginia were chiefly taken from the Eastern regiments, unseasoned to the climate of the South, and prejudiced against it as unfavorable to the health of the natives of the more rigorous regions of the North. Desertions became frequent, till they threatened the very dissolution of the corps. Instead of resorting to military execution to retain his men, he appeals to the sympathies of honor. He states, in general orders, the great danger and difficulty of the enterprise upon which he is about to embark; represents the only possibility by which it can promise success—the faithful adherence of the soldiers to their chief, and his confidence that they will not abandon him. He then adds, that if, however, any individual of the detachment was unwilling to follow him, a passport to return to his home should be forthwith granted him upon his application. It is to a cause like that of American Independence that resources like this are congenial. After these general orders, nothing more was heard of desertion. The very cripples of the army preferred paying for their own transportation, to follow the corps, rather than to ask for the dismissal which had been made so easily accessible to all.

But how shall the deficiencies of the military chest be supplied? The want of money was heavily pressing upon the service in every direction. Where are the sinews of war? How are the troops to march without shoes, linen, clothing of all descriptions, and other necessities of life? Lafayette has found them all. From the patriotic merchants of Baltimore he obtains, on the pledge of his own personal credit, a loan of money adequate to the purchase

of the materials; and from the fair hands of the daughters of the Monumental City, even then worthy to be so called, he obtains the toil of making up the needed garments.

The details of the campaign, from its unpromising outset, when Cornwallis, the British Commander, exulted in anticipation that the boy could not escape him, till the storming of the twin redoubts, in emulation of gallantry by the valiant Frenchmen of Viomesnil, and the American fellow-soldiers of Lafayette, led by him to victory at Yorktown, must be left to the recording pen of History. Both redoubts were carried at the point of the sword; and Cornwallis, with averted face, surrendered his sword to Washington.

This was the last vital struggle of the war, which, however, lingered through another year, rather of negotiation than of action. Immediately after the capitulation at Yorktown, Lafayette asked and obtained again a leave of absence to visit his family and his country; and with this closed his military service in the field during the Revolutionary War. But it was not for the individual enjoyment of his renown that he returned to France. The resolutions of Congress accompanying that which gave him a discretionary leave of absence, while honorary in the highest degree to him, were equally marked by a grant of virtual credentials for negotiation, and by the trust of confidential powers, together with a letter of the warmest commendation of the gallant soldier to the favor of his King. The ensuing year was consumed in preparations for a formidable combined French and Spanish expedition against the British Islands in the West Indies, and particularly the Island of Jamaica; thence to recoil upon New York, and to pursue the offensive war into Canada. The fleet destined for this gigantic undertaking was already assembled at Cadiz; and Lafayette, appointed the chief of the Staff, was there ready to embark upon this perilous adventure, when, on the 30th of November, 1782, the preliminary treaties of peace were concluded between his Britannic Majesty on one part, and the Allied Powers of France, Spain, and the United States of America, on the other. The first intelligence of this event received by the American Congress was in the communication of a letter from Lafayette.

The war of American Independence is closed. The People of the North American Confederation are in union, sovereign and independent. Lafayette, at twenty-five years of age, has lived the life of a patriarch, and illustrated the career of a hero. Had his days upon earth been then numbered, and had he then slept with his fathers, illustrious as for centuries their names had been, his name, to the end of time, would have transcended them all. Fortunate youth! fortunate beyond even the measure of his companions in arms with whom he had achieved the glorious consummation of American Independence! His fame was all his own; not cheaply earned, not ignobly won. His fellow-soldiers had been the champions and defenders of their country. They reaped for themselves, for their wives, their children, their posterity to the latest time, the rewards of their dangers and their toils. Lafayette had watched, and labored, and fought, and bled, not for himself, not for his family, not, in the first instance, even for his country. In the legendary tales of Chivalry we read of tournaments at which a foreign and unknown Knight suddenly presents himself, armed in complete steel, and, with the visor down, enters the ring to contend with the assembled flower of Knighthood for the prize of honor, to be awarded by the hand of Beauty; bears it in triumph away, and disappears from the astonished multitude of competitors and spectators of the feats of arms. But where, in the rolls of History, where, in the fictions of Romance, where, but in the life of Lafayette, has been seen the noble stranger, flying, with the tribute of his name, his rank, his affluence, his ease, his domestic bliss, his treasure, his blood, to the relief of a suffering and distant land, in the hour of her deepest calamity—baring his bosom to her foes; and not at the transient pageantry of a tournament, but for a succession of five years, sharing all the vicissitudes of her fortunes; always eager to appear at the post of danger—tempering the glow of youthful ardor with the cold caution of a veteran commander; bold and daring in action; prompt in execution; rapid in pursuit; fertile in expedients; unattainable in retreat; often exposed, but never surprised, never disconcerted;

eluding his enemy when within his fancied grasp; bearing upon him with irresistible way when of force to cope with him in the conflict of arms? And what is this but the diary of Lafayette, from the day of his rallying the scattered fugitives of the Brandywine, insensate of the blood flowing from his wound, to the storming of the redoubt at Yorktown?

Henceforth, as a public man, Lafayette is to be considered as a Frenchman, always active and ardent to serve the United States, but no longer in their service as an officer. So transcendent had been his merits in the common cause, that, to reward them, the rule of progressive advancement in the armies of France was set aside for him. He received from the Minister of War a notification that from the day of his retirement from the service of the United States as a Major General, at the close of the war, he should hold the same rank in the armies of France, to date from the day of the capitulation of Lord Cornwallis.

Henceforth he is a Frenchman, destined to perform in the history of his country a part, as peculiarly his own, and not less glorious than that which he had performed in the war of Independence. A short period of profound peace followed the great triumph of Freedom. The desire of Lafayette once more to see the land of his adoption and the associates of his glory, the fellow-soldiers who had become to him as brothers, and the friend and patron of his youth, who had become to him as a father; sympathizing with their desire once more to see him—to see in their prosperity him who had first come to them in their affliction, induced him, in the year 1784, to pay a visit to the United States.

On the 4th of August, of that year, he landed at New York, and, in the space of five months from that time, visited his venerable friend at Mount Vernon, where he was then living in retirement, and traversed ten States of the Union, receiving every where, from their Legislative Assemblies, from the Municipal Bodies of the cities and towns through which he passed, from the officers of the army, his late associates, now restored to the virtues and occupations of private life, and even from the recent emigrants from Ireland, who had come to adopt for their country the self-emancipated land, addresses of gratulation and of joy, the effusions of hearts grateful in the enjoyment of the blessings for the possession of which they had been so largely indebted to his exertions—and, finally, from the *United States of America* in Congress assembled at Trenton.

On the 9th of December it was resolved by that body that a committee, to consist of one member from each State, should be appointed to receive, and in the name of Congress take leave of the Marquis. That they should be instructed to assure him that Congress continued to entertain the same high sense of his abilities and zeal to promote the welfare of America, both here and in Europe, which they had frequently expressed and manifested on former occasions, and which the recent marks of his attention to their commercial and other interests had perfectly confirmed. "That, as his uniform and unceasing attachment to this country has resembled that of a patriotic citizen, the United States regard him with particular affection, and will not cease to feel an interest in whatever may concern his honor and prosperity, and that their best and kindest wishes will always attend him."

And it was further resolved, that a letter be written to his Most Christian Majesty, to be signed by his Excellency the President of Congress, expressive of the high sense which the United States in Congress assembled entertain of the zeal, talents, and meritorious services of the Marquis de Lafayette, and recommending him to the favor and patronage of his Majesty.

The first of these resolutions was, on the next day, carried into execution. At a solemn interview with the Committee of Congress, received in their Hall, and addressed by the Chairman of their Committee, John Jay, the purport of these resolutions was communicated to him. He replied in terms of fervent sensibility for the kindness manifested personally to himself; and, with allusions to the situation, the prospects, and the duties of the People of this country, he pointed out the great interests which he believed it indispensable to their welfare that they should cultivate and cherish. In the following memorable sen-

tences the ultimate objects of his solicitude are disclosed in a tone deeply solemn and impressive:

"May this immense Temple of Freedom," said he, "ever stand, a lesson to oppressors, an example to the oppressed, a sanctuary for the rights of mankind! and may these happy United States attain that complete splendor and prosperity which will illustrate the blessings of their Government, and for ages to come rejoice the departed souls of its founders."

Fellow-citizens! Ages have passed away since these words were spoken; but ages are the years of the existence of nations. The founders of this immense Temple of Freedom have all departed, save here and there a solitary exception, even while I speak, at the point of taking wing. The prayer of Lafayette is not yet consummated. Ages upon ages are still to pass away before it can have its full accomplishment; and, for its full accomplishment, his spirit, hovering over our heads, in more than echoes talks around these walls. It repeats the prayer which from his lips fifty years ago was at once a parting blessing and a prophecy; for, were it possible for the whole human race, now breathing the breath of life, to be assembled within this Hall, your Orator would, in your name and in that of your constituents, appeal to them to testify for your fathers of the last generation, that, so far as has depended upon them, the blessing of Lafayette has been prophecy. Yes! this immense Temple of Freedom still stands, a lesson to oppressors, an example to the oppressed, and a sanctuary for the rights of mankind. Yes! with the smiles of a benignant Providence, the splendor and prosperity of these happy United States have illustrated the blessings of their Government, and, we may humbly hope, have rejoiced the departed souls of its founders. For the past your fathers and you have been responsible. The charge of the future devolves upon you and upon your children. The vestal fire of Freedom is in your custody. May the souls of its departed founders never be called to witness its extinction by neglect, nor a soil upon the purity of its keepers!

With this valedictory, Lafayette took, as he and those who heard him then believed, a final leave of the People of the United States. He returned to France, and arrived at Paris on the 25th of January, 1785.

He continued to take a deep interest in the concerns of the United States, and exerted his influence with the French Government to obtain reductions of duties favorable to their commerce and fisheries. In the summer of 1786, he visited several of the German Courts, and attended the last great review by Frederick the Second of his veteran army—a review unusually splendid, and specially remarkable by the attendance of many of the most distinguished military commanders of Europe. In the same year the Legislature of Virginia manifested the continued recollection of his services rendered to the People of that Commonwealth, by a complimentary token of gratitude not less honorable than it was unusual. They resolved that two busts of Lafayette, to be executed by the celebrated sculptor, Houdon, should be procured at their expense; that one of them should be placed in their own Legislative Hall, and the other presented, in their name, to the municipal authorities of the city of Paris. It was accordingly presented by Mr. Jefferson, then Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in France, and, by the permission of Louis the Sixteenth, was accepted, and, with appropriate solemnity, placed in one of the Halls of the Hotel de Ville of the Metropolis of France.

We have gone through one stage of the life of Lafayette: we are now to see him acting upon another theatre—in a cause still essentially the same, but in the application of its principles to his own country.

The immediately originating question which occasioned the French Revolution was the same with that from which the American Revolution had sprung—Taxation of the People without their consent. For nearly two centuries the Kings of France had been accustomed to levy taxes upon the People by Royal Ordinances. But it was necessary that these Ordinances should be registered in the Parliaments or Judicial Tribunals; and these Parliaments

claimed the right of remonstrating against them, and sometimes refused the registry of them itself. The members of the Parliaments held their offices by purchase, but were appointed by the King, and were subject to banishment or imprisonment, at his pleasure. Louis the Fifteenth, towards the close of his reign, had abolished the Parliaments, but they had been restored at the accession of his successor.

The finances of the Kingdom were in extreme disorder. The Minister, or Comptroller General, De Calonne, after attempting various projects for obtaining the supplies, the amount and need of which he was with lavish hand daily increasing, bethought himself, at last, of calling for the counsel of others. He prevailed upon the King to convoke, not the States General, but an Assembly of *Notables*. There was something ridiculous in the very name by which this meeting was called, but it consisted of a selection from all the *Grandeess* and Dignitaries of the Kingdom. The two brothers of the King—all the Princes of the blood, Archbishops and Bishops, Dukes and Peers—the Chancellor and Presiding Members of the Parliaments; distinguished Members of the Noblesse, and the Mayors and Chief Magistrates of a few of the principal cities of the Kingdom, constituted this Assembly. It was a representation of every interest but that of the People. They were appointed by the King—were members of the highest Aristocracy, and were assembled with the design that their deliberations should be confined exclusively to the subjects submitted to their consideration by the Minister. These were certain plans devised by him for replenishing the insolvent Treasury, by assessments upon the privileged classes, the very Princes, Nobles, Ecclesiastics, and Magistrates exclusively represented in the Assembly itself.

Of this meeting the Marquis de Lafayette was a member. It was held in February, 1787, and terminated in the overthrow and banishment of the Minister by whom it had been convened. In the fiscal concerns which absorbed the care and attention of others, Lafayette took comparatively little interest. His views were more comprehensive.

The Assembly consisted of one hundred and thirty-seven persons, and divided itself into seven sections or bureaux, each presided by a Prince of the blood. Lafayette was allotted to the division under the Presidency of the Count d'Artois, the younger brother of the King, and since known as Charles the Tenth. The propositions made by Lafayette were—

1. The suppression of Lettres de Cachet, and the abolition of all arbitrary imprisonment.
2. The establishment of religious toleration, and the restoration of the Protestants to their civil rights.
3. The convocation of a National Assembly, representing the People of France—Personal Liberty—Religious Liberty—and a Representative Assembly of the People. These were his demands.

The first and second of them produced, perhaps, at the time, no deep impression upon the Assembly, nor upon the public. Arbitrary imprisonment, and the religious persecution of the Protestants, had become universally odious. They were worn-out instruments, even in the hands of those who wielded them. There was none to defend them.

But the demand for a National Assembly startled the Prince at the head of the Bureau. What! said the Count d'Artois, do you ask for the States General? Yes, Sir, was the answer of Lafayette, and for something yet better. You desire, then, replied the Prince, that I should take in writing, and report to the King, that the motion to convoke the States General has been made by the Marquis de Lafayette? "Yes, Sir," and the name of Lafayette was accordingly reported to the King.

The Assembly of *Notables* was dissolved—De Calonne was displaced and banished, and his successor undertook to raise the needed funds, by the authority of Royal Edicts. The war of litigation with the Parliaments recommenced, which terminated only with a positive promise that the States General should be convoked.

From that time a total revolution of Government in France was in progress. It has been a solemn, a sublime, often a most painful, and yet, in the contemplation of great results,

a refreshing and cheering contemplation. I cannot follow it in its overwhelming multitude of details, even as connected with the Life and Character of Lafayette. A second Assembly of Notables succeeded the first; and then an Assembly of the States General, first to deliberate in separate orders of Clergy, Nobility, and Third Estate; but, finally, constituting itself a National Assembly, and forming a Constitution of limited Monarchy, with an hereditary Royal Executive, and a Legislature in a single Assembly representing the People.

Lafayette was a member of the States General first assembled. Their meeting was signalized by a struggle between the several orders of which they were composed, which resulted in breaking them all down into one National Assembly.

The convocation of the States General had, in one respect, operated, in the progress of the French Revolution, like the Declaration of Independence in that of North America. It had changed the question in controversy. It was, on the part of the King of France, a concession that he had no lawful power to tax the People without their consent. The States General, therefore, met with this admission already conceded by the King. In the American conflict the British Government never yielded the concession. They undertook to maintain their supposed right of arbitrary taxation by force; and then the People of the Colonies renounced all community of Government, not only with the King and Parliament, but with the British Nation. They reconstructed the fabric of Government for themselves, and held the People of Britain as foreigners—friends in peace—enemies in war.

The concession by Louis the Sixteenth, implied in the convocation of the States General, was a virtual surrender of absolute power—an acknowledgment that, as exercised by himself and his predecessors, it had been usurped. It was, in substance, an abdication of his Crown. There was no power which he exercised as King of France, the lawfulness of which was not contestable on the same principle which denied him the right of taxation. When the Assembly of the States General met at Versailles, in May, 1789, there was but a shadow of the Royal authority left. They felt that the power of the Nation was in their hands, and they were not sparing in the use of it. The Representatives of the Third Estate, double in numbers to those of the Clergy and the Nobility, constituted themselves a National Assembly, and, as a signal for the demolition of all privileged orders, refused to deliberate in separate Chambers, and thus compelled the Representatives of the Clergy and Nobility to merge their separate existence in the general mass of the popular representation.

Thus the edifice of society was to be reconstructed in France as it had been in America. The King made a feeble attempt to overawe the Assembly, by calling regiments of troops to Versailles, and surrounding with them the hall of their meeting. But there was defection in the army itself, and even the person of the King soon ceased to be at his own disposal. On the 11th of July, 1789, in the midst of the fermentation which had succeeded the fall of the Monarchy, and while the Assembly was surrounded by armed soldiers, Lafayette presented to them his Declaration of Rights—the first declaration of human rights ever proclaimed in Europe. It was adopted, and became the basis of that which the Assembly promulgated with their Constitution.

It was in this hemisphere, and in our own country, that all its principles had been imbibed. At the very moment when the Declaration was presented, the convulsive struggle between the expiring Monarchy and the new-born but portentous anarchy of the Parisian populace was taking place. The Royal Palace and the Hall of the Assembly were surrounded with troops, and insurrection was kindling at Paris. In the midst of the popular commotion, a deputation of sixty members, with Lafayette at their head, was sent from the Assembly to tranquillize the People of Paris; and that incident was the occasion of the institution of the National Guard throughout the Realm, and of the appointment, with the approbation of the King, of Lafayette as their General Commander-in-chief.

This event, without vacating his seat in the National Assembly, connected him at once with the military and the popular movement of the Revolution. The National Guard was

the armed militia of the whole Kingdom, embodied for the preservation of order, and the protection of persons and property, as well as for the establishment of the liberties of the People. In his double capacity of Commander General of this force, and of a Representative in the Constituent Assembly, his career, for a period of more than three years, was beset with the most imminent dangers, and with difficulties beyond all human power to surmount.

The ancient Monarchy of France had crumbled into ruins. A National Assembly, formed by an irregular Representation of Clergy, Nobles, and Third Estate, after melting at the fire of a revolution into one body, had transformed itself into a Constituent Assembly representing the People, had assumed the exercise of all the powers of Government, extorted from the hands of the King, and undertaken to form a Constitution for the French Nation, founded at once upon the theory of human rights, and upon the preservation of a royal hereditary Crown upon the head of Louis the Sixteenth. Lafayette sincerely believed that such a system would not be absolutely incompatible with the nature of things. An hereditary Monarchy, surrounded by popular institutions, presented itself to his imagination as a practicable form of government; nor is it certain that even to his last days he ever abandoned this persuasion. The element of hereditary Monarchy in this Constitution was indeed not congenial with it. The prototype, from which the whole fabric had been drawn, had no such element in its composition. A feeling of generosity, of compassion, of commiseration with the unfortunate Prince then upon the throne, who had been his sovereign, and for his ill-fated family, mingled itself, perhaps unconsciously to himself, with his well-reasoned faith in the abstract principles of a republican creed. The total abolition of the monarchical feature undoubtedly belonged to his theory, but the family of Bourbon had still a strong hold on the affections of the French People; History had not made up a record favorable to the establishment of elective Kings; a strong Executive Head was absolutely necessary to curb the impetuosities of the People of France; and the same doctrine which played upon the fancy, and crept upon the kind-hearted benevolence of Lafayette, was adopted by a large majority of the National Assembly, sanctioned by the suffrages of its most intelligent, virtuous, and patriotic members, and was finally embodied in that royal democracy, the result of their labors, sent forth to the world, under the guaranty of numberless oaths, as the Constitution of France for all aftertime.

But, during the same period, after the first meeting of the States General, and while they were in actual conflict with the expiring energies of the Crown, and with the exclusive privileges of the Clergy and Nobility, another portentous power had arisen, and entered with terrific activity into the controversies of the time. This was the power of popular insurrection, organized by voluntary associations of clubs, and impelled to action by the municipal authorities of the city of Paris.

The first movements of the People in the state of insurrection took place on the 12th of July, 1789, and issued in the destruction of the Bastille, and in the murder of its Governor, and of several other persons, hung up at lamp-posts, or torn to pieces by the frenzied multitude, without form of trial, and without shadow of guilt.

The Bastille had long been odious as the place of confinement of persons arrested by arbitrary orders for offences against the Government, and its destruction was hailed by most of the friends of Liberty throughout the world as an act of patriotism and magnanimity on the part of the People. The brutal ferocity of the murders was overlooked or palliated in the glory of the achievement of razing to its foundations the execrated Citadel of Despotism. But, as the summary justice of insurrection can manifest itself only by destruction, the example, once set, became a precedent for a series of years for scenes so atrocious, and for butcheries so merciless and horrible, that memory revolts at the task of recalling them to the mind.

It would be impossible, within the compass of this Discourse, to follow the details of the French Revolution to the final dethronement of Louis the Sixteenth, and the extinction of the Constitutional Monarchy of France, on the 10th of August, 1792. During that period,

the two distinct Powers were in continual operation—sometimes in concert with each other, sometimes at irreconcilable opposition. Of these Powers, one was the People of France, represented by the Parisian populace in insurrection; the other was the People of France, represented successively by the Constituent Assembly, which formed the Constitution of 1791, and by the Legislative Assembly, elected to carry it into execution.

The movements of the insurgent Power were occasionally convulsive and cruel, without mitigation or mercy. Guided by secret springs, prompted by vindictive and sanguinary ambition, directed by hands unseen to objects of individual aggrandisement, its agency fell like the thunderbolt, and swept like the whirlwind.

The proceedings of the Assemblies were deliberative and intellectual. They began by grasping at the whole power of the Monarchy, and they finished by sinking under the dictation of the Parisian populace. The Constituent Assembly numbered among its members many individuals of great ability and of pure principles, but they were overawed and domineered by that other Representation of the People of France, which, through the instrumentality of the Jacobin Club, and the Municipality of Paris, disconcerted the wisdom of the wise, and scattered to the winds the counsels of the prudent. It was impossible that, under the perturbations of such a controlling power, a Constitution suited to the character and circumstances of the Nation should be formed.

Through the whole of this period, the part performed by Lafayette was without parallel in history. The annals of the human race exhibit no other instance of a position comparable for its unintermitted perils, its deep responsibilities, and its providential issues, with that which he occupied as Commander General of the National Guard, and as a leading member of the Constituent Assembly. In the numerous insurrections of the People, he saved the lives of multitudes devoted as victims, and always at the most imminent hazard of his own. On the 5th and 6th of October, 1789, he saved the lives of Louis the Sixteenth and of his Queen. He escaped, time after time, the daggers sharpened by princely conspiracy on one hand, and by popular frenzy on the other. He witnessed, too, without being able to prevent it, the butchery of Foulon before his eyes; and the reeking heart of Berthier, torn from his lifeless trunk, was held up in exulting triumph before him. On this occasion, and on another, he threw up his commission as Commander of the National Guards; but who could have succeeded him, even with equal power to restrain these volcanic excesses? At the earnest solicitation of those who well knew that his place could never be supplied, he resumed and continued in the command until the solemn proclamation of the Constitution, upon which he definitively laid it down, and retired to private life upon his estate in Auvergne.

As a member of the Constituent Assembly, it is not in the detailed organization of the Government which they prepared that his spirit and co-operation is to be traced. It is in the *principles* which he proposed and infused into the system. As, at the first Assembly of Notables, his voice had been raised for the abolition of arbitrary imprisonment, for the extinction of religious intolerance, and for the representation of the People, so, in the National Assembly, besides the Declaration of Rights, which formed the basis of the Constitution itself, he made or supported the motions for the establishment of trial by jury, for the gradual emancipation of slaves, for the freedom of the Press, for the abolition of all titles of nobility, and for the declaration of equality of all the citizens, and the suppression of all the privileged orders, without exception of the Princes of the royal family. Thus, while, as a legislator, he was spreading the principles of universal liberty over the whole surface of the State, as Commander-in-chief of the armed force of the Nation, he was controlling, repressing, and mitigating, as far as it could be effected by human power, the excesses of the People.

The Constitution was at length proclaimed, and the Constituent National Assembly was dissolved. In advance of this event, the sublime spectacle of the Federation was exhibited on the 14th of July, 1790, the first anniversary of the destruction of the Bastille. There

was an ingenious and fanciful association of ideas in the selection of that day. The Bastille was a State Prison, a massive structure, which had stood four hundred years, every stone of which was saturated with sighs and tears, and echoed the groans of four centuries of oppression. It was the very type and emblem of the despotism which had so long weighed upon France. Demolished from its summit to its foundation at the first shout of Freedom from the People, what day could be more appropriate than its anniversary for the day of solemn consecration of the new fabric of Government, founded upon the rights of man?

I shall not describe the magnificent and melancholy pageant of that day. It has been done by abler hands, and in a style which could only be weakened and diluted by repetition. The religious solemnity of the mass was performed by a Prelate, then eminent among the members of the Assembly and the dignitaries of the land; still eminent, after surviving the whole circle of subsequent revolutions. No longer a father of the Church, but among the most distinguished laymen and most celebrated statesmen of France, *his* was the voice to invoke the blessing of Heaven upon this new Constitution for his liberated country; and he and Louis the Sixteenth, and Lafayette, and thirty thousand delegates from all the Confederated National Guards of the Kingdom, in the presence of Almighty God, and of five hundred thousand of their countrymen, took the oath of fidelity to the Nation, to the Constitution, and all, save the Monarch himself, to the King. His corresponding oath was, of fidelity to discharge the duties of his high office, and to the People.

Alas! and was it all false and hollow? had these oaths no more substance than the breath that ushered them to the winds? It is impossible to look back upon the short and turbulent existence of this royal democracy, to mark the frequent paroxysms of popular frenzy by which it was assailed, and the catastrophe by which it perished, and to believe that the vows of all who swore to support it were sincere. But, as well might the sculptor of a block of marble, after exhausting his genius and his art in giving it a beautiful human form, call God to witness that it shall perform all the functions of animal life, as the Constituent Assembly of France could pledge the faith of its members that their royal democracy should work as a permanent organized form of government. The Declaration of Rights contained all the principles essential to freedom. The frame of government was radically and irreparably defective. The hereditary Royal Executive was itself an inconsistency with the Declaration of Rights. The Legislative power, all concentrated in a single Assembly, was an incongruity still more glaring. These were both departures from the system of organization which Lafayette had witnessed in the American Constitutions: neither of them was approved by Lafayette. In deference to the prevailing opinions and prejudices of the times, he acquiesced in them, and he was destined to incur the most imminent hazards of his life, and to make the sacrifice of all that gives value to life itself, in faithful adherence to that Constitution which he had sworn to support.

Shortly after his resignation as Commander General of the National Guards, the friends of liberty and order presented him as a candidate for election as Mayor of Paris; but he had a competitor in the person of Pethion, more suited to the party, pursuing with inexorable rancor the abolition of the Monarchy and the destruction of the King; and, what may seem scarcely credible, the remnant of the party which still adhered to the King, the King himself, and, above all, the Queen, favored the election of the Jacobin Pethion, in preference to that of Lafayette. They were, too fatally for themselves, successful.

From the first meeting of the Legislative Assembly, under the Constitution of 1791, the destruction of the King and of the Monarchy, and the establishment of a Republic, by means of the popular passions and of popular violence, were the deliberate purposes of its leading members. The spirit with which the Revolution had been pursued, from the time of the destruction of the Bastille, had caused the emigration of great numbers of the Nobility and

* In the Address to the young men of Boston, by Edward Everett.

Clergy; and, among them, of the two brothers of Louis the Sixteenth, and of several other Princes of his blood. They had applied to all the other great Monarchies of Europe for assistance to uphold or restore the crumbling Monarchy of France. The French Reformers themselves, in the heat of their political fanaticism, avowed, without disguise, the design to revolutionize all Europe, and had emissaries in every country, openly or secretly preaching the doctrine of insurrection against all established Governments. Louis the Sixteenth, and his Queen, an Austrian Princess, sister to the Emperor Leopold, were in secret negotiation with the Austrian Government for the rescue of the King and royal family of France from the dangers with which they were so incessantly beset. In the Electorate of Treves, a part of the Germanic Empire, the emigrants from France were assembling, with indications of a design to enter France in hostile array, to effect a counter-revolution; and the brothers of the King, assuming a position at Coblenz, on the borders of their country, were holding councils, the object of which was to march in arms to Paris, to release the King from captivity, and to restore the ancient Monarchy to the dominion of absolute Power.

The King, who, even before his forced acceptance of the Constitution of 1791, had made an unsuccessful attempt to escape from his palace prison, was, in April, 1792, reduced to the humiliating necessity of declaring war against the very Sovereigns who were arming their Nations to rescue him from his revolted subjects. Three armies, each of fifty thousand men, were levied to meet the emergencies of this war, and were placed under the command of Luckner, Rochambeau, and Lafayette. As he passed through Paris to go and take the command of his army, he appeared before the Legislative Assembly, the President of which, addressing him, said that the Nation would oppose to their enemies the Constitution and Lafayette.

But the enemies to the Constitution were within the walls. At this distance of time, when most of the men, and many of the passions of those days, have passed away; when the French Revolution, and its results, should be regarded with the searching eye of philosophical speculation, as lessons of experience to after ages, may it even now be permitted to remark how much the virtues and the crimes of men, in times of political convulsion, are modified and characterized by the circumstances in which they are placed. The great actors of the tremendous scenes of revolution of those times were men educated in schools of high civilization, and in the humane and benevolent precepts of the Christian religion. A small portion of them were vicious and depraved; but the great majority were wound up to madness by that war of conflicting interests and absorbing passions, enkindled by a great convulsion of the social system. It has been said, by a great master of human nature—

"In peace there's nothing so becomes a man

"As modest stillness and humility;

"But when the blast of war blows in your ears,

"Then imitate the action of the tiger."

Too faithfully did the People of France, and the leaders of their factions, in that war of all the political elements, obey that injunction. Who, that lived in that day, can remember? who, since born, can read, or hear to be told, the horrors of the 20th of June, the 10th of August, the 2d and 3d of September, 1792, of the 31st of May, 1793, and of a multitude of others, during which, in dreadful succession, the murderers of one day were the victims of the next, until that, when the insurgent populace themselves were shot down by thousands, in the very streets of Paris, by the military legions of the Convention, and the rising fortune and genius of Napoleon Bonaparte? Who can remember, or read, or hear, of all this, without shuddering at the sight of man, his fellow-creature, in the drunkenness of political frenzy, degrading himself beneath the condition of the cannibal savage? beneath even the condition of the wild beast of the desert? and who, but with a feeling of deep mortification, can reflect, that this rational and immortal being, to the race of which he himself belongs, should, even in his most palmy state of intellectual cultivation, be capable of this self-transformation to brutality?

In this dissolution of all the moral elements which regulate the conduct of men in their social condition—in this monstrous, and scarcely conceivable spectacle of a King, at the head of a mighty Nation, in secret league with the enemies against whom he has proclaimed himself at war, and of a Legislature conspiring to destroy the King and Constitution to which they have sworn allegiance and support, Lafayette alone is seen to preserve his fidelity to the King, to the Constitution, and to his country,

“ Unshaken, unseduced, unterrified,
“ His loyalty he kept, his love, his zeal.”

On the 16th of June, 1792, four days before the first violation of the Palace of the Tuilleries by the populace of Paris, at the instigation of the Jacobins, Lafayette, in a letter to the Legislative Assembly, had denounced the Jacobin Club, and called upon the Assembly to suppress them. He afterwards repaired to Paris in person, presented himself at the bar of the Assembly, repeated his denunciation of the Club, and took measures for suppressing their meetings by force. He proposed also to the King himself to furnish him with means of withdrawing with his family to Compiègne, where he would have been out of the reach of that ferocious and blood-thirsty multitude. The Assembly, by a great majority of votes, sustained the principles of his letter, but the King declined his proffered assistance to enable him to withdraw from Paris; and of those upon whom he called to march with him, and shut up the hall where the Jacobins held their meetings, not more than thirteen persons presented themselves at the appointed time.

He returned to his army, and became thenceforth the special object of Jacobin resentment and revenge. On the 8th of August, on a preliminary measure to the intended insurrection of the 10th, the question was taken, after several days of debate, upon a formal motion that he should be put in accusation and tried. The last remnant of freedom in that Assembly was then seen by the vote upon nominal appeal, or yeas and nays, in which four hundred and forty-six votes were for rejecting the charge, and only two hundred and twenty-four for sustaining it. Two days after, the Tuilleries was stormed by popular insurrection. The unfortunate King was compelled to seek refuge, with his family, in the Hall of the Legislative Assembly, and escaped from being torn to pieces by an infuriated multitude, only to pass from his palace to the prison in his way to the scaffold.

This revolution, thus accomplished, annihilated the Constitution, the Government, and the cause for which Lafayette had contended. The People of France, by their acquiescence, a great portion of them by direct approval, confirmed and sanctioned the abolition of the Monarchy. The armies and their commanders took the same victorious side: not a show of resistance was made to the revolutionary torrent; not an arm was lifted to restore the fallen Monarch to his throne, nor even to rescue or protect his person from the fury of his inexorable foes. Lafayette himself would have marched to Paris with his army, for the defence of the Constitution, but in this disposition he was not seconded by his troops. After ascertaining that the effort would be vain, and after arresting at Sedan the members of the Deputation from the Legislative Assembly, sent, after their own subjugation, to arrest him, he determined, as the only expedient left him to save his honor and his principles, to withdraw both from the army and the country; to pass into a neutral territory, and thence into these United States, the country of his early adoption and his fond partiality, where he was sure of finding a safe asylum, and of meeting a cordial welcome.

But his destiny had reserved him for other and severer trials. We have seen him struggling for the support of principles, against the violence of raging factions, and the fickleness of the multitude; we are now to behold him in the hands of the hereditary rulers of mankind, and to witness the nature of their tender mercies to him.

It was in the neutral territory of Liège that he, together with his companions, Latour Maubourg, Bureau de Puzy, and Alexandre Lameth, was taken by Austrians, and transferred to Prussian guards. Under the circumstances of the case, he could not, by the principles

of the laws of Nations, be treated even as a prisoner of war. He was treated as a prisoner of State. Prisoners of State in the Monarchies of Europe are always presumed guilty, and are treated as if entitled as little to mercy as to justice. Lafayette was immured in dungeons, first at Wesel, then at Magdeburg, and, finally, at Olmutz, in Moravia. By what right? By none known among men. By what authority? *That* has never been avowed. For what cause? None has ever been assigned. Taken by Austrian soldiers upon a neutral territory, handed over to Prussian jailers; and, when Frederick William of Prussia abandoned his Austrian ally, and made his separate peace with republican France, he re-transferred his illustrious prisoner to the Austrians, from whom he had received him, that he might be deprived of the blessing of regaining his liberty, even from the hands of Peace. Five years was the duration of this imprisonment, aggravated by every indignity that could make oppression bitter. That it was intended as imprisonment for life, was not only freely avowed, but significantly made known to him, by his jailers; and while, with affected precaution, the means of terminating his sufferings by his own act were removed from him, the barbarity of ill usage, of unwholesome food, and of a pestiferous atmosphere, was applied with inexorable rigor, as if to abridge the days which, at the same time, were rendered as far as possible insupportable to himself.

Neither the generous sympathies of the gallant soldier, General Fitzpatrick, in the British House of Commons, nor the personal solicitation of Washington, President of the United States, speaking with the voice of a grateful Nation, nor the persuasive accents of domestic and conjugal affection, imploring the Monarch of Austria for the release of Lafayette, could avail. The unsophisticated feeling of generous nature in the hearts of men, at this outrage upon justice and humanity, was manifested in another form. Two individuals, private citizens, one, of the United States of America, Francis Huger, the other, a native of the Electorate of Hanover, Doctor Erick Bollman, undertook, at the imminent hazard of their lives, to supply means for his escape from prison, and their personal aid to its accomplishment. Their design was formed with great address, pursued with untiring perseverance, and executed with undaunted intrepidity. It was frustrated by accidents beyond the control of human sagacity.

To his persecutions, however, the hand of a wise and just Providence had, in its own time, and in its own way, prepared a termination. The hands of the Emperor Francis, tied by mysterious and invisible bands against the indulgence of mercy to the tears of a more than heroic wife, were loosened by the more prevailing eloquence, or, rather, were severed by the conquering sword of Napoleon Bonaparte, acting under instructions from the Executive Directory, then swaying the destinies of France.

Lafayette and his fellow-sufferers were still under the sentence of proscription issued by the faction which had destroyed the Constitution of 1791, and murdered the ill-fated Louis and his Queen. But revolution had followed upon revolution since the downfall of the Monarchy, on the 10th of August, 1792. The Federative Republicans of the Gironde had been butchered by the Jacobin Republicans of the Mountain. The Mountain had been subjugated by the Municipality of Paris, and the sections of Paris, by a re-organization of parties in the National Convention, and with aid from the armies. Brissot and his federal associates, Danton and his party, Robespierre and his subaltern demons, had successively perished, each by the measure applied to themselves which they had meted out to others; and as no experiment of political empiricism was to be omitted in the medley of the French Revolutions, the hereditary Executive, with a single Legislative Assembly, was succeeded by a Constitution with a Legislature in two branches, and a five-headed Executive, eligible, annually, one-fifth, by their concurrent votes, and bearing the name of a Directory. This was the Government at whose instance Lafayette was finally liberated from the dungeon of Olmutz.

But, while this Directory were shaking to their deepest foundations all the Monarchies of Europe; while they were stripping Austria, the most potent of them all, piecemeal of her territories; while they were imposing upon her the most humiliating conditions of peace, and bursting open her dungeons to restore their illustrious countryman to the light of day and the blessing of personal freedom, they were themselves exploding by internal combustion, divided into two factions, each conspiring the destruction of the other. Lafayette received his freedom only to see the two members of the Directory, who had taken the warmest interest in effecting his liberation, outlawed and proscribed by their colleagues: one of them, Carnot, a fugitive from his country, lurking in banishment to escape pursuit; and the other, Barthelemy, deported, with fifty members of the Legislative Assembly, without form of trial, or even of legal process, to the pestilential climate of Guiana. All this was done with the approbation, expressed in the most unqualified terms, of Napoleon, and with co-operation of his army. Upon being informed of the success of this Pride's purge, he wrote to the Directory that he had with him one hundred thousand men, upon whom they might rely to cause to be respected all the measures that they should take to establish liberty upon solid foundations.

Two years afterwards, another revolution, directly accomplished by Napoleon himself, demolished the Directory, the Constitution of the two Councils, and the solid liberty, to the support of which the hundred thousand men had been pledged, and introduced another Constitution, with Bonaparte himself for its Executive Head, as the first of three Consuls, for five years.

In the interval between these two revolutions, Lafayette resided for about two years, first in the Danish Territory of Holstein, and afterwards at Utrecht, in the Batavian Republic. Neither of them had been effected by means or in a manner which could possibly meet his approbation. But the Consular Government commenced with broad professions of republican principles, on the faith of which he returned to France, and for a series of years resided in privacy and retirement upon his estate of La Grange. Here, in the cultivation of his farm, and the enjoyment of domestic felicity, embittered only by the loss, in 1807, of that angel upon earth, the partner of all the vicissitudes of his life, he employed his time, and witnessed the upward flight and downward fall of the soldier and sport of fortune, Napoleon Bonaparte. He had soon perceived the hollowness of the Consular professions of pure republican principles, and withheld himself from all participation in the Government. In 1802, he was elected a member of the General Council of the Department of Upper Loire, and, in declining the appointment, took occasion to present a review of his preceding life, and a pledge of his perseverance in the principles which he had previously sustained. "Far," said he, "from the scene of public affairs, and devoting myself at last to the repose of private life, my ardent wishes are, that external peace should soon prove the fruit of those miracles of glory which are even now surpassing the prodigies of the preceding campaigns, and that internal peace should be consolidated upon the essential and inviolable foundations of true liberty. Happy that twenty-three years of vicissitudes in my fortune, and of constancy to my principles, authorize me to repeat, that, if a Nation, to recover its rights, needs only the will, they can only be preserved by inflexible fidelity to its obligations."

When the First Consulate for five years was invented as one of the steps of the ladder of Napoleon's ambition, he suffered Sieyes, the member of the Directory whom he had used as an instrument for casting off that worse than worthless institution, to prepare another Constitution, of which he took as much as suited his purpose, and consigned the rest to oblivion. One of the wheels of this new political engine was a conservative Senate, forming the Peerage to sustain the Executive Head. This body it was the interest and the policy of Napoleon to conciliate, and he filled it with men who, through all the previous stages of the Revolution, had acquired and maintained the highest respectability of character. Lafayette

was urged with great earnestness, by Napoleon himself, to take a seat in this Senate; but, after several conferences with the First Consul, in which he ascertained the extent of his designs, he peremptorily declined. His answer to the Minister of War tempered his refusal with a generous and delicate compliment, alluding at the same time to the position which the consistency of his character made it his duty to occupy. To the First Consul himself, in terms equally candid and explicit, he said, "that, from the direction which public affairs were taking, what he already saw, and what it was easy to foresee, it did not seem suitable to his character to enter into an order of things contrary to his principles, and in which he would have to contend without success, as without public utility, against a man to whom he was indebted for great obligations."

Not long afterwards, when all republican principle was so utterly prostrated that he was summoned to vote on the question whether the *citizen* Napoleon Bonaparte should be Consul for life, Lafayette added to his vote the following comment: "I cannot vote for such a Magistracy until the public liberty shall have been sufficiently guaranteed; and in that event I vote for Napoleon Bonaparte."

He wrote at the same time to the First Consul a letter explanatory of his vote, which no Republican will now read without recognising the image of inordinate and triumphant ambition cowering under the rebuke of disinterested virtue.

"The 18th of Brumaire [said this letter] saved France; and I felt myself recalled by the liberal professions to which you had attached your honor. Since then, we have seen in the Consular power that reparatory dictatorship which, under the auspices of your genius, has achieved so much; *yet not so much as will be the restoration of liberty*. It is impossible that you, General, the first of that order of men who, to compare and seat themselves, take in the compass of all ages, that you should wish such a revolution—so many victories, so much blood, so many calamities and prodigies, should have for the world and for you no other result than an arbitrary Government. The French People have too well known their rights ultimately to forget them; but perhaps they are now better prepared, than in the time of their effervescence, to recover them usefully; and you, by the force of your character, and of the public confidence, by the superiority of your talents, of your position, of your fortune, may, by the re-establishment of liberty, surmount every danger, and relieve every anxiety. I have, then, no other than patriotic and personal motives for wishing you this last addition to your glory—a permanent magistracy; but it is due to the principles, the engagements, and the actions of my whole life, to wait, before giving my vote, until liberty shall have been settled upon foundations worthy of the Nation and of you. I hope, General, that you will here find, as heretofore, that with the perseverance of my political opinions are united sincere good wishes personally to you, and a profound sentiment of my obligations to you."

The writer of this letter, and he to whom it was addressed, have, each in his appropriate sphere, been instruments of transcendent power, in the hands of Providence, to shape the ends of its wisdom in the wonderful story of the French Revolution. In contemplating the part which each of them had acted upon that great theatre of human destiny, *before* the date of the letter, how strange was at that moment the relative position of the two individuals to each other, and to the world! Lafayette was the founder of the great movement then in progress for the establishment of freedom in France, and in the European world; but his agency had been all intellectual and moral. He had asserted and proclaimed the principles. He had never violated, never betrayed them. Napoleon, a military adventurer, had vaped in proclamations, and had the froth of Jacobinism upon his lips; but his soul was at the point of his sword. The Revolution was to Lafayette the cause of human kind; to Napoleon it was a mere ladder of ambition.

Yet, at the time when this letter was written, Lafayette, after a series of immense sacrifices and unparalleled sufferings, was a private citizen, called to account to the world

for declining to vote for placing Napoleon at the head of the French Nation, with arbitrary and indefinite power for life; and Napoleon, amid professions of unbounded devotion to *liberty*, was, in the face of mankind, ascending the steps of an hereditary imperial and royal throne. Such was their relative position *then*; what is it now? Has History a lesson for mankind more instructive than the contrast and the parallel of their fortunes and their fate? Time and chance, and the finger of Providence, which, in every deviation from the path of justice, reserves or opens to itself an avenue of return, has brought each of these mighty men to a close of life, congenial to the character with which he travelled over its scenes. The Consul for life, the hereditary Emperor and King, expires a captive on a barren rock in the wilderness of a distant Ocean—separated from his imperial wife—separated from his son, who survives him only to pine away his existence, and die, at the moment of manhood, in the condition of an Austrian Prince. The Apostle of Liberty survives, again to come forward, the ever-consistent champion of her cause, and, finally, to close his career in peace, a Republican, without reproach in death, as he had been without fear throughout life.

But Napoleon was to be the artificer of his own fortunes, prosperous and adverse. He was rising by the sword; by the sword he was destined to fall. The counsels of wisdom and of virtue fell forceless upon his ear, or sunk into his heart only to kindle resentment and hatred. He sought no further personal intercourse with Lafayette; and denied common justice to his son, who had entered and distinguished himself in the army of Italy, and from whom he withheld the promotion justly due to his services.

The career of glory, of fame, and of power, of which the Consulate for life was but the first step, was of ten years' continuance, till it had reached its zenith; till the astonished eyes of mankind beheld the charity scholar of Brienne, Emperor, King, and Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, banqueting at Dresden, surrounded by a circle of tributary crowned heads; among whom was seen that very Francis of Austria, the keeper, in his Castle of Olmutz, of the republican Lafayette. And upon that day of the banqueting at Dresden, the star of Napoleon culminated from the Equator. Thenceforward it was to descend with motion far more rapid than when rising, till it sank in endless night. Through that long period, Lafayette remained in retirement at La Grange. Silent amidst the deafening shouts of victory from Marengo, and Jena, and Austerlitz, and Friedland, and Wagram, and Borodino—silent at the conflagration of Moscow; at the passage of the Beresina; at the irretrievable discomfiture of Leipzig; at the capitulation at the gates of Paris, and at the first restoration of the Bourbons, under the auspices of the inveterate enemies of France—as little could Lafayette participate in the measures of that restoration, as in the usurpations of Napoleon. Louis the Eighteenth was *quartered* upon the French Nation as the soldiers of the victorious armies were quartered upon the inhabitants of Paris. Yet Louis the Eighteenth, who held his Crown as the gift of the conquerors of France, the most humiliating of the conditions imposed upon the vanquished Nation, affected to hold it by Divine right, and to grant, as a special favor, a *Charter*, or Constitution, founded on the avowed principle that all the liberties of the Nation were no more than gratuitous donations of the King.

These pretensions, with a corresponding course of policy pursued by the reinstated Government of the Bourbons, and the disregard of the national feelings and interests of France, with which Europe was remodelled at the Congress of Vienna, opened the way for the return of Napoleon from Elba, within a year from the time when he had been relegated there. He landed as a solitary adventurer, and the Nation rallied round him with rapture. He came with promises to the Nation of freedom as well as of independence. The Allies of Vienna proclaimed against him a war of extermination, and reinvaded France with armies exceeding in numbers a million of men. Lafayette had been courted by Napoleon upon his return. He was again urged to take a seat in the House of Peers, but peremptorily declined, from aver-

sion to its hereditary character. He had refused to resume his title of nobility, and protested against the Constitution of the Empire, and the additional act entailing the imperial hereditary Crown upon the family of Napoleon. But he offered himself as a candidate for election as a member of the popular Representative Chamber of the Legislature, and was unanimously chosen by the Electoral College of his Department to that station.

The battle of Waterloo was the last desperate struggle of Napoleon to recover his fallen fortunes, and its issue fixed his destiny forever. He escaped almost alone from the field, and returned a fugitive to Paris, projecting to dissolve by armed force the Legislative Assembly, and, assuming a dictatorial power, to levy a new army, and try the desperate chances of another battle. This purpose was defeated by the energy and promptitude of Lafayette. At his instance the Assembly adopted three resolutions, one of which declared them in permanent session, and denounced any attempt to dissolve them as a crime of high treason.

After a feeble and fruitless attempt of Napoleon, through his brother Lucien, to obtain from the Assembly itself a temporary dictatorial power, he abdicated the Imperial Crown in favor of his infant son; but his abdication could not relieve France from the deplorable condition to which he had reduced her. France, from the day of the battle of Waterloo, was at the mercy of the allied Monarchs; and, as the last act of their revenge, they gave her again the Bourbons. France was constrained to receive them. It was at the point of the bayonet, and resistance was of no avail. The Legislative Assembly appointed a Provisional Council of Government, and Commissioners, of whom Lafayette was one, to negotiate with the allied armies then rapidly advancing upon Paris.

The Allies manifested no disposition to negotiate. They closed the doors of their Hall upon the Representatives of the People of France. They reseatd Louis the Eighteenth upon his throne. Against these measures Lafayette and the members of the Assembly had no means of resistance left, save a fearless protest, to be remembered when the day of freedom should return.

From the time of this second restoration until his death, Lafayette, who had declined accepting a seat in the hereditary Chamber of Peers, and inflexibly refused to resume his title of nobility, though the Charter of Louis the Eighteenth had restored them all, was almost constantly a member of the Chamber of Deputies, the popular branch of the Legislature. More than once, however, the influence of the Court was successful in defeating his election. At one of these intervals, he employed the leisure afforded him in revisiting the United States.

Forty years had elapsed since he had visited and taken leave of them, at the close of the Revolutionary War. The greater part of the generation for and with whom he had fought his first fields had passed away. Of the two millions of souls to whose rescue from oppression he had crossed the Ocean, in 1777, not one in ten survived. But their places were supplied by more than five times their numbers, their descendants and successors. The sentiment of gratitude and affection for Lafayette, far from declining with the lapse of time, quickened in spirit as it advanced in years, and seemed to multiply with the increasing numbers of the People. The Nation had never ceased to sympathize with his fortunes, and, in every vicissitude of his life, had manifested the deepest interest in his welfare. He had occasionally expressed his intention to visit once more the scene of his early achievements, and the country which had requited his services by a just estimate of their value. In February, 1824, a solemn Legislative act, unanimously passed by both Houses of Congress, and approved by the President of the United States, charged the Chief Magistrate of the Nation with the duty of communicating to him the assurances of grateful and affectionate attachment still cherished for him by the Government and People of the United States, and of tendering to him a national ship, with suitable accommodation, for his conveyance to this country.

Ten years have passed away since the occurrence of that event. Since then, the increase of population within the borders of our Union exceeds, in numbers, the whole mass of that

infant community to whose liberties he had devoted, in early youth, his life and fortune. His companions and fellow-soldiers of the war of Independence, of whom a scanty remnant still existed to join in the universal shout of welcome with which he landed upon our shores, have been since, in the ordinary course of nature, dropping away: pass but a few short years more, and not an individual of that generation with which he toiled and bled in the cause of human kind, upon his first appearance on the field of human action, will be left. The gallant officer, and distinguished Representative of the People, at whose motion, upon this floor, the invitation of the Nation was given—the Chief Magistrate by whom, in compliance with the will of the Legislature, it was tendered—the surviving Presidents of the United States, and their venerable compeer signers of the Declaration of Independence, who received him to the arms of private friendship, while mingling their voices in the chorus of public exultation and joy, are no longer here to shed the tear of sorrow upon his departure from this earthly scene. They all preceded him in the translation to another, and, we trust, a happier world. The active, energetic manhood of the Nation, of whose infancy he had been the protector and benefactor, and who, by the protracted festivities of more than a year of jubilee, manifested to him their sense of the obligations for which they were indebted to him, are already descending into the vale of years. The children of the public schools, who thronged in double files to pass in review before him to catch a glimpse of his countenance, and a smile from his eye, are now among the men and women of the land, rearing another generation, to envy their parents the joy, which they can never share, of having seen and contributed to the glorious and triumphant reception of Lafayette.

Upon his return to France, Lafayette was received with a welcome by his countrymen scarcely less enthusiastic than that with which he had been greeted in this country. From his landing at Havre till his arrival at his residence at La Grange, it was again one triumphal march, rendered but the more striking by the interruptions and obstacles of an envious and jealous Government. Threats were not even spared of arresting him as a criminal, and holding him responsible for the spontaneous and irrepressible feelings manifested by the People in his favor. He was, very soon after his return, again elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and thenceforward, in that honorable and independent station, was the soul of that steadfast and inflexible party which never ceased to defend, and was ultimately destined to vindicate the liberties of France.

The Government of the Bourbons, from the time of their restoration, was a perpetual struggle to return to the Saturnian times of absolute power. For them the Sun and Moon had stood still, not, as in the miracle of ancient story, for about a whole day, but for more than a whole century. Re-seated upon their thrones; not, as the Stuarts had been in the seventeenth century, by the voluntary act of the same People which had expelled them, but by the arms of foreign Kings and hostile armies, instead of aiming, by the liberality of their Government, and by improving the condition of their People, to make them forget the humiliation of the yoke imposed upon them, they labored with unyielding tenacity to make it more galling. They disarmed the National Guards; they cramped and crippled the right of suffrage in elections; they perverted and travestied the institution of juries; they fettered the freedom of the Press, and in their external policy lent themselves, willing instruments, to crush the liberties of Spain and Italy. The spirit of the Nation was curbed, but not subdued. The principles of freedom proclaimed in the Declaration of Rights of 1789 had taken too deep root to be extirpated. Charles the Tenth, by a gradual introduction into his councils of the most inveterate adherents to the anti-revolutionary Government, was preparing the way for the annihilation of the Charter and of the Legislative Representation of the People. In proportion as this plan approached to its maturity, the resistance of the Nation to its accomplishment acquired consistency and organization. The time had been, when, by the restrictions upon the right of suffrage, and the control of the Press, and even of the freedom of debate in the Legislature, the Opposition in the Chamber of Deputies had

dwindled down to not more than thirty members. But, under a rapid succession of incompetent and unpopular Administrations, the majority of the House of Deputies had passed from the side of the Court to that of the People. In August, 1829, the King, confiding in his imaginary strength, reorganized his Ministry by the appointment of men whose reputation was itself a pledge of the violent and desperate designs in contemplation. At the first meeting of the Legislative Assembly, an address to the King, signed by two hundred and twenty-one out of four hundred members, declared to him in respectful terms, that a concurrence of sentiments between his Ministers and the Nation was indispensable to the happiness of the People under his Government, and that this concurrence did not exist. He replied, that his determination was immovable, and dissolved the Assembly. A new election was held; and so odious throughout the Nation were the measures of the Court, that, of the two hundred and twenty-one members who had signed the address against the Ministers, more than two hundred were re-elected. The Opposition had also gained an accession of numbers in the remaining part of the Deputations, and it was apparent that, upon the meeting of the Assembly, the Court party could not be sustained.

At this crisis, Charles the Tenth, as if resolved to leave himself not the shadow of a pretext to complain of his expulsion from the throne, in defiance of the Charter, to the observance of which he had solemnly sworn, issued, at one and the same time, four Ordinances—the first of which suspended the liberty of the Press, and prohibited the publication of all the daily newspapers and other periodical journals, but by license, revocable at pleasure, and renewable every three months; the second annulled the election of Deputies, which had just taken place; the third changed the mode of election prescribed by law, and reduced nearly by one-half the numbers of the House of Deputies to be elected; and the fourth commanded the new elections to be held, and fixed a day for the meeting of the Assembly to be so constituted.

These Ordinances were the immediate occasion of the last Revolution of the three days, terminating in the final expulsion of Charles the Tenth from the throne, and of himself and his family from the Territory of France. This was effected by an insurrection of the People of Paris, which burst forth, by spontaneous and unpremeditated movement, on the very day of the promulgation of the four Ordinances. The first of these, the suppression of all the daily newspapers, seemed as if studiously devised to provoke instantaneous resistance, and the conflict of physical force. Had Charles the Tenth issued a decree to shut up all the bakehouses of Paris, it could not have been more fatal to his authority. The conductors of the proscribed journals, by mutual engagement among themselves, determined to consider the Ordinance as unlawful, null, and void; and this was to all classes of the People the signal of resistance. The publishers of two of the journals, summoned immediately before the Judicial Tribunal, were justified in their resistance by the sentence of the court, pronouncing the Ordinance null and void. A Marshal of France receives the commands of the King to disperse, by force of arms, the population of Paris; but the spontaneous resurrection of the National Guard organizes at once an army to defend the liberties of the Nation. Lafayette is again called from his retreat at La Grange, and, by the unanimous voice of the People, confirmed by such Deputies of the Legislative Assembly as were able to meet for common consultation at that trying emergency, is again placed at the head of the National Guard as their Commander-in-chief. He assumed the command on the second day of the conflict, and on the third Charles the Tenth had ceased to reign. He formally abdicated the Crown, and his son, the Duke d'Angoulême, renounced his pretensions to the succession. But, humble imitators of Napoleon, even in submitting to their own degradation, they clung to the last gasp of hereditary sway, by transmitting all their claim of dominion to the orphan child of the Duke de Berri.

At an early stage of the Revolution of 1789, Lafayette had declared it as a principle that insurrection against tyrants was the most sacred of duties. He had borrowed this sentiment,

perhaps, from the motto of Jefferson—"Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God." The principle itself is as sound as its enunciation is daring. Like all general maxims, it is susceptible of very dangerous abuses: the test of its truth is exclusively in the correctness of its application. As forming a part of the political creed of Lafayette, it has been severely criticised; nor can it be denied that, in the experience of the French Revolutions, the cases in which popular insurrection has been resorted to, for the extinction of existing authority, have been so frequent, so unjustifiable in their causes, so atrocious in their execution, so destructive to liberty in their consequences, that the friends of Freedom, who know that she can exist only under the supremacy of the law, have sometimes felt themselves constrained to shrink from the development of abstract truth, in the dread of the danger with which she is surrounded.

In the Revolution of the three days of 1830, it was the steady, calm, but inflexible adherence of Lafayette to this maxim which decided the fate of the Bourbons. After the struggles of the People had commenced, and even while liberty and power were grappling with each other for life or death, the Deputies elect to the Legislative Assembly, then at Paris, held several meetings at the house of their colleague, Lafitte, and elsewhere, at which the question of resistance against the Ordinances was warmly debated, and aversion to that resistance by force was the sentiment predominant in the minds of a majority of the members. The hearts of some of the most ardent patriots quailed within them at the thought of another overthrow of the Monarchy. All the horrible recollections of the reign of terror, the massacre of the prisons in September, the butcheries of the guillotine from year to year, the headless trunks of Brissot, and Danton, and Robespierre, and last, not least, the iron crown and sceptre of Napoleon himself, rose in hideous succession before them, and haunted their imaginations. They detested the Ordinances, but hoped that, by negotiation and remonstrance with the recreant King, it might yet be possible to obtain the revocation of them, and the substitution of a more liberal Ministry. This deliberation was not concluded till Lafayette appeared among them. From that moment the die was cast. They had till then no military leader. Louis Philippe, of Orleans, had not then been seen among them.

In all the changes of Government in France, from the first Assembly of Notables, to that day, there never had been an act of authority presenting a case for the fair and just application of the *duty* of resistance against oppression, so clear, so unquestionable, so flagrant as this. The violations of the Charter were so gross and palpable, that the most determined Royalist could not deny them. The mask had been laid aside. The sword of despotism had been drawn, and the scabbard cast away. A King, openly forsworn, had forfeited every claim to allegiance; and the only resource of the Nation against him was resistance by force. This was the opinion of Lafayette, and he declared himself ready to take the command of the National Guard, should the wish of the People, already declared thus to place him at the head of this spontaneous movement, be confirmed by his colleagues of the Legislative Assembly. The appointment was accordingly conferred upon him, and the second day afterwards Charles the Tenth and his family were fugitives to a foreign land.

France was without a Government. She might then have constituted herself a Republic, and such was, undoubtedly, the aspiration of a very large portion of her population. But with another, and yet larger portion of her People, the name of Republic was identified with the memory of Robespierre. It was held in execration; there was imminent danger, if not absolute certainty, that the attempt to organize a Republic would have been the signal for a new civil war. The name of a Republic, too, was hateful to all the neighbors of France; to the Confederacy of Emperors and Kings, which had twice replaced the Bourbons upon the throne, and who might be propitiated under the disappointment and mortification of the result, by the retention of the name of King, and the substitution of the semblance of a Bourbon for the reality.

The People of France, like the Cardinal de Retz, more than two centuries before, *wanted* a descendant from Henry the Fourth, who could speak the language of the Parisian populace, and who had known what it was to be a Plebeian. They found him in the person of Louis Philippe, of Orleans. Lafayette himself was compelled to compromise with his principles, purely and simply republican, and to accept him, first as Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, and then as hereditary King. There was, perhaps, in this determination, besides the motives which operated upon others, a consideration of disinterested delicacy, which could be applicable only to himself. If the Republic should be proclaimed, he knew that the Chief Magistracy could be delegated only to himself. It must have been a Chief Magistracy for life, which, at his age, could only have been for a short term of years. Independent of the extreme dangers and difficulties to himself, to his family, and to his country, in which the position which he would have occupied might have involved them, the inquiry could not escape his forecast, who, upon his demise, could be his successor? and what must be the position occupied by him? If, at that moment, he had but spoken the word, he might have closed his career with a Crown upon his head, and with a withering blast upon his name to the end of time.

With the Duke of Orleans himself, he used no concealment or disguise. When the Crown was offered to that Prince, and he looked to Lafayette for consultation, "you know (said he) that I am of the *American school*, and partial to the Constitution of the United States. So, it seems, was Louis Philippe. "I think with you," said he. "It is impossible to pass two years in the United States, without being convinced that their Government is the best in the world. But do you think it suited to our present circumstances and condition?" No, replied Lafayette. They require a Monarchy surrounded by popular institutions. So thought, also, Louis Philippe; and he accepted the Crown under the conditions upon which it was tendered to him.

Lafayette retained the command of the National Guard so long as it was essential to the settlement of the new order of things, on the basis of order and of freedom; so long as it was essential to control the stormy and excited passions of the Parisian People; so long as was necessary to save the Ministers of the guilty but fallen Monarch from the rash and revengeful resentments of their conquerors. When this was accomplished, and the People had been preserved from the calamity of shedding in peace the blood of war, he once more resigned his command, retired in privacy to La Grange, and resumed his post as a Deputy in the Legislative Assembly, which he continued to hold till the close of life.

His station there was still at the head of the phalanx, supporters of liberal principles and of constitutional freedom. In Spain, in Portugal, in Italy, and, above all, in Poland, the cause of liberty has been struggling against the hand of power, and, to the last hour of his life, they found in Lafayette a never-failing friend and patron.

In his last illness, the standing which he held in the hearts of mankind was attested by the formal resolution of the House of Deputies, sent to make inquiries concerning his condition; and, dying as he did, full of years and of glory, never, in the history of mankind, has a private individual departed more universally lamented by the whole generation of men whom he has left behind.

Such, *Legislators of the North American Confederate Union*, was the life of GILBERT MOTIER DE LAFAYETTE, and the record of his life is the delineation of his character. Consider him as one human being of one thousand millions, his cotemporaries on the surface of the terraqueous globe. Among that thousand millions seek for an object of comparison with him; assume for the standard of comparison all the virtues which exalt the character of man above that of the brute creation; take the ideal man, little lower than the angels; mark the qualities of the mind and heart which entitle him to this station of pre-eminence in the scale of created beings, and inquire who that lived in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries of the Christian era, combined in himself so many of those qualities, so little alloyed with those

which belong to that earthly vesture of decay in which the immortal spirit is enclosed, as Lafayette.

Pronounce him one of the first men of his age, and you have yet not done him justice. Try him by that test to which he sought in vain to stimulate the vulgar and selfish spirit of Napoleon; class him among the men who, to compare and seat themselves, must take in the compass of *all ages*; turn back your eyes upon the records of time; summon from the creation of the world to this day the mighty dead of every age and every clime—and where, among the race of merely mortal men, shall one be found, who, as the benefactor of his kind, shall claim to take precedence of Lafayette?

There have doubtless been, in all ages, men, whose discoveries or inventions, in the world of matter or of mind, have opened new avenues to the dominion of man over the material creation; have increased his means or his faculties of enjoyment; have raised him in nearer approximation to that higher and happier condition, the object of his hopes and aspirations in his present state of existence.

Lafayette discovered no new principle of politics or of morals. He invented nothing in science. He disclosed no new phenomenon in the laws of nature. Born and educated in the highest order of feudal Nobility, under the most absolute Monarchy of Europe, in possession of an affluent fortune, and master of himself and of all his capabilities at the moment of attaining manhood, the principle of republican justice and of social equality took possession of his heart and mind, as if by inspiration from above. He devoted himself, his life, his fortune, his hereditary honors, his towering ambition, his splendid hopes—all to the cause of liberty. He came to another hemisphere to defend her. He became one of the most effective champions of our Independence; but, that once achieved, he returned to his own country, and thenceforward took no part in the controversies which have divided us. In the events of our Revolution, and in the forms of policy which we have adopted for the establishment and perpetuation of our freedom, Lafayette found the most perfect form of government. He wished to add nothing to it. *He would gladly have abstracted nothing from it.* Instead of the imaginary Republic of Plato, or the Utopia of Sir Thomas More, he took a practical existing model, in actual operation here, and never attempted or wished more than to apply it faithfully to his own country.

It was not given to Moses to enter the promised land; but he saw it from the summit of Pisgah. It was not given to Lafayette to witness the consummation of his wishes in the establishment of a Republic, and the extinction of all hereditary rule in France. His principles were in advance of the age and hemisphere in which he lived. A Bourbon still reigns on the throne of France, and it is not for us to scrutinize the title by which he reigns. The principles of elective and hereditary power, blended in reluctant union in his person, like the red and white roses of York and Lancaster, may postpone to aftertime the last conflict to which they must ultimately come. The life of the Patriarch was not long enough for the development of his whole political system. Its final accomplishment is in the womb of time.

The anticipation of this event is the more certain, from the consideration that all the principles for which Lafayette contended were practical. He never indulged himself in wild and fanciful speculations. The principle of hereditary power was, in his opinion, the bane of all republican liberty in Europe. Unable to extinguish it in the Revolution of 1830, so far as concerned the Chief Magistracy of the Nation, Lafayette had the satisfaction of seeing it abolished with reference to the Peerage. An hereditary Crown, stripped of the support which it may derive from an hereditary Peerage, however compatible with Asiatic despotism, is an anomaly in the history of the Christian world, and in the theory of free Government. There is no argument producible against the existence of an hereditary Peerage, but applies with aggravated weight against the transmission, from sire to son, of an hereditary Crown. The prejudices and passions of the People of France rejected the principle of inherited power, in every station of public trust, excepting the first and highest of them all; but there they clung to it, as did the Israelites of old to the savory deities of Egypt.

This is not the time or the place for a disquisition upon the comparative merits, as a system of Government, of a Republic, and a Monarchy surrounded by republican institutions. Upon this subject there is among us no diversity of opinion; and if it should take the People of France another half century of internal and external war, of dazzling and delusive glories, of unparalleled triumphs, humiliating reverses, and bitter disappointments, to settle it to their satisfaction, the ultimate result can only bring them to the point where we have stood from the day of the Declaration of Independence—to the point where Lafayette would have brought them, and to which he looked as a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Then too, and then only, will be the time when the character of Lafayette will be appreciated at its true value throughout the civilized world. When the principle of hereditary dominion shall be extinguished in all the institutions of France; when Government shall no longer be considered as property transmissible from sire to son, but as a trust committed for a limited time, and then to return to the People whence it came; as a burdensome duty to be discharged, and not as a reward to be abused; when a claim, any claim, to political power by *inheritance* shall, in the estimation of the whole French People, be held as it now is by the whole People of the North American Union—then will be the time for contemplating the character of Lafayette, not merely in the events of his life, but in the full development of his intellectual conceptions, of his fervent aspirations, of the labors and perils and sacrifices of his long and eventful career upon earth; and thenceforward, till the hour when the trump of the Archangel shall sound to announce that Time shall be no more, the name of Lafayette shall stand enrolled upon the annals of our race, high on the list of the pure and disinterested benefactors of mankind.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 21, 1834.

Mr. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS moved the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed, on the part of this House, to join such Committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the Nation to the event of the decease of General LAFAYETTE.

The resolution being read, the question was put, that the House do agree thereto, and passed in the affirmative unanimously. It was then

Ordered, That the Committee on the part of this House consist of one member from each State; and

Mr. JOHN Q. ADAMS, of Massachusetts,
McINTIRE, of Maine,
HUBBARD, of New Hampshire,
BURNES, of Rhode Island,
BARRETT, of Connecticut,
ALLEN, of Vermont,
CAMBRELENG, of New York,
FARBER, of New Jersey,
MUELENBERG, of Pennsylvania,
MILLIGAN, of Delaware,
McKIM, of Maryland,
ARCHER, of Virginia,

Mr. WILLIAMS, of North Carolina,
PINCKNEY, of South Carolina,
WAYNE, of Georgia,
JOHNSON, of Kentucky,
BLAIR, of Tennessee,
WHITTLESEY, of Ohio,
THOMAS, of Louisiana,
CARR, of Indiana,
CASE, of Mississippi,
DUNCAN, of Illinois,
MURPHY, of Alabama,
ASHLEY, of Missouri,

were appointed the Committee on the part of the House.

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in the said resolution.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Lowrie, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed the resolution for the appointment of a Joint Committee "to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the Nation to the event of the decease of General LAFAYETTE," and have appointed a Committee on their part.

The Committee on the part of the Senate are,

MR. WEBSTER,
WHITE,
CALHOUN,
CLAY,
FORSYTH,
WILKINS,
TYLER,

MR. BENTON,
POINDEXTER,
KING, of Alabama,
CHAMBERS,
BROWN, and
SHEPLEY.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 24, 1834.

Mr. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, from the Joint Committee appointed, on the 21st instant, "to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the Nation to the event of the decease of General LAFAYETTE," reported the following joint resolutions, viz.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the two Houses of Congress have received, with the profoundest sensibility, intelligence of the death of General LAFAYETTE, the friend of the United States, the friend of WASHINGTON, and the friend of Liberty.

And be it further resolved, That the sacrifices and efforts of this illustrious person in the cause of our country, during her struggle for Independence, and the affectionate interest which he has at all times manifested for the success of her political institutions, claim from the Government and People of the United States an expression of condolence for his loss, veneration for his virtues, and gratitude for his services.

And be it further resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to address, together with a copy of the above resolutions, a letter to GEORGE WASHINGTON LAFAYETTE, and the other members of his family, assuring them of the condolence of this whole Nation in their irreparable bereavement.

And be it further resolved, That the members of the two Houses of Congress will wear a badge of mourning for thirty days; and that it be recommended to the People of the United States to wear a similar badge for the same period.

And be it further resolved, That the Halls of the Houses be dressed in mourning for the residue of the session.

And be it further resolved, That JOHN QUINCY ADAMS be requested to deliver an Oration on the Life and Character of General LAFAYETTE, before the two Houses of Congress, at the next session.

The said resolutions were read three times successively, and passed unanimously.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Lowrie, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed, *unanimously*, the resolution manifesting the sensibility of the two Houses of Congress and of the Nation on the occasion of the decease of General LAFAYETTE.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, December 9, 1834.

On motion of Mr. HUBBARD,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed on the part of this House, to join such Committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to consider and report the arrangements necessary to be adopted in order to carry into effect the last resolution reported on the 24th June, 1834, by the Joint Committee appointed at the last session of Congress, on the occasion of the death of General LAFAYETTE.

Mr. HUBBARD, Mr. LINCOLN, Mr. WHITE, Mr. ALLEN, of Virginia, and Mr. MARSHALL, were appointed the said Committee.

Ordered, That the Clerk acquaint the Senate therewith.

The Senate concurred in the foregoing resolution, December 15, 1834; and Mr. CLAY, Mr. WHITE, Mr. CALHOUN, Mr. WEBSTER, and Mr. BUCHANAN, were appointed the Committee on their part.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *December 23, 1834.*

Mr. HUBBARD, from the Select Joint Committee appointed to consider and report what measures were necessary to give effect to the resolutions adopted at the last session for paying suitable honors to the memory of General LAFAYETTE, reported the following resolution :

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That Wednesday, the thirty-first instant, be the time assigned for the delivery of the Oration by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, before the two Houses of Congress, on the Life and Character of General LAFAYETTE.

That the two Houses shall be called to order by their respective Presiding Officers at the usual hour, and the Journal of the preceding day shall be read; but all Legislative business shall be suspended on that day.

That the Oration shall be delivered at half past twelve o'clock, in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

That the President of the United States and the Heads of the several Departments, the French Minister and Members of the French Legation, all other Foreign Ministers at the Seat of Government, and the Members of their respective Legations, be invited to attend on that occasion by the Chairmen of the Joint Committee.

That the President of the United States, the Heads of the several Departments, the French Minister and Members of the French Legation, the other Foreign Ministers at the Seat of Government, and the Members of their respective Legations, and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, be requested to assemble at half past twelve o'clock P. M., in the Senate Chamber, and that they, with the Senate, shall be attended by the Joint Committee to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

That the Galleries of the House, under the direction of its officers, shall be open on that day for the accommodation of such citizens as may think proper to attend.

Which was agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the Clerk acquaint the Senate therewith.

The Senate concurred in the foregoing resolution.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *December 31, 1834.*

In pursuance of the arrangements reported by the Joint Committee appointed, "on the 9th December instant, to consider and report the arrangements necessary to be adopted to carry into effect the last resolution reported on the 24th June, 1834, by the Joint Committee appointed at the last session of Congress, on the occasion of the death of General LAFAYETTE, the Hall was prepared for the reception of the Senate, and for the guests invited, in accordance with the said arrangements.

At forty minutes past twelve o'clock, the Senate of the United States, preceded by the Vice President and its Officers, the President of the United States, the Heads of the several Executive Departments, the Ministers of sundry Foreign Nations at the Seat of Government, and the Members of their respective Legations, and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, entered the Hall of the House, and took the seats prepared for them, respectively. Mr. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was conducted to the Speaker's Chair by the Committee of Arrangements, when the Speaker withdrew, and took a seat at the Clerk's table with the Vice President.

Mr. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS then rose, and delivered an Oration on the Life and Character of General LAFAYETTE; and having, at half past three o'clock P. M., concluded the same,

The Senate, the President of the United States, the Heads of Departments, and the Foreign Ministers and Legations, withdrew.

When the Speaker resumed his seat.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *January 2, 1835.*

The following joint resolution was offered by Mr. HUBBARD:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the thanks of Congress be presented to JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, for the appropriate Oration delivered by him on the Life

and Character of General LAFAYETTE, in the Representatives' Hall, before both Houses of Congress, on the 31st day of December, 1834, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication.

Resolved, That the Chairmen of the Joint Committee appointed to make the necessary arrangements to carry into effect the resolution of the last session of this Congress in relation to the death of General LAFAYETTE, be requested to communicate to Mr. ADAMS the foregoing resolution, receive his answer thereto, and present the same to both Houses of Congress.

The resolution was agreed to, *nem. dis.*

Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate therein.

The Senate concurred in the foregoing resolution.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *January 6, 1835.*

Mr. HUBBARD, from the Select Joint Committee appointed, on the 2d instant, to deliver the thanks of Congress to JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, for his appropriate Oration on the Life and Character of LAFAYETTE, reported the following correspondence, viz.

To the Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS:

SIR: We have the honor to present to you official copies of two joint resolutions adopted by the Senate and House of Representatives on the 2d instant, expressing the thanks of Congress for the appropriate Oration delivered by you in the Hall of the House of Representatives on the 31st ultimo, on the Life and Character of General LAFAYETTE; and authorizing a request to be made to you for a copy of it for publication.

Having shared the high gratification of hearing the Oration, we take pleasure, in pursuance of the second of the joint resolutions, in requesting you to furnish a copy of the Oration for publication.

We have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Your obedient servants,

HENRY CLAY,

Chairman of Committee on part of Senate.

HENRY HUBBARD,

Chairman of Committee on part of House.

JANUARY 5, 1835.

To Messrs. HENRY CLAY and HENRY HUBBARD, Chairmen of the Joint Committee of Arrangements of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, to carry into effect the resolution of Congress in relation to the death of General LAFAYETTE:

GENTLEMEN: I receive with deep sensibility your communication of the joint resolution of both Houses of Congress upon the Oration delivered before them on the Life and Character of LAFAYETTE.

The kind indulgence with which they have accepted the endeavor to give effect to their purpose of paying a last tribute of national gratitude and affection to the memory of a great benefactor of our country, will be impressed upon my heart to the last hour of my life.

With this sentiment, I shall take pleasure in furnishing, as requested, a copy of the Address for publication.

I am, gentlemen,

With the highest respect,

Your fellow-citizen, and obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Mr. HUBBARD submitted the following preamble and resolution, viz.

Whereas it was resolved, at the last session of Congress, that JOHN QUINCY ADAMS be requested to deliver an Oration on the Life and Character of General LAFAYETTE, before the two Houses of Congress; and, in pursuance of that resolution, and sundry other resolutions which have been subsequently adopted, Mr. ADAMS, on Wednesday, the 31st day of December, 1834, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and in the presence of both Houses of Congress, and also in the presence of the President of the United States, of the Heads of the respective Departments of the National Government, and of a most numerous assembly of citizens, did deliver an Oration replete with those pure and patriotic sentiments which will be sacredly cherished by every true and enlightened American: The House of Representatives, fully satisfied with the manner in which Mr. ADAMS has performed the duty assigned him, and desirous of communicating, "through the medium of the press," those principles which have been by him so ably discussed, as well as their sentiments of respect

for the distinguished character, and their sentiments of gratitude for the devoted services of LAFAYETTE, which have been by him, on this occasion, so faithfully expressed—have come to the following resolution :

Resolved, That — copies of the Oration be printed for the use of the House.

The CHAIR remarked that it was necessary to fill the blank.

Mr. HUBBARD said the Committee left it to the House to fill the blank.

Mr. PEARCE, of Rhode Island, moved to fill the blank with ten thousand.

Mr. PINCKNEY moved twenty thousand.

Mr. BROWN moved fifty thousand.

Mr. MILLER moved forty thousand.

The question being taken on the highest number named, (fifty thousand,) it was decided in the affirmative by a vote of eighty to sixty-one.

Mr. EVANS moved that the resolution be amended by inserting at the end of it, "under the direction of the Committee on the part of the House."

Which motion was agreed to.

IN THE SENATE, *January 7, 1835.*

Mr. CLAY reported the foregoing correspondence, which was read; and,

On motion of Mr. CLAY,

Ordered, That ten thousand copies be printed for the use of the Senate.

STANDING RULES AND ORDERS,

FOR CONDUCTING BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Touching the duty of the Speaker.

1. He shall take the chair every day precisely at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned on the preceding day; shall immediately call the members to order; and, on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the Journal of the preceding day to be read.

2. He shall preserve order and decorum; may speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose: and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House by any two members; on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the House.

3. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

4. Questions shall be distinctly put in this form, to wit: "As many as are of opinion that (as the question may be) say Ay;" and after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are of the contrary opinion, say No." If the Speaker doubts, or a division be called for, the House shall divide: those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative. If the Speaker still doubts, or a count be required, the Speaker shall name two members, one from each side, to tell the members in the affirmative, which being reported, he shall then name two others, one from each side, to tell those in the negative, which being also reported, he shall rise, and state the decision to the House.

5. When any motion or proposition is made, the question, "Will the House now consider it?" shall not be put, unless it is demanded by some member, or is deemed necessary by the Speaker.

6. The Speaker shall examine and correct the Journal before it is read. He shall have a general direction of the Hall. He shall have a right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment.

7. All committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the House, in which case they shall be appointed by ballot; and if, upon such ballot, the number required shall not be elected by a majority of the votes given, the House shall proceed to a second ballot, in which a plurality of votes shall prevail; and, in case a greater number than is required to compose or complete a committee shall have an equal number of votes, the House shall proceed to a further ballot or ballots.

8. In all other cases of ballot than for committees, a majority of the votes given shall be necessary to an election; and where there shall not be such a majority on the first ballot, the ballot shall be repeated until a majority be obtained.

9. In all cases of ballot by the House, the Speaker shall vote: in other cases he shall not vote, unless the House be equally divided, or unless his vote, if given to the minority, will make the division equal; and in case of such equal division, the question shall be lost.

10. In all cases where other than members of the House may be eligible to an office by the election of the House, there shall be a previous nomination.

11. All acts, addresses, and joint resolutions, shall be signed by the Speaker; and all writs, warrants, and subpoenas, issued by order of the House, shall be under his hand and seal, attested by the Clerk.

12. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the galleries or lobby, the Speaker (or Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House) shall have power to order the same to be cleared.

13. No person, except members of the Senate, their Secretary, Heads of Departments, Treasurer, Comptroller, Register, Auditor, Postmaster General, President's Secretary, Chaplains to Congress, Judges of the United States, Foreign Ministers and their Secretaries, officers who, by name, have received, or shall hereafter receive, the thanks of Congress for their gallantry and good conduct displayed in the service of their country, the Commissioners of the Navy Board, Governor, for the time being, of any State or Territory of the Union, who may attend at the seat of the General Government during the session of Congress, and who may choose to avail himself of such privilege, such gentlemen as have been heads of Departments, or members of either branch of the Legislature, and, at the discretion of the Speaker, persons who belong to such Legislatures of foreign Governments as are in amity with the United States, shall be admitted within the Hall of the House of Representatives.

14. Stenographers, wishing to take down the debates, may be admitted by the Speaker, who shall assign such places to them on the floor or elsewhere, to effect their object, as shall not interfere with the convenience of the House.

Order of Business of the Session.

15. After six days from the commencement of a second or subsequent session of any Congress, all bills, resolutions, and reports, which originated in the House, and at the close of the next preceding session remained undetermined, shall be resumed and acted on in the same manner as if an adjournment had not taken place.

Order of Business of the Day.

16. As soon as the Journal is read, the Speaker shall call for petitions from the members of each State, and delegates from each Territory, beginning with Maine; and if, on any day, the whole of the States and Territories shall not be called, the Speaker shall begin on the next day where he left off the previous day: Provided, that, after the first thirty days of the session, petitions shall not be received except on the first day of the meeting of the House in each week.

17. The petitions having been presented and disposed of, reports, first from the standing, and then from the select committees, shall be called

for and disposed of. Resolutions shall then be called for in the same order, and disposed of by the same rules which apply to petitions: Provided, that no member shall offer more than one resolution, or one series of resolutions, all relating to the same subject, until all the States and Territories shall have been called. And after one hour shall have been devoted to reports from committees and resolutions, it shall be in order, pending the consideration or discussion thereof, to entertain a motion that the House do now proceed to dispose of the business on the Speaker's table, and to the orders of the day; which being decided in the affirmative, the Speaker shall dispose of the bills, messages, and communications on his table, and then proceed to call the orders of the day.

18. The business specified in the two preceding rules shall be done at no other part of the day, except by permission of the House.

Local or Private Business.

19. Friday and Saturday, in every week, shall be set apart for the consideration of private bills and private business, in preference to any other, unless otherwise determined by a majority of the House.

Of Decorum and Debate.

20. When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat, and respectfully address himself to "Mr. Speaker," and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.

21. If any member, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may call to order; in which case, the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain; and the House shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, but without debate: if there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, he shall not be permitted to proceed without leave of the House; and, if the case require it, he shall be liable to the censure of the House.

22. When two or more members happen to rise at once, the Speaker shall name the member who is first to speak.

23. No member shall speak more than twice to the same question, without leave of the House, nor more than once until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

24. If a question depending be lost by adjournment of the House, and revived on the succeeding day, no member who shall have spoken twice on the preceding day, shall be permitted again to speak without leave.

25. Whilst the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, none shall walk out of or across the House; nor, in such case, or when a member is speaking, shall entertain private discourse; nor, whilst a member is speaking, shall pass between him and the chair.

26. No member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is immediately and particularly interested, or in any case where he was not present when the question was put.

27. Upon a division and count of the House on any question, no member without the bar shall be counted.

28. Every member who shall be in the House when the question is put, shall give his vote, unless the House, for special reasons, shall excuse him.

29. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker; or, being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair, and read aloud by the Clerk before debated.

30. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any member desire it.

31. After a motion is stated by the Speaker, or read by the Clerk, it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the House, but may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment.

32. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lie on the table, for the previous question, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or amend, to postpone indefinitely; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged: and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition. A motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and, if carried, shall be considered equivalent to its rejection.

33. When a resolution shall be offered, or a motion made, to refer any subject, and different committees shall be proposed, the question shall be taken in the following order:

The Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union; the Committee of the Whole House; a standing committee; a select committee.

34. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order; that, and the motion to lie on the table, shall be decided without debate.

35. The previous question shall be put in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present; and, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendment, and further debate of the main question.

36. On a previous question there shall be no debate.

37. When a question is postponed indefinitely, the same shall not be acted upon again during the session.

38. Any member may call for the division of a question, which shall be divided if it comprehends questions so distinct, that, one being taken away, the rest may stand entire for the decision of the House: a motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible. But a motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendment, nor a motion to strike out and insert.

39. Motions and reports may be committed at the pleasure of the House.

40. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

41. When a motion has been once made, and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof, on the same or the succeeding day; and

such motion shall take precedence of all other questions, except a motion to adjourn.

42. When the reading of a paper is called for, and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be determined by a vote of the House.

43. The unfinished business in which the House was engaged at the last preceding adjournment shall have the preference in the orders of the day; and no motion on any other business shall be received, without special leave of the House, until the former is disposed of.

44. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate shall be necessary, shall be read to the House, and laid on the table, on a day preceding that in which the same shall be moved, unless the House shall otherwise expressly allow.

45. Petitions, memorials, and other papers, addressed to the House, shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place: a brief statement of the contents thereof shall verbally be made by the introducer, and shall not be debated or decided on the day of their being first read, unless where the House shall direct otherwise, but shall lie on the table, to be taken up in the order they were read.

46. A proposition requesting information from the President of the United States, or directing it to be furnished by the head of either of the Executive Departments, or by the Postmaster General, or to print an extra number of any document or other matter, excepting messages of the President to both Houses at the commencement of each session of Congress, and the reports and documents connected with or referred to in it, shall lie on the table one day for consideration, unless otherwise ordered by the unanimous consent of the House; and all such propositions shall be taken up for consideration in the order they were presented, immediately after reports are called for from select committees; and when adopted, the Clerk shall cause the same to be delivered.

47. Any fifteen members (including the Speaker, if there be one) shall be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members.

48. Upon calls of the House, or in taking the yeas and nays on any question, the names of the members shall be called alphabetically.

49. Any member may excuse himself from serving on any committee at the time of his appointment, if he is then a member of two other committees.

50. No member shall absent himself from the service of the House, unless he have leave, or be sick and unable to attend.

51. Upon the call of the House, the names of the members shall be called over by the Clerk, and the absentees noted; after which, the names of the absentees shall again be called over, the doors shall then be shut, and those for whom no excuse, or insufficient excuses are made, may, by order of those present, if fifteen in number, be taken into custody as they appear, or may be sent for and taken into custody, wherever to be found, by special messengers to be appointed for that purpose.

52. When a member shall be discharged from custody, and admitted to his seat, the House shall determine whether such discharge shall be with or without paying fees; and, in like manner, whether a delinquent member, taken into custody by a special messenger, shall, or shall not, be liable to defray the expense of such special messenger.

53. A Sergeant-at-Arms shall be appointed, to hold his office during the pleasure of the House, whose duty it shall be to attend the House during its sitting; to execute the commands of the House from time to time, together with all such process, issued by authority thereof, as shall be directed to him by the Speaker.

54. The fees of the Sergeant-at-Arms shall be, for every arrest, the sum of two dollars; for each day's custody and releasement, one dollar; and for travelling expenses for himself or a special messenger, going and returning, one-tenth of a dollar per mile.

55. Twenty-one standing committees shall be appointed at the commencement of each session, viz.

A Committee of Elections,
 A Committee of Ways and Means,
 A Committee of Claims,
 A Committee on Commerce,
 A Committee on the Public Lands,
 A Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads,
 A Committee for the District of Columbia,
 A Committee on the Judiciary,
 A Committee on Revolutionary Claims,
 A Committee on Public Expenditures,
 A Committee on Private Land Claims,
 A Committee on Manufactures,
 A Committee on Agriculture,
 A Committee on Indian Affairs,
 A Committee on Military Affairs,
 A Committee on Naval Affairs,
 A Committee on Foreign Affairs,
 A Committee on the Territories,
 A Committee on Revolutionary Pensions,
 A Committee on Invalid Pensions,
 A Committee on Roads and Canals,

To consist of nine members each.

A Committee of Revisal and Unfinished Business,
 and

A Committee of Accounts,

To consist of five members each.

56. It shall be the duty of the Committee of Elections to examine and report upon the certificates of election, or other credentials, of the members returned to serve in this House, and to take into their consideration all such petitions, and other matters touching elections and returns, as shall or may be presented, or come into question, and be referred to them by the House.

57. It shall be the duty of the Committee of Ways and Means to take into consideration all such reports of the Treasury Department, and all such propositions relative to the revenue, as may be referred to them by the House; to inquire into the state of the public debt or the revenue, and of the expenditure; and to report, from time to time, their opinion thereon; to examine into the state of the several public Departments, and particularly into the laws making appropriations of moneys; and to

report whether the moneys have been disbursed conformably with such laws ; and, also, to report, from time to time, such provisions and arrangements as may be necessary to add to the economy of the Departments, and the accountability of their officers.

In preparing bills of appropriations for other objects, the Committee of Ways and Means shall not include appropriations for carrying into effect treaties made by the United States ; and, where an appropriation bill shall be referred to them for their consideration, which contains appropriations for carrying a treaty into effect, and for other objects, they shall propose such amendments as shall prevent appropriations for carrying a treaty into effect being included in the same bill with appropriations for other objects.

58. It shall be the duty of the Committee of Claims to take into consideration all such petitions and matters or things touching claims and demands on the United States, as shall be presented, or shall or may come in question, and be referred to them by the House ; and to report their opinion thereupon, together with such propositions for relief therein as to them shall seem expedient.

59. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Commerce to take into consideration all such petitions and matters or things touching the commerce of the United States, as shall be presented, or shall or may come into question, and be referred to them by the House ; and to report, from time to time, their opinion thereon.

60. It shall be the duty of the Committee on the Public Lands to take into consideration all such petitions and matters or things respecting the lands of the United States, as shall be presented, or shall or may come in question, and be referred to them by the House ; and to report their opinion thereupon, together with such propositions for relief therein as to them shall seem expedient.

61. It shall be the duty of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads to take into consideration all such petitions and matters or things touching the post office and post roads, as shall be presented, or may come in question, and be referred to them by the House ; and to report their opinion thereupon, together with such propositions relative thereto as to them shall seem expedient.

62. It shall be the duty of the Committee for the District of Columbia to take into consideration all such petitions, matters, or things, touching the said District, as shall be presented, or shall come in question, and be referred to them by the House ; and to report their opinion thereon, together with such propositions relative thereto as to them shall seem expedient.

63. It shall be the duty of the Committee on the Judiciary to take into consideration such petitions and matters or things touching judicial proceedings, as shall be presented, or may come in question, and be referred to them by the House ; and to report their opinion thereupon, together with such propositions relative thereto as to them shall seem expedient.

64. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims to take into consideration all such petitions and matters or things touching claims and demands originating in the revolutionary war, or arising therefrom, as shall be presented, or shall or may come in question, and be referred to them by the House ; and to report their opinion thereupon,

together with such propositions for relief therein as to them shall seem expedient.

65. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Public Expenditures to examine into the state of the several public Departments, and particularly into laws making appropriations of moneys, and to report whether the moneys have been disbursed conformably with such laws; and, also, to report, from time to time, such provisions and arrangements as may be necessary to add to the economy of the Departments, and the accountability of their officers.

66. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Private Land Claims to take into consideration all claims to land which may be referred to them, or shall or may come in question; and to report their opinion thereupon, together with such propositions for relief therein as to them shall seem expedient.

67. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Military Affairs to take into consideration all subjects relating to the military establishment and public defence, which may be referred to them by the House, and to report their opinion thereupon; and, also, to report, from time to time, such measures as may contribute to economy and accountability in the said establishment.

68. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Naval Affairs to take into consideration all matters which concern the naval establishment, and which shall be referred to them by the House, and to report their opinion thereupon; and, also, to report, from time to time, such measures as may contribute to economy and accountability in the said establishment.

69. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to take into consideration all matters which concern the relations of the United States with foreign nations, and which shall be referred to them by the House, and to report their opinion on the same.

70. It shall be the duty of the Committee on the Territories to examine into their legislative, civil, and criminal proceedings, and to devise and report to the House such means as, in their opinion, may be necessary to secure the rights and privileges of residents and non-residents.

71. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions to take into consideration all such matters respecting pensions for services in the revolutionary war, other than invalid pensions, as shall be referred to them by the House.

72. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Invalid Pensions to take into consideration all such matters respecting invalid pensions, as shall be referred to them by the House.

73. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Roads and Canals to take into consideration all such petitions and matters or things relating to roads and canals, and the improvement of the navigation of rivers, as shall be presented, or may come in question, and be referred to them by the House; and to report thereupon, together with such propositions relative thereto as to them shall seem expedient.

74. It shall be the duty of the Committee of Revisal and Unfinished Business to examine and report what laws have expired, or are near expiring, and require to be revived or further continued; also, to examine and report, from the Journal of the last session, all such matters as were then depending and undetermined.

75. It shall be the duty of the Committee of Accounts to superintend and control the expenditures of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, and to audit and settle all accounts which may be charged thereon; and, also, to audit the accounts of the members for their travel to and from the seat of Government, and their attendance in the House.

76. Six additional standing committees shall be appointed at the commencement of the first session in each Congress, whose duty shall continue until the first session of the ensuing Congress.

1. A committee on so much of the public accounts and expenditures as relate to the Department of State;
2. A committee on so much of the public accounts and expenditures as relate to the Treasury Department;
3. A committee on so much of the public accounts and expenditures as relate to the Department of War;
4. A committee on so much of the public accounts and expenditures as relate to the Department of the Navy;
5. A committee on so much of the public accounts and expenditures as relate to the Post Office; and
6. A committee on so much of the public accounts and expenditures as relate to the Public Buildings.

To consist of
five mem-
bers each.

77. It shall be the duty of the said committees to examine into the state of the accounts and expenditures respectively submitted to them, and to inquire and report particularly—

Whether the expenditures of the respective Departments are justified by law:

Whether the claims from time to time satisfied and discharged by the respective Departments are supported by sufficient vouchers, establishing their justness both as to their character and amount:

Whether such claims have been discharged out of funds appropriated therefor; and whether all moneys have been disbursed in conformity with appropriation laws: and

Whether any, and what, provisions are necessary to be adopted, to provide more perfectly for the proper application of the public moneys, and to secure the Government from demands unjust in their character, or extravagant in their amount.

And it shall be, moreover, the duty of the said committees to report, from time to time, whether any, and what, retrenchment can be made in the expenditures of the several Departments, without detriment to the public service; whether any, and what, abuses at any time exist in the failure to enforce the payment of moneys which may be due to the United States from public defaulters or others; and to report, from time to time, such provisions and arrangements as may be necessary to add to the economy of the several Departments, and the accountability of their officers.

78. The several standing committees of the House shall have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

79. No committee shall sit during the sitting of the House, without special leave.

80. The Clerk of the House shall take an oath for the true and faithful discharge of the duties of his office, to the best of his knowledge and abilities, and shall be deemed to continue in office until another be appointed.

81. It shall be the duty of the Clerk to make, and cause to be printed and delivered to each member, at the commencement of every session of Congress, a list of the reports which it is the duty of any officer or Department of the Government to make to Congress; referring to the act or resolution, and page of the volume of the Laws or Journal in which it may be contained; and placing under the name of each officer the list of reports required of him to be made, and the time when the report may be expected.

82. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the House, at the end of each session, to send a printed copy of the Journals thereof to the Executive, and to each branch of the Legislature of every State.

83. All questions of order shall be noted by the Clerk, with the decision, and put together at the end of the Journal of every session.

84. Whenever confidential communications are received from the President of the United States, the House shall be cleared of all persons, except the members, Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Doorkeeper, and so continue during the reading of such communications, and (unless otherwise directed by the House) during all debates and proceedings to be had thereon. And when the Speaker, or any other member, shall inform the House that he has communications to make, which he conceives ought to be kept secret, the House shall, in like manner, be cleared, till the communication be made; the House shall then determine whether the matter communicated requires secrecy or not, and take order accordingly.

85. The Sergeant-at-Arms and the Doorkeeper shall be sworn to keep the secrets of the House.

86. All questions relating to the priority of business to be acted on shall be decided without debate.

Of Bills.

87. Every bill shall be introduced by motion for leave, or by an order of the House, on the report of the committee; and, in either case, a committee to prepare the same shall be appointed. In cases of a general nature, one day's notice at least shall be given of the motion to bring in a bill; and every such motion may be committed.

88. Every bill shall receive three several readings in the House previous to its passage; and bills shall be despatched in order as they were introduced, unless where the House shall direct otherwise; but no bill shall be twice read on the same day, without special order of the House.

89. The first reading of a bill shall be for information; and, if opposition be made to it, the question shall be, "Shall this bill be rejected?" If no opposition be made, or if the question to reject be negatived, the bill shall go to its second reading without a question.

90. Upon the second reading of a bill, the Speaker shall state it as ready for commitment or engrossment; and, if committed, then a question shall be, whether to a select or standing committee, or to a Committee

of the Whole House : if to a Committee of the Whole House, the House shall determine on what day. But, if the bill be ordered to be engrossed, the House shall appoint the day when it shall be read the third time.

91. Not more than three bills, originating in the House, shall be committed to the same Committee of the Whole ; and such bills shall be analogous in their nature, which analogy shall be determined by the Speaker.

92. After commitment and report thereof to the House, or at any time before its passage, a bill may be recommitted.

93. All bills ordered to be engrossed shall be executed in a fair round hand.

94. No amendment by way of *rider* shall be received to any bill on its third reading.

95. When a bill shall pass, it shall be certified by the Clerk, noting the day of its passage at the foot thereof.

Of Committees of the Whole House.

96. It shall be a standing order of the day, throughout the session, for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

97. In forming a Committee of the Whole House, the Speaker shall leave his chair, and a chairman, to preside in committee, shall be appointed by the Speaker.

98. Upon bills committed to a Committee of the Whole House, the bill shall be first read throughout by the Clerk, and then again read and debated by clauses, leaving the preamble to be last considered ; the body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined, but all amendments, noting the page and line, shall be duly entered by the Clerk on a *separate paper*, as the same shall be agreed to by the committee, and so reported to the House. After report, the bill shall again be subject to be debated and amended by clauses, before a question to engross it be taken.

99. All amendments made to an original motion in committee shall be incorporated with the motion, and so reported.

100. All amendments made to a report committed to a Committee of the Whole House shall be noted and reported, as in case of bills.

101. All questions, whether in committee or in the House, shall be propounded in the order in which they were moved, except that, in filling up blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be first put.

102. No motion or proposition for a tax or charge upon the people shall be discussed the day in which it is made or offered ; and every such proposition shall receive its first discussion in a Committee of the Whole House.

103. No sum or quantum of tax or duty, voted by a Committee of the Whole House, shall be increased in the House until the motion or proposition for such increase shall be first discussed and voted in a Committee of the Whole House ; and so in respect to the time of its continuance.

104. All proceedings touching appropriations of money shall be first discussed in a Committee of the Whole House.

105. The rules of proceedings in the House shall be observed in a Committee of the Whole House, so far as they may be applicable, ex-

cept the rule limiting the time of speaking; but no member shall speak twice to any question, until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

106. No standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor. Nor shall any rule be suspended, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present. Nor shall the order of business, as established by the rules of the House, be postponed or changed, except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present.

107. It shall be in order for the Committee on Enrolled Bills to report at any time.

108. No person shall be permitted to perform divine service in the chamber occupied by the House of Representatives, unless with the consent of the Speaker.

109. The rule for paying witnesses summoned to appear before this House, or either of its committees, shall be as follows: for each day a witness shall attend, the sum of two dollars; for each mile he shall travel in coming to or going from the place of examination, the sum of ten cents each way; but nothing shall be paid for travelling home when the witness has been summoned at the place of trial.

110. The Clerk shall, within thirty days after the close of each session of Congress, cause to be completed the printing, and primary distribution to members and delegates, of the Journal of the House, together with an accurate index to the same.

JOINT RULES AND ORDERS OF THE TWO HOUSES.

1. In every case of an amendment of a bill agreed to in one House, and dissented to in the other, if either House shall request a conference, and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other House shall also appoint a committee to confer, such committee shall, at a convenient hour, to be agreed on by their chairman, meet in the conference chamber, and state to each other verbally or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective Houses for and against the amendment, and confer freely thereon.

2. When a message shall be sent from the Senate to the House of Representatives, it shall be announced at the door of the House by the Doorkeeper, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it may be sent.

3. The same ceremony shall be observed when a message shall be sent from the House of Representatives to the Senate.

4. Messages shall be sent by such persons as a sense of propriety in each House may determine to be proper.

5. While bills are on their passage between the two Houses, they shall be on paper, and under the signature of the Secretary or Clerk of each House, respectively.

6. After a bill shall have passed both Houses, it shall be duly enrolled on parchment by the Clerk of the House of Representatives or the Secretary of the Senate, as the bill may have originated in the one or the

other House, before it shall be presented to the President of the United States.

7. When bills are enrolled, they shall be examined by a joint committee of two from the Senate and two from the House of Representatives, appointed as a standing committee for that purpose, who shall carefully compare the enrolment with the engrossed bills, as passed in the two Houses, and, correcting any errors that may be discovered in the enrolled bills, make their report forthwith to the respective Houses.

8. After examination and report, each bill shall be signed in the respective Houses, first by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, then by the President of the Senate.

9. After a bill shall have been thus signed in each House, it shall be presented, by the said committee, to the President of the United States, for his approbation, (it being first endorsed on the back of the roll, certifying in which House the same originated; which endorsement shall be signed by the Secretary or Clerk [as the case may be] of the House in which the same did originate,) and shall be entered on the Journal of each House. The said committee shall report the day of presentation to the President, which time shall also be carefully entered on the Journal of each House.

10. All orders, resolutions, and votes, which are to be presented to the President of the United States for his approbation, shall also, in the same manner, be previously enrolled, examined, and signed; and shall be presented in the same manner, and by the same committee, as provided in cases of bills.

11. When the Senate and House of Representatives shall judge it proper to make a joint address to the President, it shall be presented to him in his audience chamber, by the President of the Senate, in the presence of the Speaker and both Houses.

12. When a bill or resolution, which shall have passed in one House, is rejected in the other, notice thereof is to be given to the House in which the same may have passed.

13. When a bill or resolution, which has been passed in one House, is rejected in the other, it is not brought in during the same session, without a notice of ten days, and leave of two-thirds of that House in which it shall be renewed.

14. Each House transmits to the other all papers on which any bill or resolution shall be founded.

15. After each House shall have adhered to their disagreement, a bill or resolution is lost.

16. No bill that shall have passed one House shall be sent for concurrence to the other on either of the three last days of the session.

17. No bill or resolution that shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall be presented to the President of the United States for his approbation on the last day of the session.

18. When bills which have passed one House are ordered to be printed in the other, a greater number of copies shall not be printed than may be necessary for the use of the House making the order.













